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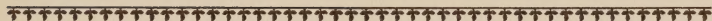


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A History of
The Historical Society of
Pennsylvania

VOLUME TWO





Hampton L. Carson, 1852-1929
*Portrait by Albert Rosenthal. Reproduced through the
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A History of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania

Volume Two

BY
HAMPTON L. CARSON

Late President of the Society



Published by THE SOCIETY Under the
SPECIAL CENTENNIAL PUBLICATION FUND

PHILADELPHIA

1940

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THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

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Introduction to Chapter I

*A New Era — Characteristics — A Period of Unusual Growth —
The Rise of the Society to a Position of Commanding Influence
— The Part Taken by Librarian Stone*

WITH the death of Mr. Wallace and the removal of the Society, shortly afterwards, to the Patterson mansion, a distinct era had closed, and a new era had begun.

During the centennial season of 1876 and the years that immediately followed, the old Picture House, with its display of historic exhibits had proved to be an attractive place to visitors interested in American history, but in no exact sense could it have been asserted that the Society then possessed the features of an institution of real assistance to scholars and historians in search of original material. The library was too miscellaneous and small; the manuscript collections, with the exception of the Penn papers and the Logan papers, were still sparse; the great Fahnestock collection of pamphlets had not then been arranged. The magazine was still in its infancy and had reached but a narrow circle. The purchases for the Gilpin Library had but barely begun. The necessity for intensive, selective and systematic acquisition, instead of relying on lucky findings and fortuitous gifts had hardly been realized. Almanacs, newspapers of all kinds, journals, magazines, brochures, essays, controversial pamphlets, documents, laws, Bradford, Keimer and Franklin imprints, manuscripts, autograph letters, portrait prints and the like had yet to be accumulated with a serious intent to make each set as complete as possible. These were chosen with an eye to their fitness for historical uses rather than to the acquisition of whimsical curiosities.

It was during the twenty years of the librarianship of Frederick D. Stone, 1877-1897, under three presidents—Wallace, Coxe and Stillé—that the Society steadily advanced to a commanding position in the eyes of sister societies and the estimation of scholars. What Alvey A. Ade of the State Department at Washington has been to successive Secretaries, that was Librarian Stone to the officers of this Society. Such

were his special attainments, such his generous disposition to share with others his deep and accurate knowledge, such his urbanity to all inquirers, such the extent of his contacts—personal and by correspondence—with men like Bancroft, Eggleston, McMaster, Oberholtzer; with Spofford and Putnam of Washington; with Wilson and Ford of New York; with Winsor, Hart, and Ford of Boston; with Scharff, Westcott and Winthrop Sargent of Philadelphia that it became common among the historical literati, when speaking or writing of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, to think primarily of Stone. His was the dominating personality, on doubtful matters, his was the judgment that was sought. Confidence in his character was the magnet that drew to the Society the treasures of collectors. In the estimation of one who knew him well: “He was the nearest thing to a painstaking, qualified, accurate authority on Pennsylvania history that we have ever had there, was he not? He was a lover of truth and knew where to find it. He was a good librarian, but he had scholarly historical instincts of an unusual kind into the bargain. Since he was viewed with faith and confidence the Society and the library also came to command respect as it did not have this in the public estimation before.” *

Owing to the fact that under the by-laws the librarian was not, and still is not, an ex-officio member of the Council, the minutes do not disclose the extent of the activities of that special service. Hence, the reader of the following pages will find but few official documentary evidences of the presence of Librarian Stone, but will observe the effects of the confidence he inspired as illustrated by the extraordinary character and value of the accessions, especially in the Tower collection of colonial laws, the Dreer collection of autographs, the Baker collection of Washingtoniana, the purchase of Franklin’s books from the Athenaeum, the Etting collection of the signers, the Hopkinson pictures, the Bradford papers, the Dickinson papers, and the increasing number of items accredited to the Gilpin Library, the Buchanan papers, and their like.†

* From a letter of Ellis P. Oberholtzer to the present writer.

† See *post*, Chapters V and VII. A full sketch of Dr. Stone is to be found in Chapter VII.

CHAPTER I

Administration of Brinton Coxe, 1884-1892

*Biographical Sketch of Mr. Coxe — Purchase by the Society of the
Patterson Mansion*

IT was at the stated meeting of the Society of January 14, 1884, that the death of Mr. Wallace was announced, as having taken place two days before. After adopting the resolutions quoted in part in the preceding chapter, an adjournment was had for one week. To meet the situation, the Council met, under a special call, in the afternoon of January 21, and resolved, "that in view of the business exigencies of the Society, Council recommend the Society to elect a President to fill the unexpired term of the late Mr. Wallace at the meeting of the Society this evening."

On motion of Francis S. Hoffman, Esq., the Society proceeded to elect a president. Mr. John Jordan, Jr., the senior vice-president, then rose and nominated Brinton Coxe, Esq. In doing so, he said that the gentleman proposed was "too well known to the Community at large to need any reference to his personal character, and his interest in the Society had been so marked by his readiness to further advance the efforts to successfully carry out its objects as to render that comment on that subject equally needless." One fact, however, known to but few, should be mentioned. Twice, during the past year, Mr. Wallace had expressed the wish to retire because of rapidly declining strength, and on the last occasion had said that no one could be found as well qualified as Mr. Coxe to serve the Society and secure its future. In this opinion the Council had unanimously concurred. Unanimous election by the Society followed this concise but persuasive speech.*

*Election of
Brinton
Coxe*

The modesty, so strikingly characteristic of Mr. Coxe at all times, was revealed in his letter of acceptance. After expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred, he wrote: "I assume my new duties with great diffidence. I feel that I

*His Modest
Acceptance*

* Minutes of the Society, January 21, 1884.

cannot replace Mr. Wallace. I assure you, however, that it will be my constant effort to deserve the choice which my fellow-members have made." *

*His Interest
in the
Society* The membership of Mr. Coxe in the Society dated from May 14, 1855. For twenty-five years he held no office, not even committee assignments. He sprang suddenly from the ranks to titular leadership, soon to become actual. He must have been sympathetically interested from the outset in the purposes of the Society by temperament and close association with its officers—he was the son-in-law of Joshua Francis Fisher—but not a trace of his open support can be found in the minutes until 1880; even then, the extent of his help was not disclosed. Having become interested in American history, it was not long before he realized the value of the rare tracts relating to Pennsylvania and New Jersey which had never come under his notice until the appearance of the catalogue of the second Brinley sale. He perceived that the sum at the disposal of the Society was insufficient to secure some of the items that it should have. To accomplish this he authorized the committee to "increase their bids at his expense, and insisted that high prices should be offered for some lots that the committee had felt were so valuable as to make it useless for them to compete for them. So satisfied was he with what was purchased at this sale, that he doubled the subscription for which he had rendered himself liable." † From that time forward he was a devoted friend of the Society, and, as will be seen, frequently made valuable additions to its collections.

When, in the winter of 1882 and 1883 the Society was using every effort to purchase the Patterson property, Mr. Coxe threw himself heart and soul into the work; he himself contributed munificently and encouraged others to do the same. Doubtless, it was the knowledge of this generous spirit and of generous acts, as well as recognition of a scholarship kindred to his own, that led to Mr. Wallace's confidence that the interests of the Society could be safely entrusted to Mr. Coxe.

* Minutes of the Society, March 10, 1884.

† Address of David W. Sellers, Esq., in memory of Brinton Coxe. *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XVI, xvi-xvii.

For purchases at the Brinley sale see *ante*, Vol. I, Chapter VII.

A study of the ancestry of Mr. Coxe, like that of all his predecessors in office, will disclose a close and intimate connection with Colonial and Revolutionary days. He represented, as did his predecessors, a long and honorable participation in the affairs of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The first of his line who held close relation to this country was Dr. Daniel Coxe of London, who purchased in 1687 all the rights of government and property granted by the Duke of York to Edward Byllinge in West New Jersey. In 1688, he yielded his claim to the crown. In 1691, he resumed it, and conveyed all his rights to the West Jersey Society. In December, 1689, Dr. Coxe received a grant of the province of Carolana, in North America, by conveyances and letters patent of King William III. To his eldest son, also named Daniel, Dr. Coxe gave all his American possessions. This gentleman was the first of the family who resided in America, having arrived in New Jersey in 1702.*

*The
Ancestry
of Brinton
Coxe*

*Daniel
Coxe*

Daniel Coxe, the immigrant, was a man of bold and comprehensive views, as is apparent from his *Carolana*, published in London in 1722. In the list of plans for the union of the British colonies of North America promulgated from 1643 to 1776, compiled by Frederick D. Stone, librarian of this Society, is one by Daniel Coxe, of New Jersey.† He suggested, as a remedy for existing ills, a union of all the colonies appertaining to the crown of Great Britain on the northern continent of America, "under a legal, regular, and firm establishment, over which, it is propos'd, a Lieutenant, or Supreme Governour, may be constituted to preside on the spot, to whom the Governours of each colony shall be subordinate." Two deputies were to be elected annually by the council and assembly of each province, to be members of a great council or general convention of the colonies; to meet, by the order, consent or approbation of the governor general, to consult together and advise for the good of the whole; to settle and

*Plan of
Daniel Coxe
for the
Union of
the Colonies*

* Seller's address, *ut supra*.

† Appendix to Vol. II of *History of the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States*, edited by Hampton L. Carson, Secretary of the Constitutional Centennial Commission, Phila., 1889.

appoint particular quotas or proportions of money, men, provisions, &c., that each respective government is to raise, for their mutual defence and safety, as well as for offence and invasion of enemies, if necessary. The governor was to have a veto, but could not enact anything without their concurrence, or that of a majority of them. The quota or proportion, as above allotted and charged on each colony, might be levied and raised by its assembly, in such manner as they should judge most easy and convenient. "A coalition or union of this nature," he argued, "tempered with and grounded on prudence, moderation and justice, and a generous encouragement given to the labour, industry and good management" of the colonists, "will in all probability lay a sure and lasting foundation of dominion, strength and trade sufficient to secure the prosperity of the plantations, and to revive the late flourishing state and condition of Great Britain." Professor McMaster tells us in his life of Benjamin Franklin, that the Coxe plan was intended to meet the French aggression from Canada, which he foresaw, and that Franklin's celebrated Albany Plan differed from that of Coxe only in detail.*

*Daniel
Coxe, 2d.*

Daniel Coxe (the second) married Sarah Eckley, a daughter of John Eckley, a judge of the supreme court of the province of Pennsylvania. One of the children by this marriage was William Coxe, who married Mary, the daughter of Tench Francis, the foremost lawyer of his day and attorney general of the province of Pennsylvania. Of this marriage a son, Tench Coxe, was born in Philadelphia in May, 1755.

*Sketch of
Tench
Coxe,
Grand-
father of
Brinton
Coxe*

The boy became a political economist of great influence upon the industries of this country and an important public official. He was educated at the College of Philadelphia which later became the University of Pennsylvania. Among his classmates was his kinsman, William Tilghman, destined to become the chief justice of Pennsylvania. His inclinations were towards the law, but yielding to his father's wishes he left college to enter the mercantile house of Coxe, Furman & Coxe, as a junior partner. Without leaving Philadelphia during the

* John Bach McMaster, *Benjamin Franklin as a Man of Letters*, 162-163, in American Men of Letters Series, edited by Charles Dudley Warner. Boston, 1887.

British occupation he conducted a difficult business with tact and success. In 1786, he served as a member of the Annapolis Convention, meeting such men as Hamilton, Madison, Edmund Randolph and John Dickinson. In 1788, he served as a member of the Continental Congress. The next year, after the organization of the government under the federal Constitution, he became assistant secretary of the Treasury. Three years later he was appointed commissioner of the revenue, and held the post during the remainder of Washington's administration. Disapproving of the policies of John Adams, he advocated the election of Jefferson, and, in 1803, was appointed purveyor of the public supplies of the United States, an office which he continued to hold until its abolition in 1812. As a writer upon politico-economic questions he exercised a powerful influence upon public opinion. The field being open, he discussed the commerce of America, its exports, imports, shipping, fisheries, manufactures and agriculture. He urged that the coasting trade of the Union should be confined to American bottoms exclusively, and that the fisheries and whaling trade should be protected. He urged the encouragement of American manufactures. He did more than any other man to promote the cultivation of cotton, at first regarded as a garden curio, and as a member of the Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Domestic Manufactures, of which he had been a founder, he sought to introduce the Arkwright cotton machinery into this country to sustain the cotton gin of Whitney.* In fact, he was called "the father of the growth of cotton in America" by the editor of the *Memoir of Samuel Slater*, the father of American manufactures, who also declared, "The growth of cotton in the Southern States was an

His Public Positions

His Writings

His Promotion of the Cotton Industry

* Life of Tench Coxe in Simpson's *Lives of Eminent Philadelphians Now Deceased*, Phila., 1859.

The pamphlets written by Mr. Coxe are too numerous to be mentioned. His works as collected in book form are: *A Brief Examination of Lord Sheffield's Observations on the Commerce of the United States*, with two supplementary notes upon American manufacture. (Philadelphia and London, 1792); *A View of The United States of America* (Philadelphia, 1794, and London, 1795); and *A Statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States for 1810* (Philadelphia, 1814), published under the auspices of the Secretary of the Treasury.

original idea in the mind of Tench Coxe, who always said that the manufacture of a redundant staple must be the foundation of commerce and manufactures, thus laying agriculture in its proper place, as the basis for manufactures and commerce to build on."

The Parents of Brinton Coxe Tench Coxe married Rebecca, daughter of Charles Coxe, of New Jersey. Of this marriage, Charles Sidney Coxe was born in July, 1791. He was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1812. In 1826, he was appointed a judge of the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia, and reappointed in 1832. His opinions were highly regarded, one of them—in the case of *Torlade* vs. *Barozzo*—sustaining the privileges of a diplomatic officer, has become an accepted authority.* In 1832, he married Ann M. Brinton. Their eldest son, the first of seven children, was Brinton Coxe, born in Philadelphia, August 3, 1833.

Birth of Brinton Coxe His early education was received in the famous Classical Institute of the Reverend John Wiley Faires, which he entered in 1842. Six years later he matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1852, with the degree of B.A. and fifth honor, delivering an oration on "Garrick." He was the eighth of his name and blood claiming the same alma mater.†

His Education After three years spent in the study of the law under the direction of the Honorable John Cadwalader, United States district judge, he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, May 30, 1855. Before entering upon practice he went abroad, engaging in researches which he utilized in subsequent writings. Captivated by the art of Italy, and impressed by the solidity of German scholarship, to which he gave serious attention, he never lost his enthusiasm for America. Writing from Paris to a friend in Philadelphia, in 1857, after referring to social and political matters; he concluded: "God bless you and keep you to serve your country, the country which my travels teach me is the land where human greatness, human good, and human truth are most developed and developing, which promises to

* Miles' Reports, I, 366.

† Charles J. Cohen, *List of Former Students at the Classical Institute of John W. Faires: 1830-1887*, Philadelphia, 1925.

do more than any other for the glory of God and the good of man."

The time spent by Mr. Coxe in Berlin bore fruit in later years. He riveted his eyes upon the sources of continental jurisprudence, and was soon led to Roman law, not after the usual fashion of a student of Justinian, but in the larger sense of exploring the influences of Roman law upon modern systems. He soon came into contact with the work of Dr. Carl Güterbock, one of the superior judges of the Stadt-Gericht of Königsberg, and was particularly impressed by the importance of his contribution to the history of the Roman law in the Middle Ages. The chapters relating to Bracton were, in the judgment of Mr. Coxe, useful in a scientific study of the sources of English law. Bracton was an outstanding English legal author of the thirteenth century, and his work had been constantly cited by Coke, Sir Matthew Hale, and Sir William Blackstone as impeccable authority. Mr. Coxe recalled from his own reading that John Reeves of the eighteenth century in his notable *History of the Common Law of England* had considered Bracton's relation to the Roman law a question of much importance. When was the Roman law introduced to the attention of English lawyers? How far had Bracton in his own work incorporated, either directly or indirectly, principles and illustrations from the *Institutes* of Justinian? Professor Henry Sumner Maine had then recently declared that Bracton's relation to the Roman law was among the most hopeless enigmas of jurisprudence. Mr. Coxe perceived that Güterbock's discussion and analysis, if brought to the attention of English and American legal scholars, would add to the sources of information concerning the history of the English law. Consequently, he addressed himself to the task of translation, and in 1866, gave Güterbock's chapters to the public, adding notes of his own, marked by the unmistakable evidence of original labor and research. This translation, and especially the notes, attracted the favorable attention and comment of Sir Travers Twiss, of London, then engaged upon his monumental edition of Bracton. Thus, did Mr. Coxe gradually but surely become known to the learned world.

*Work
of Dr.
Güterbock*

*Bracton's
Relation to
Roman Law*

*Coxe's
Translation
of Güter-
bock*

His most incisive work as an author was not published until after his death, but it perpetuates his name as one of the most profound of constitutional lawyers. In it will be found a complete refutation of those sciolists and agitators of today who are constantly assailing the foundations of judicial authority, and, in utter ignorance of our judicial history, charge the supreme court of the United States with usurpation of authority. The work of Mr. Coxe, conducted through the press at his request by William M. Meigs of the Philadelphia bar, and of which unfortunately but one volume appeared, was entitled *An Essay on Judicial Power and Unconstitutional Legislation*. The feature to be emphasized is this. John Marshall, as Chief Justice of the United States had, in the memorable case of *Marbury v. Madison*,* reasoned with matchless and irrefutable logic, that the court could declare that an Act of Congress in conflict with the Constitution was void, but held it to be an *implied* power in the courts. Mr. Coxe, on the other hand, argued, from the language of the debates in the Federal Convention, as well as from the language of the Constitution itself, that it was an *express* power. This was a bold thought, and, so far as the present writer has knowledge, entirely original. It is all the more remarkable, because Mr. Coxe was an ardent Democrat and a strict constructionist.

*Coxe's
Constitutional
Essay*

*Bold View
of Coxe*

*Edits Cadwalader's
Decisions*

Mr. Coxe also prepared for publication the learned opinions of his preceptor, Judge Cadwalader, but they were published many years after his death under supplementary or rather substitutionary editorship. Although a member of the bar and interested in following the decisions of the courts, he did little, if anything, of active work in the profession. He was not, in the modern sense, a man of affairs. Not sufficiently robust for the contentions of the forum, and disinclined by temperament to become skilled in the technique of pleadings, which in those days followed the forms of the common law of ancient days, he took but small interest in the common counts, in actions of replevin, or in bills in equity. Fortunately for him, as well as for this Society, an ample fortune left him free to follow his studies in political economy, in the science of jurisprudence in its widest sense, and in comparative as well

* *Marbury v. Madison*, 1st Cranch's *U. S. Reports*, 137 *et seq.*

as local history. He was a member of the club instituted by Chief Justice Sharswood for the study of the writings of Adam Smith, Ricardo, John Stuart Mill, Walker and others. He left several volumes (unpublished) of manuscript notes upon legal tenders, customs for the sake of revenue and protection, and bi-metallism. He was interested in the reform of the civil service; in just and true representation, censuring the exercise of political power in creating districts for party representation. Even in the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury, he expressed the hope that the power to tax in Congress would be assimilated to like powers in the states and cities, and that it should be limited to raising money for purely public purposes.

*His Varied
Studies*

Essentially a student, compelled by feeble health to live largely in retirement, and prevented from completing much of the work he had begun, he was happy in his family, in his books, and in the congenial companionship of those who shared his love of study and of independent thought. His chief characteristic, as stated by John Samuel, Esq., who knew him well, was "an intense conscientiousness, and flowing out of and resulting therefrom a most serious earnestness." Life had no trifles for him to play with. All real problems were difficult and at times painful. "He had something in him of the strain of the old Biblical prophets, and regarded the prevailing evils of the age as though they were an accusation against himself for their existence." Mr. Samuel continued: "In the mere curiosities of historical inquiry, he had but slight interest. But he was deeply absorbed in those apparently ordinary, but really fateful, occurrences which mark the progress of civilization. 'Who was the man in the iron mask?' or 'Have we a Bourbon among us?' were questions affording him a temporary diversion; but Andrew Hamilton arguing Zenger's case, or the case of Trevett v. Weeden, were vital performances whose contemplation enthralled him."

*Mr.
Samuel's
Tribute to
Mr. Coxé*

Dr. Stillé described him as "a genuine historical student. He studied history not to gratify the curiosity of an antiquarian, or to fill his mind with pictures of the great deeds of illustrious heroes, or even to ascertain how people lived, and thought, and acted in past ages. His great purpose was to dis-

*Dr.
Stillé's
Tribute*

cover what history teaches us which we ought to know for the guidance of the present generation. All history to him was a great drama; through the ages of which it tells the story 'an unfailing purpose ran.' Great historical events were to him a wonderful evolution, whose truest and fullest expression was to be found in our American institutions. To him 'Time's noblest offspring was its last,' and he spent the best years of his life in trying to prove that the traditions of the past, and the teachings of the best political philosophy, were united in the foundations of that system which our fathers gave us." In this connection, Mr. Samuel said: "His feeling towards the Constitution of the United States was more than the result of an intellectual appreciation. It was a passion; he was possessed of it, and he mourned almost as a personal calamity whatever he looked on as an impairment of its sacred obligation." *

*Personal
Appearance*

The present writer well remembers him as a tall man, of large bones and spare in flesh, with a scholar's stoop of the shoulders. His forehead was of unusual height with thickly over-hanging hair. His ears were large, his nose large but straight, his mouth firm, not wholly concealed by a drooping moustache. His chin was shaved, but he wore slight side whiskers. The eyes were brown and brilliant, and, in conversation, were fixed with intensity upon his interlocutor. It was a face of exquisite refinement, the skin almost of alabaster transparency, illuminated by inner fires.† Above all, his surviving friends recall that his manners, his voice and his quiet gestures were those of a gentleman unconscious of his charm, a real embodiment of sweetness and light.

The term of service of Mr. Coxe as president began with the occupation by the Society of its new home at 1300 Locust Street, long known as "the Patterson Mansion." This building was erected originally by John Hare Powel in 1832, as a residence. It was purchased in 1836 by General Robert Pat-

* The foregoing sketch of Mr. Coxe has been largely drawn from the proceedings of the memorial meeting of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, held December 12, 1892. *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XVI.

† These traits are well preserved in the admirable portrait painted in oil by Mary E. Robins after Bernard Uhle, presented by Mrs. Coxe to the Society, November 13, 1899.

terson, who added two wings on the east and west and resided there until his death in 1881. The front of the mansion stood back twenty feet from the building line on Locust Street. Its size was sixty feet by forty feet, and each wing had a frontage of twenty feet. The general external features of the mansion were but little changed in adapting the building to the growing needs of the Society and its enlarged mission. The western wing was removed, and on its site and on adjoining ground an auditorium, forty-five feet by seventy feet was erected with a façade, not in harmony with the severe simplicity of the mansion itself. The eastern wing was rendered thoroughly fireproof, the dimensions being sixteen feet by thirty-seven feet. It was surrounded by a gallery, and afforded ample space at that time for the most valuable of the Society's collections. The folding doors between the parlors on the first floor were enlarged so as to make the rooms to be used as reading rooms virtually one. The handsome marble mantle-pieces throughout the building were retained. The upper rooms were to be used by the officers of the Society as well as for the storage of books.*

*Purchase by
the Society
of the
Patterson
Mansion*

*Description
of the
Mansion*

Thus, at last, spacious assembly rooms for meetings and public lectures had been provided; also, ample and sunny reading rooms were re-arranged as a library. There was a fire-proof compartment for manuscripts and public archives, with two rooms devoted to the display of curios and treasures. There were, also: a room for the meetings of the Council, a room for the librarian, and a separate room for the president. The walls were adorned with portraits of the men and women associated with the history of the colony and state. The ground flanking the entrance to the hall on the east was shaded by a noble horse chestnut tree, long the pride of the neighborhood; the windows to the south and diagonally to the west looked out upon the broad spaces devoted in the time of General Patterson to a walled garden with old-fashioned flower beds and gravelled walks shaded by gnarled apple trees. Within a stone's throw were the recently erected building of The Library Company of Philadelphia, also within a garden, and the new hall of the College of Physicians. Three of the most important libraries

*Its Environ-
ment*

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, VIII, 184.

of Philadelphia, each one supplementing the others, were close together. They fought unitedly "against the Kingdom of darkness and ignorance and obscurantism, resisting the modern Goths and Vandals, and constituting one mighty citadel of thought." *

A Second Home to Mr. Coxe With the leisure and the inclination to enjoy these surroundings, Mr. Coxe made the rooms of the Society a second home. But few days passed without his presence, in conference with John Jordan, Jr., Frederick D. Stone, Townsend Ward and Charles R. Hildeburn as to the best means of augmenting the collections, of supplementing deficiencies, of making the books and documents accessible, and in encouraging students in their use. When weather and growing feebleness in his later years prevented him from constant attendance, he was visibly distressed. At all times he gave the most efficient material and moral support to the efforts of his coadjutors.

Mr. Coxe's Predilections Manuscripts were always attractive to him, and their collection and arrangement he always considered should be one of the chief objects of the Society. His thought was that it should seek to acquire a copy of every manuscript not published that applied to the civilization of this continent, and so to arrange them that its museum would be the first, if not the only one, to which the student should have recourse.†

Incidents of his Care in Obtaining Copies of Missing Documents Three incidents may be cited of his zeal in this regard. Familiar as a recondite lawyer with the customs and proceedings of the English courts, and their custody of records, he was able to apply to the proper sources of information. In studying the history of West New Jersey, in the settlement of which his ancestors had borne an important part, he noticed that the deed from Lord Berkeley to Fenwick was missing, and that it had eluded the search of all the historians of the state. He promptly sent word to his correspondent in London to search the Close Rolls for 1673 and 1674, and almost the next steamer brought him a copy of the document. So, too, it

The Berkeley-Fenwick Deed

* Remarks of Lloyd P. Smith, Librarian of the Library Company of Philadelphia at the opening of the new hall of the Historical Society, March 18, 1884. Minutes of the Society.

† Views expressed by Frederick D. Stone to David W. Sellers, Esq., *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XVI.

was with the charter of New Albion.* He dispelled the doubts as to its existence by directing that the papers of the time of Charles I in the public record office of Ireland be searched, and in a few weeks time he received a duly attested copy of the charter. Noting some slight variations between the texts of the many printed copies of the charter of Charles II to William Penn, departing from the original at Harrisburg, he obtained from the English chancery the splendidly engrossed copy of that charter, duly attested by authoritative seals and signatures, which is now among the archives of the Society. This duly attested copy may be of the utmost importance in the future, owing to the disappearance from Harrisburg of the original charter under the great seal. That which is to be seen at Harrisburg is under the privy seal and was used as a pocket illustration, in 1879, by the editors of the volume, published by the commonwealth, generally known as *The Duke of York's Laws*. It is strange that the absence of the original under the great seal was not noted at the time, or that the document of inferior dignity was used for copy. Many years later, Mr. William Brooke Rawle wrote a trenchant article "Where Is the Original of the Charter of Charles the Second to William Penn for the Province of Pennsylvania?" †

*The
Charter of
New Albion*

*The
Charter of
Charles II
to William
Penn*

The English certified copy of the charter was secured by Mr. Coxe at his own expense. His interposition in the acquisition of the Brinley rarities has been already noted.‡ Such was he as a man, as a member, as a benefactor. We turn now to the history of the Society during his administration.

* As to New Albion, see *ante*, Vol. I.

† *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XVI, 86-92. See also note as to other documents missing from the records at Harrisburg, *ante*, Vol. I, Chapter XII. See also *post*, Vol. II, Chapter VIII.

‡ *Ante*, II, p. 4.

CHAPTER II

Coxe Administration

Activities of the Society Under Mr. Coxe as President — Opening of the Hall of the Society in the Patterson Mansion — Addresses Delivered During the Term of Mr. Coxe

Mr. Coxe's Inaugural Address ON March 18, 1884, the hall of the Historical Society was inaugurated. On his first taking the chair as president, Mr. Coxe dwelt upon the auspicious features of the occasion. "After fifty-nine years of existence," he remarked, "you now meet under a roof which is your own. You are now no longer tenants of another, but proprietors, in your own right, of your own house, on your own soil. The moral and material anxieties connected with a precarious tenure, which were always matters of permanent solicitude, are now at an end." After describing the rearrangement of the Patterson mansion, he proudly declared: "The hall of the Historical Society is now worthy of a representative public institution."

Cost of Acquiring and Re-fitting the Patterson Mansion

The cost of acquiring this building and of making the necessary alterations amounted to \$88,466, of which the building funds had supplied \$22,496, and generous individual subscriptions the sum of \$65,970. Necessary fixtures and furniture required an additional sum of \$7,852. Thus, the total cost was reckoned at \$96,318.* Mr. Coxe merely mentioned the deficit. He made no appeal for additional subscriptions, but tactfully allowed the fact of debt to sink into the sensitiveness of his hearers, who gathered themselves together within the following week and wiped out all claims of creditors.

Inaugural Address Continued

The president continued: "We now know that our Society has general recognition as a cherished guardian of the history of the Commonwealth and the history of the country. Here, in

* It appears from the minutes of the Society of May 7, 1888, that credit was due to Richard L. Nicholson, for over twenty years a member of the Council, for his valuable services in the adaptation of the Picture House and the Patterson mansion to the needs of the Society.

The history of the Patterson mansion is well told by Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, a granddaughter of its former owner, General Robert Patterson, in *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXIX, 80-97.

this our permanent home, by the common consent, it will be our duty to afford the rising generations the means of knowing the inheritance which has descended upon them from the past, and of learning what lessons that past teaches them for their future. Here all, young and old, will find the means of investigating history, perpetuating historic evidence, and preserving records of the past. In some shape or other, all cities of men, both in modern as well as ancient civilization, erect temples to history and to memory. This edifice is such a monument in this community. The Society dwelling therein is now regarded by their fellow citizens as an institution, through which the community discharges imperative duties, which neither government nor individuals can perform."

In few, but apt words, he alluded to the centennial and bi-centennial anniversaries which had stimulated the public interest in history and the preservation of historic evidence and records. "The vigilance of historical societies is felt with truth to be more than ever necessary. Manuscripts and printed pieces are every day to be rescued from fire, damp, negligence and accident. The opportunities of acquiring for public use such as are in safety demand a constantly increasing expenditure. Our task is one in which past success involves an increase instead of a diminution of future duties. The rich collections of manuscripts and books . . . brings cares which increase as the collections themselves increase. Their possession imposes the difficult task of making them used and useful. The publication and editing of texts and abstracts and of historical materials in every shape is now an exacting duty. Students and investigators must not only be made welcome under our roof, but every aid must also be afforded them, which may increase the efficiency of individual execution. In every way the duties imposed upon such institutions as ours are increasing in number and in magnitude. Our country has, indeed, a history, and they must help to narrate it."

*The
Functions
of the
Society*

*Increasing
Cares*

In a graphic passage of but twenty-six lines, he reviewed the story that the narrators had to tell. He closed with a just and touching tribute to the work of Mr. Wallace.*

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, VIII, 190.

*Address of
Professor
McMaster*

Professor McMaster, in a congratulatory address, declared: "No Historical Society in the land has yet come into a fairer estate. . . . It is a sign of life and progress. Not many years since an Historical Society was commonly believed to differ little from a dime museum. People believed its quarters to be a dingy room in an attic, and its treasures bullets from Bunker Hill and guns from Yorktown, arrow-heads from Tippecanoe, books nobody ever read, and portraits, as like as two peas, of gentlemen in small clothes with red curtains tastefully draped behind them and cannons and flags beyond. That there was anything lively and human about such societies was doubted. But this, most happily, is so no longer."

*The Sources
of History*

He spoke instructively, out of the abundance of his knowledge, of the sources of history, of the political pamphlets, letters, diaries, journals and newspapers of the past; of the changes of the present, of the duty of gathering "material for an honest history of the present, such as will show up fairly both sides of every controversy in politics, every discussion in morals, every great movement in social science, the condition of the laborer, the state of the arts, the life and manners of the time." He spoke of the functions of every historical society in the land: "Each one should be a storehouse for that carefully-sifted material by which alone posterity can see us as we are. A century hence this will be precisely the most difficult kind of knowledge to acquire. Newspapers will not furnish it, for they are not reliable. Letters will not contain it, for they are too hastily written to be of much value, and too numerous to be preserved."

*The Cen-
tennial of
the Con-
stitution*

He spoke of the approaching centennial of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and urged the collection of material to show each side of the controversy, not alone the debates in the Federal Convention. "To reprint the debates in the State Convention called to consider the ratification of the Constitution, to reprint the squibs, the essays, the pamphlets, the comments that filled the journals and gazettes, in a word, to show what the people thought of the Constitution from 1787 to 1800, would be a most wise and useful work."

*Address of
Mr. Carson*

Mr. Hampton L. Carson also dwelt upon the approaching anniversary. "The Constitution of the United States was the

masterpiece of master minds. It is, fitly speaking, their crown and glory. It contains the best thoughts of statesmen trained in the best schools; it embodies the political experience of the English race, and ranks with Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights as a bulwark of Human Freedom. The great work of framing its provisions was done in this city, and the time is now close at hand when the Centennial Jubilee of the Constitution will be celebrated. Surely there can be no higher patriotic duty for any of us to perform than to study with reverence the deeds of that day." He closed by quoting the fine sentiment of Rufus Choate: "To form and uphold a state, it is not enough that our judgments believe it to be useful, the better part of our affections must feel it to be lovely. It is not enough that our arithmetic should be able to compute its value and find it high, our hearts must hold it priceless, above all things rich or rare, dearer than health or beauty, brighter than all the order of the stars."

*Fine Sentiment of
Rufus
Choate*

Mr. Lloyd P. Smith was impressed by the fact that, "this goodly building, this priceless collection of the records of our State and of the United States has been made without any aid of government. . . . Pennsylvania, as a State, does not recognize its Historical Society, and Philadelphia as a corporation has never taxed its citizens one dollar to build it up. What we are as a Society we owe to the unselfish enthusiasm, the unpaid toil of the late Mr. Watson the annalist, the late Mr. Hazard the historian, the late Mr. Armstrong the antiquarian, the late Mr. Wallace the man of letters—too soon taken from us—and others whose names I need not now recall; we owe it to the unostentatious devotion of Mr. Jordan, the conscientious zeal and learning of Mr. Stone, the tact and perseverance of Mr. Ward, the unparalleled industry of Mr. Hildeburn, the liberal gifts of money or time and thought of many others." He congratulated the Society on the admirable choice of a president. "Books, gentlemen," he boomed in his deep voice, "do not grow upon the shelves of a library; they must be got together as Opie mixed his paints—'with brains, Sir'—the truth being that the bibliographical knowledge needed for a wise selection of books is one of the rarest accomplishments in the world. Your President has it and so

*Address of
Mr. Lloyd
P. Smith*

*The Debt
of the
Society to
its Officers
and Mem-
bers*

*Books must
be Mixed
with Brains*

has your Librarian. Long may they live to shed honor on our Society and to make Philadelphia illustrious among the cities of the world."

*Gift of
Portrait of
President
George W.
Norris,
M.D.* The president then announced the gift to the Society by Dr. William F. Norris, and his sister Mary F. Parsons—wife of James Parsons, Esq.—of a portrait in oil, from the brush of Matthew Wilson, of Lake George, New York, of their father, the late George Washington Norris, M.D., the fourth president of this Society.*

*Official
Associates
of Mr. Coxe* The associates in office with Mr. Coxe were Craig Biddle, Aubrey H. Smith, Horatio Gates Jones, George De B. Keim, John Jordan, Jr. and William M. Darlington as vice-presidents; Gregory B. Keen, as corresponding secretary; William Brooke Rawle, as recording secretary; J. Edward Carpenter, as treasurer; Frederick D. Stone, as librarian; Townsend Ward as secretary of the publication fund; Charles Roberts, John B. Gest, John Jordan, Jr., Samuel W. Pennypacker, Oswald Seidensticker, John C. Browne, Richard L. Nicholson, James T. Mitchell, George Harrison Fisher, Edwin T. Eisenbrey, and William G. Thomas, as councillors. During the term of Mr. Coxe's service the names of Mr. Smith, Mr. Jordan, Dr. Darlington, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Nicholson disappeared as each in turn was claimed by death.

*Attendance
of Mr. Coxe
at Meetings
of the
Society* The minutes of the Society show that during his eight years of service, Mr. Coxe occupied the chair on twenty occasions, and was absent from twenty-four meetings. During the last eighteen months of his life he was continuously absent. His last appearance was on May 14, 1891. This simple statement is sad but expressive evidence of the condition of his health. It was not the weight of years, nor the necessity of climbing steep flights of stairs that embarrassed him. Indeed, so conscientious was he, that on three occasions, when the value of the gifts to be received was so great as to tempt him to imprudence, it was clear to observant eyes that he was far from being well.

The minutes of the Council show that Mr. Coxe attended sixty-four meetings, and was absent from thirty-five. Thus it

* For a sketch of President Norris, and a review of his administration, *ante*, Vol. I, Chapters XVIII, XIX.

appears that to the administrative functions of the Council he was attentive, the dates of absences being during the inclement months of each year. Nor should it be forgotten that as the Council was presided over by its own separate president—the late Chief Justice Mitchell—the attendance of Mr. Coxe was purely as an *ex-officio* member. His last attendance was on May 23, 1892. He died on September 15, 1892, at Drifton, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, where he had a residence in connection with the large family interests in coal mines.

*Attendance
of Mr. Coxe
at Meetings
of the
Council*

It was to the meetings of the Council that Mr. Coxe referred, when at the meeting of the Society in memory of John Jordan, Jr., he said, "Mr. Jordan was the guardian and father of this Society, and, as such, I was one of those nearest to him. When he and I sat in our respective places, on opposite sides of the table in the North room, our relations seemed more like those of a father and son conferring upon the management of a family than those of two officials administering a public institution." It is the experience of the present writer that it is in the minutes of the Council that the multiform activities of the Society are best preserved. The meetings are three times more frequent than those of the Society. The average attendance, including the *ex-officio* members, is fourteen. The reports of the officers are presented in order and discussed with frankness and spirit, accompanied by many sallies of humor or anecdote. Important accessions are reported and sometimes examined, calling forth critical and illuminating remarks from experts in that particular line. Policies are announced and weighed and recommendations for action by the Society agreed upon. Programmes of exercises, for the instruction and entertainment of the public, are arranged in advance; financial problems are considered, and ways and means devised for their solution. All the intricacies and difficulties of management are laid bare; all the joys and the sorrows, the surprises and the disappointments, the ebb and flow of events are first experienced in the meetings of the Council. There is a glow of sentiment, a friendly cooperation, a goodly fellowship, an informality of conversation, an entire frankness in the interchange of views which are unknown, of course, to the less frequent public gatherings of the Society to listen to addresses

*Character
of the
Meetings
of the
Council*

from scholars, or to ratify the recommendations submitted by the Council. Very rarely does important action originate on the floor of a stated meeting of the Society. The business of a special meeting is by rule announced in advance. It is quite evident, therefore, why Mr. Coxe gave marked preference to the meetings of the Council. At meetings of the Society it was his solitary function to preside. At the Council board he touched elbows with his fellows, and, relieved of formal official responsibility, entered into discussions as familiarly and as heartily as a soldier with his comrades around a camp fire. With him it was the acme of enjoyment.

Mr. Coxe's Enjoyment of the Meetings of the Council The years, as they passed, were tranquil, but were full of achievement, as they brought to the Society several of the richest of its acquisitions. Let us first dispose of the public addresses delivered before the Society. They embody a wide range of study and research.

Addresses Before the Society during Mr. Coxe's Term On April 8, 1884, Charles Godfrey Leland, whose literary fame and knowledge of the Indians are piously preserved in our midst, read a paper on "The Traditions of the North-eastern Algonquin Indians." He thought that he had found in the mythology of the Indians of Maine and New Brunswick all the principal incidents of the Norse Edda. Of these resemblances he gave striking proofs. He even traced through the Eskimo a continued line of folk lore from the Samoyede and Finn or Laplander to the Red Indian. He conjectured that there might be lost fragments of the Eddas among Indian sagas. The next month, Dr. John Gilmary Shea read a biographical sketch of "Daniel Hyacinth Marie Liénard de Beaujeu," commander of the French forces at Braddock's defeat.*

Charles Godfrey Leland In November, 1884, Henry Flanders, Esq., delivered his commemorative address upon President Wallace.†

Dr. Shea In January, 1885, the Reverend Goldsmith Day Carrow, D.D., read a paper on "The Introduction of Methodism into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."‡ In March, Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, the then foremost living authority on the subject,

* Published in *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, VIII, 121-128.

† *Ibid.*, VIII, xiii, *et seq.*, the substance of this address has been incorporated into Vol. II, Chapter XXIV of this history of the Society.

‡ Minutes and Archives of the Society.

read a discourse on "American Languages, and Why We Should Study Them." * He repelled the charge that the American languages belong to a low grade of human speech. Later in the month, Mr. Justin Winsor † delivered a lecture on "Explorations on the American Coast during the Sixteenth Century." Starting with the ancient belief in the geographical theory that Asia lay over against Spain, which Columbus had inherited through a long line of learned men, he contended that it was the mission of Columbus both to prove and disprove this theory. He sketched upon a black board in the presence of the Society the globe of Behain, expressing the views of advanced cosmographers in 1492, showing the shores of Europe and Asia with the untried ocean between. It was the inadequate conception of the size of the globe then held, that assisted Columbus in his undertaking. The lecturer traced upon the board the voyages of Columbus, and their results in proper relation to the European parts of Behain's globe, and displayed the successive developments of the coast lines of the new found islands and mainland. When by fortuitous circumstances the largest stretch of coast became associated with the name of Vesputius, it dawned upon the European mind that there had been found a continent not identical with any of the parts of Asia as Marco Polo had drawn them. The name America was then formed out of the forename of Vesputius, which had been first applied only to the coast of Brazil. As discovery was pushed, by 1540 it was manifest that the western continent stood alone, and the name "America" was extended to cover the whole of it. The severance of it from a supposed Antarctic continent was determined when Shouten rounded Cape Horn, and a hundred years later, when Behring finally disconnected it from Asia at the Northwest. As discovery went on, longitude became better understood, the size of the globe was the better appreciated, and the coast of Asia as drawn by Polo became entangled, as the drawings on the black board

*Dr. Daniel
G. Brinton*

*Justin
Winsor on
the Dis-
covery of
America*

*Justin
Winsor on
the Word
"America"*

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, IX, 15, *et seq.*

† Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, later Librarian of Harvard University, and editor of nine splendid volumes (to which Professor Keen and Mr. Stone of this Society contributed) entitled *Narrative and Critical History of America*.

showed, with the western shores of America. In this way the Asia of Marco Polo was withdrawn from the eastward by a third of the globe's circumference, resulting in a realization of a vast distance between Spain and China across the new found continent.*

Dr. Stillé
on Religious
Tests in
Penn-
sylvania

In November, Dr. Charles J. Stillé read an address on "Religious Tests in Provincial Pennsylvania." † The reader of this paper will find, little as he might suspect it from the title, a splendid tribute to the principles of Penn and their final vindication in the Constitution of the United States. That Constitution forbade an established church for the nation, or the imposition of any religious test as a qualification for office under the national government. Penn, however, was the first to state such a principle as a means of government. Tracing with a skilled hand the history of religious liberty and toleration in Europe, the speaker showed that when this country was colonized, England, then an essentially Protestant nation, granted no toleration to the worship of either Catholics, Socinians or Jews, and excluded from office all who did not conform to the English church. He showed, also, the extent of religious intolerance prevailing in all the American colonies, after the example of the mother country. He described Penn's efforts to establish complete freedom of worship and spoke of him in exalted terms of praise as the most conspicuous apostle of freedom of conscience. He showed how Penn's legislative efforts were brought to naught by the Privy Council in England in disallowing Penn's laws—particularly those of 1700. He showed how the crown insisted that all officers in the province, before entering upon their duties, should declare their disbelief in transubstantiation, the invocation of the Virgin Mary and the saints, accompanied by a declaration that they regarded the mass as idolatrous. He proved that the assembly of 1705 required all officers to take these tests. He referred to the books of qualification containing the signatures of all the officers of the province from 1722 to 1775 attached to these tests. He showed that under provincial laws no foreign Catholic could be naturalized, and that none but Protestants

* Minutes of the Society, March 23, 1885.

† *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, IX, 365, *et seq.*

could hold land upon which churches were erected. Thus he destroyed the generally prevailing notion that our soil had been free from the stain of bigotry, and dwelt upon the happy results in this regard as wrought by the American Revolution.

In December the Reverend George Dana Boardman, D.D., read an address on "Early Printing in the Middle Colonies,"

Rev. Dr.
Boardman

in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into the Middle Colonies.* Refraining from an attempt to follow Mr. Wallace's incomparable address upon the work of William Bradford,† he treated the subject more from a moral standpoint than a historical one.

At the March meeting, 1886, Mr. Hampton L. Carson delivered an address on *The Causes of the American Revolution and the Age of Washington*, which was published later as a separate pamphlet.‡

Mr. Carson

In May, the Honorable Erastus Brooks of New York, a well known author and eloquent orator, lectured on "Henry Clay: His Public Life and Exalted Patriotism, His Large Success and Few Mistakes." §

Mr. Brooks

In November, Dr. Stillé, but recently returned from the city of Montezuma, read a paper giving his "Impressions of a Visit to Mexico." ||

Dr. Stillé

At a special meeting, in the same month, Edward P. Allinson, Esq., of the Philadelphia bar, a co-worker with the late Senator Boies Penrose, gave the results of their joint investigations in preparing a volume for the Johns Hopkins University series on political science under the title "The Growth and Development of the Government of Philadelphia from the Time of William Penn to the Passage of the Bullitt Bill."

Mr.
Allinson

In March, 1887, General W. W. H. Davis, one of the most gallant veterans of the Civil War, fresh from travels in Mexico, lectured upon "Cortés and Montezuma." In May, Professor J. Franklin Jameson, of Johns Hopkins University, read a most important and illuminating paper on the subject of the true origin of the Swedish colonies upon the Delaware, en-

Gen. Davis

Prof.
Jameson

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, X, 15, et seq.

† *Ante*, Vol. I, Chapter XXIV.

‡ Minutes of the Society.

§ Minutes of the Society.

|| Minutes of the Society.

titled *Willem Usselinx, Founder of the Dutch and Swedish West India Companies*.*

Dr. Stillé on a Proposed French Protectorate of America In November, Dr. Stillé again appeared and read a paper entitled "The Comte de Broglie, the Proposed Stadtholder of America." † The paper gave the details of a secret scheme on the part of the French, not revealed until the appearance of Frederick Knapp's then recent life of Baron de Kalb to aid the colonies of America by submitting to the Continental Congress a proposal to establish a stadtholderate or protectorate of which the count was to be the chief. The scheme was encouraged by Silas Deane, the American commissioner in Paris, and even went so far as to contemplate making the count the generalissimo of the American forces. Staff officers were appointed and arrangements were made for their embarkation for this country. The plan was happily frustrated, and was never submitted to the Continental Congress. Dr. Stillé then gave a sketch of the life and previous career of the count, from which it would appear that "there was little to justify any confidence that he could successfully play the part of William of Orange in our affairs."

Mr. Stone In March, 1888, Frederick D. Stone, the librarian, read a paper entitled "New York and Philadelphia in 1787. Extracts from the Journals of the Rev. Manasseh Cutler." ‡ In November, Henry Flanders, Esq., addressed the Society on "The Growth of the Democratic Element in the British Constitution." §

Symposium In January, 1889, the Society held a symposium. Dr. Stillé discoursed on "American Colonies as Penal Settlements"; || Dr. D. G. Brinton on "Indian Names in Pennsylvania"; Dr. James J. Levick on "Fenny Drayton, the birthplace of George Fox, the founder of the Religious Society of Friends." A lively discussion was provoked by the paper of J. Granville Leach, Esq., who became in after years so renowned as an authoritative genealogist. There had been deposited with the

* This paper was published by its author in the papers of the American Historical Association, II, No. 3.

† *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XI, 369, *et seq.*

‡ *Ibid.*, XII, 97, *et seq.*

§ Minutes of the Society, Nov. 12, 1888.

|| *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XII, 457.

Society by Colonel Alexander Biddle, a recently discovered charter of the city of Philadelphia dated March 3, 1691, under which Humphrey Morrey qualified as mayor. Colonel Leach read a sketch of this forgotten gentleman, and claimed, on the evidence of the charter and some confirmatory discoveries of Messrs. Allinson and Penrose, that he should be hereafter recognized as the "first Mayor of Philadelphia." This was hotly contested by Edward Shippen, Esq., who contended that the charter of 1691 could never have been in force, but must be treated as a nullity, for the charter of October 25, 1701, in which his ancestor, Edward Shippen, was named as mayor (and which always heretofore had been considered the first charter) was alone authentic. George De B. Keim and William Brooke Rawle, Esqrs., were of opinion that the probable solution of the question was, that when Penn was deprived of his government in 1692, and was supplanted by Governor Fletcher, and all acts and laws previously done and passed were virtually abrogated, the charter of 1691 fell also, which however did not alter the fact that it was a *de facto* instrument.*

Who was Philadelphia's First Mayor?

In February, 1889, Dr. Stillé, of Swedish descent, read a paper entitled "A Visit to the Swedish Fatherland." † In March, 1889, there was a second symposium. Samuel W. Pennypacker, a recently appointed judge, told the story of "A Woman's Curse and its Fulfilment," a tradition connected with Phoenixville, in Chester County, and the ill-starred mill of Roland Richards. Edward Shippen read extracts from the memoirs of Elizabeth Bordley Gibson; Professor McMaster, referring to the coming celebration in New York of the centennial of the inauguration of Washington as President, suggested that a circular be issued in the name of the Society, calling for information as to the manner in which the members of the state conventions ratifying the Constitution had been chosen, whether by the people directly or otherwise; what popular vote had been cast in each state, and whether the people of the United States, as a people, had any voice in the adoption of the Constitution. Mr. Stone then supplied from contemporaneous sources, so far as Pennsylvania was con-

Dr. Stillé

Judge Pennypacker

Second Symposium

* Minutes of the Society, Jan. 14, 1889.

† Minutes of the Society.

cerned, the details of Pennsylvania's share in organizing the new government of the nation.*

Mr. Carson In April, 1889, Mr. Hampton L. Carson delivered an address on "The First Congress of the United States." † In
Gen. Davis November, General William W. H. Davis, of Doylestown, Pa., read a paper on "Lafayette in Bucks County." ‡ At the February meeting in 1890, Hampton L. Carson, Esq., delivered an address on "The Centennial Anniversary of the Organization of the Supreme Court of The United States." §
Prof. Thorpe In March, Professor Francis N. Thorpe, of the University of Pennsylvania, read a paper on "Recent Constitution Making in the United States." ||

Meeting in Memory of John Jordan, Jr. The April meeting was devoted to the memorial addresses commemorating the services to the Society of John Jordan, Jr., who had died on the twenty-third of the preceding month, after a devoted and generous membership of almost fifty years. The chief biographical address, worthy in all respects of its deeply lamented subject, was delivered by Dr. James J. Levick.¶

Capt. Collum The November meeting (1890) was instructed by an address by Captain Richard S. Collum, of the United States Marine Corps, on "The Services of The American Marines during the War of the Revolution." **

Rev. Dr. McConnell The December meeting was specially called to listen to the Reverend S. D. McConnell, D.D., the rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, as he paid tribute to the memory of Dr. S. Austin Allibone, A.M., LL.D., the author of the *Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors*. Of this magnum opus, composed and published in Philadelphia, the Hon. Robert C.

* Minutes of the Society, March 11, 1889.

† *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XIII, 129, et seq.

‡ Minutes of the Society, Nov. 11, 1889.

§ This paper, expanded, became the first chapter to Mr. Carson's *History of the Supreme Court of the United States*, published in Philadelphia, 1891.

|| Minutes of the Society, Mar. 10, 1890.

¶ *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XIV, v-xl. The substance of these addresses has been incorporated into the sketch of John Jordan, Jr., *ante.*, Vol. I, Chap. XV.

** Minutes of the Society, Nov. 10, 1890.

Winthrop, of Boston, at a dinner given to the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund in Philadelphia, in 1871, had said, "That great work, which is itself enough to give celebrity to the city in which it was produced." The discourse of Dr. McConnell is a gem of the first water in the biographical literature of this Society. It should be read by every reader of these pages, not alone for its literary worth, but for its value in preserving the memory of a literary giant of Philadelphia, whose life marked an epoch. Any attempt to abridge it would shatter its crystalline beauty.*

*Beauty of
Dr. Mc-
Connell's
Address*

In 1891, there were read papers, respectively entitled: "Alaska, Its People and their Traditions" by the Reverend John P. Lundy, D.D.; "Philadelphia Reminiscences" by the Reverend William H. Furness, D.D., the venerable pastor emeritus of the First Unitarian Church; "The Fries Rebellion in Bucks and Northampton Counties in 1799," by General W. W. H. Davis; "Alexander Hamilton" by John J. Pinkerton, Esq., of West Chester, Pa., "Early Philadelphia Magazines" † by Professor Albert H. Smyth of the Philadelphia High School; "The Case of the Sloop Active" by Hampton L. Carson.‡

*Other
Addresses
Before the
Society*

The year 1892, the last year of Mr. Coxe's administration, saw no falling off in either the character, interest or value of the papers read. In January, William S. Baker, of whose relations to Washingtoniana much will be said in later pages, read a paper on "Washington's Encampment at the Falls of Schuylkill in 1777"; Mr. Stone, the librarian, read extracts from the unpublished letters of Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germain concerning Arnold's treason, revealing that for a long time prior to the capture of André, Arnold was under the suspicion of Sir Henry as being the author of the letters received by him; also, Arnold's letter to Lord George; also the love letters of Arnold to Miss Deblois and her father, which on comparison, bore a striking resemblance in sentiment and phrase to those subsequently addressed to Miss Shippen, who became his unhappy wife, and to Chief Justice Shippen.

Mr. Baker

Mr. Stone

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XV, 129, *et seq.*

† Minutes of the Society, May 4, 1891.

‡ *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XVI, 385, *et seq.*

*A Series of
Lectures on
Provincial
Penn-
sylvania*

In February, March, April, May and November, a series of lectures was consecutively delivered by gentlemen justly considered experts in their particular subjects, which collectively illustrated the provincial history of Pennsylvania. They may be listed as follows: "The Swedish and Dutch settlements on the Delaware," by Gregory B. Keen; "The Proprietary Government under Penn's Successors," by Charles J. Stillé; "Pennsylvania during the French and Indian Wars," by Howard M. Jenkins; "The Rise of the Revolution in Pennsylvania," by John Bach McMaster; "The German Element in Pennsylvania," by Samuel W. Pennypacker; "The Scotch Irish Element," by John Houston Merrill; "Pennsylvania Poets of the Provincial Period," by Francis Howard Williams. A fair, but by no means satisfying synopsis of these lectures appears upon the minutes of the Society.

CHAPTER III

Coxe Administration

*Review of the Publications of the Society During the Term of Mr.
Coxe — The Magazine, Vols. 8 to 15*

IN close association with the addresses delivered before the Society during the full period of the term of Mr. Coxe was the publication of Volumes VIII–XV of *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*. Many of the addresses, as indicated in the notes to the preceding pages, were printed in full in the *Magazine*, and the reader has tasted the flavor of their contents. It remains to note the character of contributions to the *Magazine* of material destined to be of service to future essayists, lecturers, historians, genealogists and students.

*Volumes
VIII to XV
of the
Penna.
Mag. of
Hist. and
Biog.*

The matter falls into three classes: (1) *serial* articles, running through several volumes of the *Magazine*, and constituting, when read consecutively, more or less complete treatises or compact histories; (2) *single* articles, complete in a single number; (3) "Notes and Queries," relating to the subjects discussed under the preceding heads.

It is unfortunate that there is not, at present, a general index to the fifty-three volumes of *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*. The student is compelled to examine each volume separately. As the reader of this history may not have at hand a complete set of the *Magazine*, or, if he has, may shrink from the task of examining six or seven volumes in succession, the writer has prepared the following pages in the hope that, notwithstanding the fact that they somewhat resemble a table of contents, they may aid in a clear conception of the character of the contributions made to historical literature by the *Magazine* of this Society, and graphically illustrate the remarkable scope and variety of matter to be found in the precious manuscripts, books, documents, and prints in our possession.

The *serials* first command attention:

Serial
Articles

"The History of the Colony of New Sweden," by Carl K. S. Sprinchorn, translated by Professor Gregory B. Keen.*

To all students of Swedish rule upon the Delaware this work will furnish the ripest views of the latest Swedish historian, a fit predecessor of the monumental work of Professor Amandus Johnson.

"Friends in Burlington," by Amelia Mott Gummere.†

Burlington, as a Quaker colony, was older than Philadelphia.

"Virginia Carolorum: The Colony during the Days of Charles the First and Second," by Edward D. Neill.‡

"Diary of James Allen, Esq., of Philadelphia, Counsellor-at-Law, 1770-1778." §

Mr. Allen was the son of Chief Justice Allen, and had married the daughter of the famous Andrew Hamilton, Attorney-General of the Province. His entries are most important and instructive.

"Journal of Miss Sally Wister, 1777-1778." ||

"The Federal Constitution of 1787. Sketches of the Members of the Pennsylvania Convention," by Wm. H. Egle, M.D. ¶

"Records of Christ Church, Philadelphia. Baptisms, 1709-1760," by Charles R. Hildeburn.**

"A List of the Issues of the Press in New York, 1693-1752," by Charles R. Hildeburn.††

"Itinerary of General Washington from June 15, 1775, to December 23, 1783," by William S. Baker.‡‡

All of the preceding serial articles form important chapters in history, in some instances but little known, and in others have served as introduction to further study.

* This series was continued from the *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, VII, 419 and appeared *loc. cit.*, VIII, 17, 129, 241.

† *Ibid.*, VIII, 3, 160.

‡ *Ibid.*, IX, 134, 297, 407.

§ *Ibid.*, IX, 176, 278, 424.

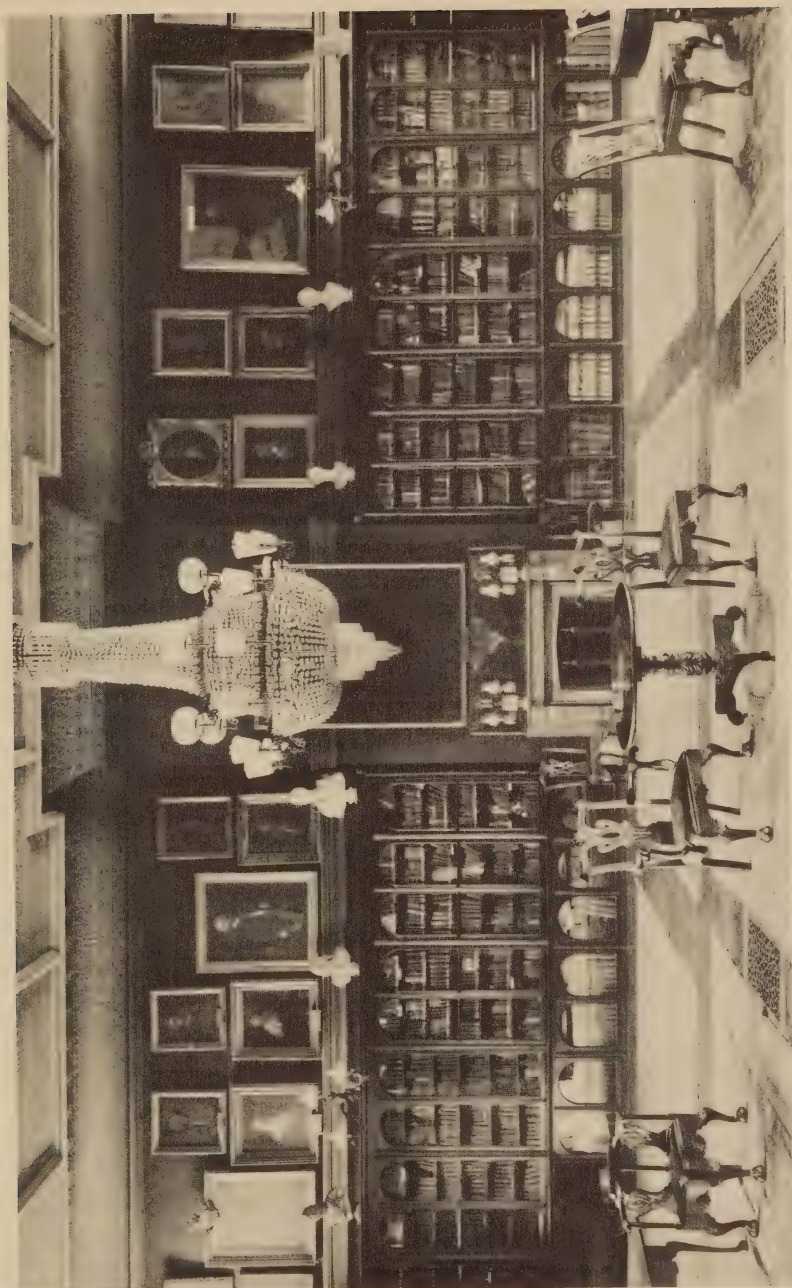
|| *Ibid.*, IX, 318, 463; X, 51.

¶ *Ibid.*, X, 446; XI, 69, 213, 249, 499.

** *Ibid.*, XII, 362; XIII, 237; XIV, 427; XV, 228, 354, 486.

†† *Ibid.*, XII, 475; XIII, 90, 207.

‡‡ *Ibid.*, XIV, 111, 253, 335; XV, 41, 143, 291, 394.



The Assembly Room in 1895

Of notable single articles—by which we mean articles *Single*
 begun and completed within the limits of a single paper— *Articles*
 the following may be mentioned, without discredit to numer-
 ous unnoticed contributions:

- "Early Furnaces and Forges of Berks County, Pennsylvania,"
 by Morton L. Montgomery.*
- "Journal of Sergeant William Young. Written during the
 Jersey Campaign in the Winter of 1776-77," from the
 original in the possession of the Society.†
- "Franklin County One Hundred Years Ago," from a letter
 written by Alexander Thomson in 1773.‡
- "The Pennsylvania Assembly in 1761-62. A Memorandum
 kept by *Samuel Foulke*." §
- "Sir John St. Clair, Baronet, Quartermaster-General in Amer-
 ica, 1755-1767," by Charles R. Hildeburn.||
- "Pennsylvania Two Hundred Years Ago," a reprint of a
 pamphlet issued in 1685, entitled "A Further Account of
 Pennsylvania," by William Penn.¶
- "The United States through English Spectacles in 1792-
 1794, in Letters from Edward Thornton, Esq., to Sir James
 Bland Burges, Bart." **
- "The Boundary Dispute between Maryland and Pennsyl-
 vania," by Walter B. Scaife.††

Of this paper it is not too much to say that it is the ablest,
 the clearest, the most satisfactory legal, historical and ethical
 treatment of a vexed discussion of which the present writer
 has knowledge.

- "Religious Tests in Provincial Pennsylvania," by Charles J.
 Stillé.‡‡
- "Colonel Lambert Cadwalader. A Sketch," by William
 Henry Rawle, Esq.§§

* *Ibid.*, VIII, 56.

† *Ibid.*, VIII, 255.

‡ *Ibid.*, VIII, 313.

§ *Ibid.*, VIII, 407.

|| *Ibid.*, IX, 1.

¶ *Ibid.*, IX, 62.

** *Ibid.*, IX, 214.

†† *Ibid.*, IX, 241.

‡‡ *Ibid.*, IX, 365.

§§ *Ibid.*, X, 1.

"The Early Government of Philadelphia, . . . prior to the Charter of 1701," by Edward P. Allinson and Boies Penrose.*

"Narrative of the Journey of the Schwenckfelders to Pennsylvania, 1733." Translated from a German manuscript in the Library of this Society.†

"Extracts from the Letter-Book of James Claypoole," an emigrant to Pennsylvania in 1683.‡

"The Attitude of the Quakers in the Provincial Wars," by Charles J. Stillé.§

"An Index to the Obituary Notices Published in the 'Pennsylvania Gazette' from 1728-1791," by Charles R. Hildeburn.||

"Beaumarchais and 'The Lost Million,'" by Charles J. Stillé.¶

This is a chapter in the secret history of the American Revolution, as dramatic and interesting as Thomas Carlyle's story of the diamond necklace.

*Single
Articles*

"Extracts from Washington's Diary, kept while Attending the Constitutional Convention of 1787." **

"The Hermits of the Wissahickon," by Professor Oswald Seidensticker.††

"William Penn's Plans for a Union of the Colonies, February 8, 1696-1697." ‡‡

The broad statesmanship of Penn, overleaping the boundaries of the province of Pennsylvania, anticipates the Albany Convention, and first uses the significant word "Congress."

"Sir William Keith," by Charles Penrose Keith.§§

"Bethlehem during the Revolution. Extracts from the Diaries in the Moravian Archives at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania," by John W. Jordan.||||

* *Ibid.*, X, 61.

† *Ibid.*, X, 167.

‡ *Ibid.*, X, 188, 267, 401.

§ *Ibid.*, X, 283.

|| *Ibid.*, X, 334.

¶ *Ibid.*, XI, 1.

** *Ibid.*, XI, 296.

†† *Ibid.*, XI, 427.

‡‡ *Ibid.*, XI, 495.

§§ *Ibid.*, XII, 1.

|||| *Ibid.*, XII, 385.

"American Colonies as Penal Settlements," by Charles J. Stillé.*

Herein can be found rich diggings for antiquarian penologists.

"The First Printed Protest Against Slavery in America." †

This protest of George Keith was discovered by Charles R. Hildeburn among the Bradford imprints in New York; a matter of such importance as to call for special comment from George H. Moore, the Librarian of the Lenox Library.

"An Account of Jean Paul Jaquet," by Edwin Jaquett Sellers. ‡

This is a paper of importance in reference to the final struggle between the Dutch and the Swedes, and the Dutch and the English for the possession of the Delaware.

"Pennsylvania and the Declaration of Independence," by Charles J. Stillé.§

This paper deserves the close study of all those who, puzzled over the attitude of Dickinson, Wilson, Morris, Willing and Humphreys, yield too readily to the hasty conclusion that they were lukewarm in patriotism, instead of calmly considering the situation as seen by the eyes of these patriots and statesmen. No chapter in the history of Pennsylvania has been more frequently misunderstood and misrepresented by historians beyond our borders, and even by those of our own sons prejudiced or indifferent to the truth of history. In this connection should be read Mr. Flanders' review of *The Life and Times of John Dickinson*, by Charles J. Stillé,|| and the work itself, which we shall fully review in the next chapter.

"First Congress of the Scotch-Irish in America," by Frederick D. Stone. ¶

"Autograph Collection of Ferdinand J. Dreer," by Gregory B. Keen.**

* *Ibid.*, XII, 457.

† *Ibid.*, XIII, 265.

‡ *Ibid.*, XIII, 271.

§ *Ibid.*, XIII, 385.

|| *Ibid.*, XV, 1.

¶ *Ibid.*, XIV, 68.

** *Ibid.*, XIV, 182. See, for full description, *post*, Chapter V.

"The University of Pennsylvania in its Relations to the State of Pennsylvania," by Samuel W. Pennypacker.*

This article was always a favorite with the author. He delighted in having explored the origin of an institution of which he was a trustee, and took official as well as personal pride in presiding, while governor of Pennsylvania, over meetings of the board of trustees, held in the state capitol, in the chartered role of patron of the University of Pennsylvania.

"Charles Thomson's New Testament," by Albert J. Edmunds.†

This article contains a description of three manuscripts in the library of this Society, rescued from a junk shop in South Street, Philadelphia, and identified by Mr. Stone as being in the handwriting of the famous secretary of the Continental Congress. Mr. Edmunds, himself a profound Biblical scholar, makes it clear that it was the devotion of Thomson in his later days to a study of the New Testament and the Septuagint that led him to decline the offices proffered by President Washington.

"How the Landing of Tea was Opposed in Philadelphia by Colonel William Bradford and Others in 1773," by Frederick D. Stone.‡

On the evidence submitted, and particularly upon the text and dates of documents, facsimiles of which are given, antedating by almost a month the famous Boston Tea Party, Mr. Stone emphasizes the fact that opposition to the Tea Act began in Philadelphia. This thesis is confirmed by the fact that the famous Boston "Resolves" were copied from those adopted in Philadelphia.

The Life and Times of John Dickinson, by Dr. Stillé, published by this Society as Volume XIII of our *Memoirs*, is of such importance as to deserve the attention of a separate chapter.

* *Ibid.*, XV, 88.

† *Ibid.*, XV, 327.

‡ *Ibid.*, XV, 385.

CHAPTER IV

Coxe Administration

Review of the Life and Times of John Dickinson by Dr. Stillé

THE last and top-most sheaf of the rich harvest of historical literature garnered during the term of Mr. Coxe was *The Life and Times of John Dickinson 1732-1808*, which was prepared and published at the request of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, by Charles J. Stillé, LL.D. It forms Volume XIII of the *Memoirs* of the Society, and was published in 1891.

*Dr. Stillé's
"Life and
Times of
John Dickinson"*

The history of the preparation and composition of this notable biography is interesting. There had been no edition of the writings of Dickinson since that of 1801, published under his own supervision in Wilmington. That edition lacked many important state papers of which he was the author, and his letters—in many respects his most characteristic productions—were not to be found in it. Although many Dickinson papers had been lost or scattered, it was found that a large mass remained in the hands of Miss F. A. Logan, a descendant, and that the papers of Thomas McKean and the Tilghman papers could also be drawn upon. The task of editing, collating and arranging the documents and letters was assigned to that accomplished student, the late Paul Leicester Ford. The task of writing, in a separate volume, the life of Dickinson was assigned by the Council to Dr. Stillé.*

The service rendered by the Society through Dr. Stillé's admirable biography cannot be over-estimated in promoting, if not largely in creating in our midst a calm, temperate and just spirit in the study of statesmen of the Revolutionary period. For more than a hundred years it was difficult, if not dangerous, for any writer to obtain a fair hearing while stating the conduct and the motives of men who belonged to the ranks of the conservatives, and who refused to be swept from their feet by the radicals of that day. We of the present generation,

*The Value
of the
Work to
History*

* Minutes of the Council, and preface to *Life and Times of John Dickinson*.

while heartily rejoicing that the radicals prevailed, are not so obtuse as to be unable to consider with respect the behavior of gentlemen who acted upon principles dear to them, and clearly to be accounted for by birth, association, temperament and training. Were it not so, we would still be involved in the partisan politics of the past with all its bitterness. The muse of history—Clio—was represented by the ancients sitting beside an open chest of books with an open roll of paper in her lap. She wielded no sword, and wore no tragic mask.

We present a condensation of Dr. Stillé's biographical work.

*Sketch of
John Dickinson*

Despite his Maryland birth and his frequent and important official representations of Delaware, John Dickinson must be regarded as a Pennsylvanian. Tutored privately in the classics by William Killen, who later became chief justice of Delaware, Dickinson entered, in his eighteenth year, the office of John Moland. Moland had received his legal training in the Temple, and divided the leadership of the Philadelphia bar with Tench Francis, after the death of Andrew Hamilton. Dickinson himself completed three years of legal studies in the Middle Temple, after his admission to the Philadelphia bar in the year 1753. After his return to America in 1757, while meeting with fair success, his attention was chiefly devoted to political and English constitutional studies, particularly as they affected the relations of the mother country to the colonies. In his field he became distinguished above all his fellows.

*His Adherence to the
Proprietary Government*

In October 1760, he was chosen a member of the Assembly of the "Lower counties," as the present state of Delaware was then called. In 1762, he was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly from Philadelphia. Here he met and for two years resisted the efforts of Franklin and Galloway to have the crown take over the government of Pennsylvania and stoutly defended the chartered rights of the Penns. When the British ministry sought to impose a part of the burden of the French and Indian wars upon the colonies by parliamentary taxation, Mr. Dickinson's career of glory began. He was a delegate to the Stamp Act Congress, and drafted the Declaration of Rights adopted by that Congress, and composed the liberty song in which occurred the lines:

In FREEDOM we're BORN, and in FREEDOM we'll LIVE,
 Our Purses are ready,
 Steady, Friends, Steady,
 Not as SLAVES, but as FREEMEN our Money we'll give.

Then join Hand in Hand brave AMERICANS all,
 By *uniting* We stand, by *dividing* We fall; . . .

He wrote the *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania* which won Burke's approval and Voltaire's praise.

*Author of
 "The
 Farmer's
 Letters"*

Dickinson was the author of five memorable papers—the "Address to the Inhabitants of Quebec," the "Petition to the King," the "Declaration upon taking up Arms," the "Second Petition to the King," and the "Address to the Several States." Thus did he win the title, ascribed to him by Bancroft, "the Penman of the Revolution." As Doctor Stillé points out, the careful reader of these papers will perceive that while abating not one jot or tittle of right, the author strove for conciliation. But alas! for his fame, Dickinson opposed the Declaration of Independence most strenuously, and absented himself at the time the final vote was taken. His position on this occasion "eclipsed his public life, but did not extinguish it."

*Five Mem-
 orable
 Papers*

*His Oppo-
 sition to the
 Declaration
 of Inde-
 pendence*

Dr. Stillé gave this turning point in his career particular examination. He points out that Dickinson was not singular in his views. Originally, his Pennsylvania colleagues, James Wilson, Robert Morris, Thomas Willing, Charles Humphreys, Edward Biddle and Andrew Allen agreed with him as against Franklin and Morton. George Read of Delaware, Robert R. Livingston of New York, and Edward Rutledge of South Carolina also agreed with him. Nor were the views of these men impulsive or ill-considered. Discussion of independence had been constant in all the colonies for more than a year. Bancroft wrote, "American Independence was not an act of smoldering passion, nor the work of one man or one assembly." As in all such crises parties were divided into radicals and conservatives. The men just named were conservatives. They must not be confused with Tories, Loyalists, or pacifists. They were earnest American patriots of the conservative type, and of these Dickinson was the most pronounced, both by temperament and education.

*His
 Colleagues*

*Course of
Proceedings
in the Con-
tinental
Congress in
1776*

Dr. Stillé states the course of events which ran as follows: Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, in obedience to instructions from his state, on June 7, introduced his famous resolution "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved." After some discussion consideration was postponed until the next day. There was then a reference to the Congress as a committee of the whole, and the matter was postponed until June 10. The first vote showed a divided Congress—seven states being in the affirmative and six in the negative. The delegations of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland had been expressly instructed to vote against independence, and voted in the negative. Those from New York, Delaware and South Carolina, as yet without instructions or clear intimation of the opinions of their respective provinces, were unwilling to assume responsibility in so grave a matter, and also voted in the negative. To give time for greater unanimity discussion was postponed until July 1. In the meantime, on June 11, the committee to draft a declaration of independence was appointed, and also a committee to prepare a plan of confederation, of which Dickinson was a member. He acted with his usual vigor and ability and prepared a draft of the Articles of Confederation which were subsequently adopted, for his legal mind was convinced that independence or no independence there must be some form of confederated government.

While these committees were at work the situation changed. Pennsylvania, under the heavy pressure of popular opinion, rescinded her instructions of the previous November, and left her delegates free. New Jersey unexpectedly appointed a new set of delegates with authority to vote for independence. Maryland, upon the return from Canada of Chase, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, on June 28, authorized a concurrence in a declaration of independence. South Carolina still maintained her negative position. Delaware, uninstructed, was a tie, Rodney being absent. New York, still seeking instructions under peculiar difficulties, caused by the imminence of British invasion, asked leave to withdraw from the Congress. Such

was the situation when the great debate was resumed on July 1. In the absence of Lee, John Adams of Massachusetts, championed the declaration. John Dickinson, his chief antagonist on the floor, opposed it.

Concisely stated Dickinson's reasons were: that the declaration was inopportune; that the country ought not to be rashly committed to a position, from which it would be infamous to recede, yet ruinous to pursue. The colonies were as yet without a common government; the draft of the Articles of Confederation had not been acted on; in the absence of these a declaration of independence would not strengthen the resources of the country by a single regiment or a single cask of powder, while it would shut the door upon all hope of accommodation with Great Britain; moreover, the colonies had no alliance with any foreign nation. It would be well to obtain from France and Spain some definite assurances before proceeding to extremities. Besides, any declaration of independent sovereignty to have due weight with the world ought to be preceded by the establishment of a federal government. He concluded: "When things shall have been thus deliberately rendered firm at home and favorable abroad, then let America, *attollens humeris famam et fata nepotum*, bearing up her glory, and the destiny of her descendants, advance with majestic steps, and assume her station among the sovereigns of the world."

*Statement
of Dickinson's
Views*

It was a bold and weighty speech. Dr. Stillé declares that Hildreth, the historian, characterized it as "the noblest proof of moral courage ever shown by a public man in the history of the country." * Fiske writes, "That there was great weight in some of these considerations was shown only too plainly by subsequent events." † Bancroft treats it with respect: "He took pride in being the ardent assertor of freedom, was conscious that his writings had won him a great name, and had prepared himself with the utmost care to vindicate his opinions, which he would have felt it guilt to suppress." ‡ Keith

*Comments
of His-
torians*

* The present writer has not been able to verify this quotation, and, unfortunately, Dr. Stillé does not indicate its source in Hildreth's writings.

† John Fiske, *The American Revolution*, I, 192.

‡ George Bancroft, *History of the United States* (author's last revision), IV, 438.

wrote: "To the intelligent reader there is sagacity in Dickinson's utterances; to the student of history of that time there was but common prudence in what he said on this occasion." *

Dr. Stillé described the situation at the close of July 1 when nine colonies were in favor of the Declaration, New York was absent, Delaware was divided, Pennsylvania stood four to three against it, and South Carolina three to one against it. On July 2 another change took place. Delaware, through the appearance of Rodney, at the instance of McKean, overcame the adverse vote of Read. Dickinson and Morris, perceiving the futility of continued opposition absented themselves, thus enabling Wilson, who regarded himself as free from restriction to change his views, to support Franklin and Morton against Thomas Willing and Charles Humphreys, who stood out to the last.† South Carolina, at the instance of Rutledge, changed her opposition into support. New York still awaited instructions. Thus twelve states united, and were joined by New York on July 8 when public proclamation was made to the people assembled in what has ever since been called Independence Square.‡

To Dr. Stillé's account it may be added that it is quite often overlooked that it was the adoption of Lee's resolution on July 2, 1776, which severed the political bonds between the colonies and the throne. The Declaration of Independence did not have this effect, it was but a statement of the reasons which impelled the passage of the resolution, but the manner in which Jefferson performed his task—with burning eloquence and terse statement of the underlying philosophy—has caused the "Declaration" to supplant the "Resolution" in the affections and memory of mankind, and to mark the Fourth of July as a national holiday.

So also, it is a common error to suppose that the Declaration was signed by the members of the Congress on that day.

* Charles Penrose Keith, *The Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania*, 62.

† Biddle and Allen had resigned in the interim between June 7 and July 1.

‡ On July 4, 1776, the draft of the Declaration, in pursuance of the vote on Lee's resolution on July 2, was signed by John Hancock as president, and attested by Charles Thomson as secretary. The Declaration was first printed on July 5, in Claypoole's *Gazette*.

The only signatures attached were those of the president and secretary. It was not until July 15 that instructions were given to the clerk to prepare the Declaration for signature, and on August 2, duly engrossed on parchment, it was placed on the president's table for the signatures of the individual members. All those actually present on that day affixed their names, and others at intervals. In the meantime changes had been made in the membership because of intervening elections. For this reason the names of several men appear upon this scroll of fame although these men had had no share either in debating or voting upon the document. It was in this way the names of Matthew Thornton of New Hampshire, Philip Livingston, Lewis Morris, Francis Lewis and William Floyd of New York, Benjamin Rush, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor and George Ross of Pennsylvania have been glorified for acts in which they did not participate. Noticeable, too, it is that even in the list of signers, first published in the journal of Congress, the name of Thomas McKean of Delaware was omitted, though he it was who brought Rodney on his famous ride to save the day for Delaware, the reason being that on August 15 McKean was absent on military duty, and did not actually sign until 1781, while the name of Robert R. Livingston of New York, who was one of the committee with Jefferson, Adams, Franklin and Sherman to prepare and report the Declaration, dropped completely out of sight. Such are the casualties of politics.*

*Correction
of Common
Errors as to
Signing the
Declaration*

Dr. Stillé points out that Dickinson's course, conscientious as it was, met with prompt punishment. He was not chosen to the convention, meeting in the middle of July, to frame a new constitution for Pennsylvania, and the convention refused to re-elect him to Congress. He accepted his fate with fortitude. Instead of sulking, he put his life in peril by commanding a brigade consisting of five battalions of Philadelphia troops, and marched to the assistance of Washington in meeting the British upon Long Island. Politics were so bitter that the convention, which had refused to return him to Congress, elected General Roberdeau to supersede him in his military

*Dickinson's
Military
Activities*

* For the absence of McKean's signature, see McKean's letter, *ante*, Vol. I, Chapter XI.

command. Wounded to the quick Dickinson resigned his commission, and becoming involved in a dispute with the assembly, he retired to an estate that he owned in Delaware. Here his friends rallied, and elected him on November 5, 1776, as a delegate to the Continental Congress. His health, never very robust, had become impaired by the vicissitudes of political fortune, and he declined what to most men would have been a triumphant return to public life. When in the summer of 1777, the British approached Philadelphia by way of the head of Elk River, and President Read of Delaware called out the militia, Dickinson shouldered a musket as a private in the company of Captain Stephen Lewis, and was present at the Battle of Brandywine. Two weeks later his long time political opponent Thomas McKean, then acting as president of Delaware, behaved handsomely by appointing him a brigadier-general of the militia of that state, an office, however, which he held for a few months only.

We present a summary of Dr. Stillé's account of Dickinson's later career.

Returns to Congress His bent was not military, and those who knew him best felt that the true sphere for his genius was the national congress. To this body he was returned by Delaware, on January 18, 1779, and at once he resumed these more congenial labors. The Articles of Confederation, the first draft of which was largely drawn by him in June, 1776, had not been perfected for submission to the states until November, 1777. Most of the states were fairly prompt in ratification, but New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland held out for from two to four years. The opposition seems to have been based upon jealousy of those states which, having no well defined western boundaries, had claims to what was generally known as the Ohio or Northwestern territory. At last New Jersey yielded. Then Dickinson brought Delaware into line. Then Virginia and New York, who were "the most omnivorous claimants" to the West, generously surrendered for the good of all. Maryland then yielded, and, on March 1, 1781, the first attempt—so largely the basic work of Dickinson as is shown by the manuscripts in his own handwriting—to frame a national government became effective.

In the last named year, Dickinson, much against his wishes, was elected a member of the supreme executive council of Delaware, and shortly afterwards became its president. Returning to Pennsylvania in 1782, he was received with such favor as the proper man to meet the existing financial crisis, as to find himself chosen as president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania as the successor of Joseph Reed. This office he held for three years, and during that time, under the strange constitution of Pennsylvania of 1776, acted as the ex-officio chief of the high court of errors and appeals, the head of the judicial system.*

*Holds
Offices
in Penn-
sylvania*

Again, out of office, in September, 1786, he was sent by Delaware as a commissioner to the Annapolis Convention, convened at the suggestion of Virginia, to take into consideration the trade of the United States, and to report upon a uniform system for the regulation of commercial relations. But five states appeared, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia. Dickinson was elected chairman, and with the concurrence of such men as Egbert Benson, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison, prepared a cautious report, which, while not undertaking to specify the defects of the existing confederation, suggested a new convention to all the states to meet in the following May in Philadelphia "to take into consideration the situation of the United States, and to devise such further provisions as shall appear necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union."

*A Member
of the
Annapolis
Convention*

Such was the origin of that immortal body—known as the Federal Convention—which framed the Constitution of the United States. Of this body Dickinson was a member from Delaware. The debates show that he participated, in spite of feeble health, in the discussion of a great variety of subjects. No more than an outline of his views can be attempted, but that will suffice to show his opposition to a strong executive. While advocating a choice of the electors of the President directly by the people and not by the legislatures of the states, he urged that the President might be removed by the Congress

*A Member
of the
Federal
Convention*

* He delivered several important opinions, particularly in matters of admiralty, which are reported. *cf.* 1 Dallas' Reports.

at the request of the majority of the state legislatures, and that he might be aided by a council of citizens from states of different geographical positions in the Union, the council to exercise jointly with the President the power of appointment to office. He insisted on an equal representation of the states in the Senate, and the election of Senators by the state legislatures. Representatives in the House were to be chosen by the people, electors to be freeholders, and all money bills were to originate in the House. He favored a national judiciary, and thought that the general government should interfere to protect a state on the application of its executive. He urged upon the people the ratification of the Constitution as finally submitted, in nine letters—less famous than those of the *Federalist* but characteristically strong—published over the signature of "Fabius." They attracted the favorable attention of Washington.

*His Public
Benefactions*

Retiring to private life, he gradually yielded to the views of Jefferson, and expressed himself in private letters as fearing a national consolidation of power. A man of wealth, he was a pecuniary benefactor of Princeton College, the principal and most liberal donor in the establishment of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa.; the founder in Philadelphia of "The Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," and the chief contributor to the now well known school at Westtown, Pa. He died on February 14, 1808, having almost reached his seventy-seventh year, and was buried in the grave-yard of the Friends' Meeting House in Wilmington, Delaware. Jefferson, then President, declared, "A more estimable man or truer patriot could not have left us. . . . His name will be consecrated in history as one of the great worthies of the Revolution."

*Views of his
Character*

Keith, in his *Provincial Councillors*, wrote of him *Tante Nomini Nullum Par Elogium*—long before the appearance of Dr. Stillé's work. In this work, devoted to the families and names most illustrious in Colonial and Revolutionary days, Dickinson is thus described: "He was by far the man of most extended celebrity who is embraced within this book." Bancroft, although charging him, unjustly as has been shown, with timidity and irresolution, admitted his leadership among the multitude of public councillors; George Ticknor Curtis, in

his *History of the Origin, Formation and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States*, acclaims him.

The duty of presenting a careful study of Dickinson's career was clearly imposed upon this Society by the possession of his papers—long neglected. Right worthily did Dr. Stillé discharge his task, and present, for the first time, an intelligible explanation of acts which had been misjudged even by eminent historians, a service directly within the purposes of this Society, and so admirable in performance, as to justify the space that has been devoted to it.

*The Credit
Due to this
Society in
Vindicating
Dickinson's
Fame*

In a paper entitled "Pennsylvania and the Declaration of Independence," Dr. Stillé, freed from the restraints of a personal biography of Dickinson, presented a greatly enlarged view of the situation in Pennsylvania, both social and political, as it existed in 1776, which our own citizens and those of other states, especially writers of history, should read and carefully ponder.* It is a calm, philosophic, exhaustive, reasonable and convincing paper. Its freedom from cant and from "the sarcasm and invective of the young polemic," commends it to students of history.

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XIII, 385-429.

CHAPTER V

Coxe Administration

Gifts and Accessions — During Term of Mr. Coxe

WE turn from the publications of the Society to the gifts and accessions during the term of Mr. Coxe. Those of unusual consequence alone can be noted.

The Man Gift William Man, an Englishman, who died at Woodbridge, Suffolk, England, on October 12, 1888, had been a non-resident member of the Society since April 25, 1864. By his will, dated June 29, 1880, he bequeathed to the binding fund of the Society two thousand dollars, to the library fund eight thousand dollars, and to the investment fund five thousand dollars, the principal of these sums to be invested, and the income to be used for the purposes designated. It was not alone the intelligent appreciation by a foreigner of the vital needs of the Society, but the example set by a transatlantic member that had a heartening effect.*

The Gift of John Jordan, Jr. There soon followed a characteristic act on the part of John Jordan, Jr. In a letter, addressed to the Council, under the date of February 25, 1889, he recalled that he was one of those who subscribed in 1841 for the purchase of the first bookcase needed by the Society, and that he had watched with interest the growth of the library ever since. Feeling convinced that the rapid pace then existing would soon exhaust even the spacious quarters recently acquired in the Patterson mansion, he had had plans prepared for a fireproof building on the Thirteenth Street front of the lot in the rear of the east wing of the mansion, at an estimated cost of fifteen thousand dollars. The plans were subject to the approval of Council, but to guard against fatalities, he had deposited that sum for the purpose with the treasurer of the Society.†

The building was erected within the estimate, and the legal situation was properly guarded by a notice to Mr. Clarkson,

* A portrait of Mr. Man by Petit was presented to the Society by William H. Jordan.

† Minutes of the Council, February 25, 1889.

the owner of the adjoining property to the south, to close the windows he had opened in a party wall.* Until the reconstruction of the entire Hall of the Society in 1909-1910, the new structure was appropriately known as "The Jordan Annex." Many living members will recall its spaciousness, its fitness and its beauty, chiefly due to the noble height of the ceiling of the hall on the second floor, flooded with light from lofty windows on the east and west, overlooking the garden in the rear of the mansion proper.

*The
"Jordan
Annex"*

This was the last act of munificence to the Society by Mr. Jordan, but his example in life has proved to be a bequest of imperishable affluence. He died on March 10, 1890. His modesty had prevented him from asserting in his letter of February 25, 1889, that he was the sole member who had bought the first bookcase. He equally refrained from mentioning that the growth of the library, particularly in its early days, had been due largely to his efforts, and that his gifts from time to time had exceeded five thousand dollars.†

In November, 1887, William M. Tilghman, Esq., presented a large chest containing the correspondence of Chief Justice Tilghman, a first cousin of the grandfather of the donor. The richness of this collection has not yet been revealed. The name of Tilghman is so suggestive of the numerous contacts of members of the family with men distinguished, like themselves, in the public, colonial and revolutionary life of Maryland and Pennsylvania, that it is probable that an examination will assist future historians and biographers.

*The
Tilghman
Papers*

March, 1890, proved to be a month of resplendence. Amelia Malvina Tower, the widow of Charlemagne Tower, Esq., on March 8, presented to the Society upwards of two hundred volumes, composed largely of original copies of the first printed editions of provincial and colonial laws of the "Old Thirteen," together with early state laws and other far earlier works relating to the settling and development of America. Many of them were exceedingly rare, and their market value quite inestimable. The collection had been made in his life time by Mr. Tower. The condition prescribed was

*The Tower
Collection
of Colonial
Laws*

* Minutes of Council, March 14, 1889.

† For a sketch of John Jordan, Jr., *ante*, Vol. I, Chapter XV.

*The Binding
of the
Collection*

that the books should be kept together, to be known as "The Charlemagne Tower Collection." The condition has been strictly kept. The whole collection, as presented, was sumptuously bound on a uniform plan by the Bradstreet Company of New York. The two great series of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania laws and the first edition of the laws of each of the colonies were bound in full crushed Levant morocco; the exterior style was Jansenist while the inside panels were tooled to a delicate Grolier pattern, in the centre of which is a graceful symbolical design surrounded by an appropriate legend. The laws of each colony were bound in one special color, making agreeable contrasts, each separate color being selected as far as possible for its appropriateness, the inside panels being varied from red to blue, or yellow, as best harmonized with the exterior, and a rich orange colored watered silk with a handsomely tooled border was used throughout for fly leaves. The other volumes were bound in half crushed Levant, with cloth sides on which there was impressed the central design of the panel of the full bound volumes.

The credit of securing many of the rarities is due to the inimitable zeal, knowledge and persistency of Charles R. Hildeburn, happily, through the generous spirit of Mr. Tower, unrestrained as to prices. To him, also, is to be credited the persuasive power which, in spite of strong opposition from other covetous applicants, finally induced Mrs. Tower to present the books to this Society.

*Description
of the
Collection*

Five pages of the minutes of the Society are devoted to a description of the collection. They were written, evidently, by one who had knowledge, but are hastily thrown together without a classified arrangement, without coordination, and hence are marred by repetitions of topics though not of items. These defects were happily corrected in a handsome royal octavo volume of 298 pages, privately printed for the Society in 1890. Here a general division is made between *colonial laws* and *Americana*. The thirteen colonies are arranged alphabetically, but interspersed with the British colonies of the Barbados, Bermuda, Caribee Islands, Quebec, colonial charters and Danish colonies. This division occupies 264 pages of the catalogue.

A study of the catalogue gives some interesting results. Of the 263 pages devoted to colonial laws, 96 belong to Massachusetts, and 43 to Pennsylvania, making a total of 139, leaving but 124 to be divided in unequal portions between the remaining colonies, Connecticut having 21, Rhode Island 19, New York 12, Virginia 10, New Jersey 7, Maryland 2, New Hampshire 2, Delaware 2, South Carolina 2, North Carolina 1½, and Georgia 1½; the remaining 44 pages being scattered among the British colonies in the West Indies and Canada.

*Colonial
Laws*
*Features of
the Col-
lection*

The dates of the Massachusetts items, 406 in number, run from 1660 to 1800; the Pennsylvania items, 159 in number, run from 1693 to 1797; the Connecticut items, 95 in number, run from 1673 to 1793; the Rhode Island items, 79 in number, run from 1730 to 1799; the New York items, 62 in number, run from 1693 to 1763; the Virginia items, 39 in number, run from 1662 to 1823; the New Jersey items, 25 in number, run from 1703 to 1788; the Maryland items, 5 in number, run from 1723 to 1787; the New Hampshire items, 5 in number, run from 1699 to 1771; the Delaware items, 7 in number, run from 1734 to 1782; the South Carolina items, 4 in number, run from 1736 to 1790; the North Carolina items, 3 in number, run from 1705 to 1791; the Georgia items, 3 in number run from 1800 to 1881.

*Periods
Covered*

Mr. Hildeburn presented the following concise description of the collection:

*Mr. Hilde-
burn's De-
scription*

The set of Pennsylvania laws is not only unequalled, but a junction of all the other known collections would not produce one as complete. The series of Massachusetts laws had as a nucleus the collection of Dr. George H. Moore, of New York, which has been styled by the editor of the reprint of the revision of 1672 the finest private collection in existence, and to it Mr. Tower was fortunately able to make important additions, so that it is now the finest and most complete set in any one place. Beginning with the earliest revision known to be extant,—that printed at Cambridge in 1660,—the collection of revisions is

complete down to 1788. The session laws begin in 1673 and run, with gaps of varying length, to 1714, from which period to the Revolution they are absolutely complete. The temporary laws lack only about ten pages of the sessional issues of being equally perfect, and the series of tax laws from 1699 to 1800 is probably the best in existence. The series of New Hampshire laws begins with the only known copy of the first issued,—a thin volume printed in Boston in 1699,—which is followed by the only two colonial revisions issued and several session laws. Of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Maryland but one revision is lacking of each colony, while of session laws the Connecticut and New York series are very good, New Jersey is fairly represented, and the Rhode Island series, nearly complete from 1757 to 1800, is very fine. The edition of the laws of New York, printed in 1789, is an especially noteworthy book, from its historical associations and as a very remarkable specimen of eighteenth-century American binding. It is the copy specially bound for presentation to General Washington, whose autograph and book-plate appear in each volume. The copy of the first edition is an exceptionally fine one. It is a volume of great rarity, but six others being known, and the esteem in which it is held may be judged of from the fact that the three copies which have changed hands within the last ten years have sold for \$1450, \$1600, and \$1750 respectively. The laws and ordinances of the city of New York are also very rare books, the original editions having been very limited. This collection contains four of the six editions known to be extant. All the Delaware revisions are in the collection, as well as a number of session laws. The Virginia series is very fine, and the first edition, printed in London in 1662, with its contem-

poraneous manuscript connection to 1684, which differs from the accepted text, is one of many highly-important volumes contained in this collection.

No conclusions can safely be drawn from the foregoing data as to the comparative legislative activities of the separate colonies. The collection, great, and in some respects unique, as it still is, catalogued as it was in 1890, was not, could not be, and did not pretend to be exhaustive. Moreover, the items themselves differ in bulk and in quality. Some are single laws, some are sessions laws; some are digests, some are abridgments, abstracts, or collections; some are complete, some incomplete; some perfect copies, some more or less imperfect. Some of the volumes are in folio, some in octavo, some in decimo, and even in duodecimo. Some contain hundreds of pages, others but two or three pages, or but one page. That which is apparent, is that the Massachusetts section exceeds by far all others in its scope, bulk, and approach towards completion. Pennsylvania follows, but it must be remembered that Pennsylvania as a colony was more than sixty years younger than Massachusetts, and moreover, many of the Pennsylvania items owned by this Society while appearing in the Tower catalogue do not belong to that collection, having been acquired separately for the Gilpin library, either by gift or purchase, before the splendid gift of Mrs. Tower.

*Caution as
to Con-
clusions*

President Pennypacker in a memorable address, in April, 1910, declared: "Among the Collections of special import, some of them of momentous consequence, are the Charlemagne Tower Colonial Laws, containing more of the Laws of that period relating to Pennsylvania than can be found in Harrisburg, and more of those relating to Massachusetts than can be found in Boston." *

*Penny-
packer's
Encomium*

In the effort to ascertain how far, at the present time, the assertion of President Pennypacker could be sustained, the writer addressed Dr. Worthington C. Ford, the librarian of

* Address of Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL.D., president of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at the formal opening of the new fireproof building of the Society, April 7, 1910, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXIV, 257, *et seq.*

Correspondence with Mr. Ford and Mr. Eames the Massachusetts Historical Society, who, in turn, addressed Mr. Wilberforce Eames of the New York Public Library. The result of the information thus secured can be stated as follows: George H. Moore, in his life time an ardent collector, and a well known writer upon American history, at one time librarian of the Lenox Library, in New York City, and the superintendent of the New York Historical Society, had personally expended much time and money while in Massachusetts, upon the collecting of the laws of Massachusetts. He had two sets, both of which, for personal reasons, he sold to Mr. Tower, through Mr. Hildeburn. The best set, as made up by Hildeburn, passed into the Tower collection, the second set passed to the Lenox Library.*

Mr. Moore's Share in Making the Collection

* The correspondence between Mr. Ford and the writer, and between Mr. Ford and Mr. Eames is as follows:

Hon. Hampton L. Carson,
1524 Chestnut St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Beverly Farms, Mass.,
November 22, 1927

My dear Carson:

I have your letter of November 18th. I think that Gov. Pennypacker had in mind the purchase of a large collection of Massachusetts Laws and House Journals from George H. Moore, at that time Librarian of the Lenox Library, New York.

Moore, while in Massachusetts, made the collection and it was more complete than any single collection known at that time. My recollection is that it was bought in Pennsylvania and probably by Mr. Tower. Mr. Tower as you know was guided in his purchases largely by Mr. Hildeburn. I am writing entirely from recollection and I have asked Mr. Eames of the New York Public Library, who was associated with Mr. Moore in the Lenox, if he has any recollection on the subject.

If he confirms my impression it will be safe to say that the Tower collection was the most complete in its day. It is some years since I have gone over the accessions in that direction by libraries in this vicinity, but I know that the Pennsylvania Historical Society has in two or three instances the only copy that was known to exist when Matthews and myself compiled the bibliography of Massachusetts Laws and Journals printed in the Proceedings of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts.

I am speaking more directly of the Journals than of the Laws. The Colonial Society publications will be found in your Society and you could easily determine how far the items attributed to "P" are unique. Unfortunately I am away from the series and cannot make this examination for you. I know that the Tower collection, both for Massachusetts Laws and for the Laws of other colonies, stands out preeminently, and so far as Massachusetts is concerned they still have unique items. I will send you Mr. Eames' letter as soon as he replies.

Sincerely yours,
Worthington C. Ford

Beverly Farms, Mass.,
November 26, 1927

Mr. Hampton L. Carson,
1524 Chestnut St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Carson:

I have heard from Mr. Eames and send to you a copy of his letter. It bears out my memory and adds certain details which will be of interest. Do not hesitate to call upon me whenever I can be of service.

Always sincerely yours,
Worthington C. Ford

Nov. 23, 1927

My dear Mr. Ford—

I am delighted to receive a letter from you again, after so long an interval of silence. With regard to Dr. Moore's collection of Mass. Colonial Laws and Journals, the facts are as follows.—Mr. Charlemagne Tower, a wealthy iron mine owner of Philadelphia, and an Overseer of Harvard University, having in October 1887 retired from active business, commissioned Mr. Hildeburn in 1888 to help fill out and make more complete his collection of American Colonial Laws. At that time Dr. Moore was in financial difficulty. Under these circumstances Mr. Hildeburn bought Dr. Moore's best set, and second best set of Mass. Laws and Journals, together with his New York Laws and some others. The best set went to Mr. Tower, who died 24th July 1889, aged 81. In March 1890, Mrs. Tower presented the collection of Laws to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and in the same year Hildeburn's Catalogue of the collection was published.

In 1893, when I began to buy Colonial Laws for the Lenox, Mr. Hildeburn offered the second best set already mentioned, and we bought it from him. The large remainder of Dr. Moore's Mass. Laws and Journals was sold at Bang's in 1894.

Yours sincerely,
Wilberforce Eames

Acting on the suggestion of Mr. Ford, the writer has compared the catalogue of the Tower collection published in 1890, with the *Bibliography of the Laws of the Massachusetts Bay, 1641-1776*, by Worthington Chauncey Ford and Albert Mathews.* Evidently, between 1907 and 1910, Mr. Ford had made a similar check up, and had extended his researches so as to include 14 other libraries, among which the Massachusetts items were scattered. The writer finds that the earliest item in the Tower collection is dated in 1660; that in the Ford bibliography, between 1641 and 1693, there are 52 items not contained in the Tower collection, but it also appears that

*The Result
of a
Check-up*

* *Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts*, IV.

these 52 items are distributed in ownership in varying numbers between the libraries of the Boston Athenaeum, the Boston Public Library, the Library of Congress, the Harvard College Library, the Harvard Law School Library, the John Carter Brown Library at Providence, the Lenox (New York Public) Library, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the New York Historical Society, the Massachusetts State Library, and the American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester, Massachusetts. On the other hand, between the years 1672 and 1769, there were in the Tower collection in 1910, 32 items which were not to be found in any other library.*

Unique
Items in
Tower
Collection

It would be quite foreign to our purpose to pursue the matter by delving into the acquisitions of other libraries since 1910. It is highly improbable that any one library has outstripped us. Suffice it to say that at the time of its presentation, and probably since, the Tower collection could be fairly spoken of, in its entirety and in its special line, as "unequalled in the world," as it is described in the minutes of this Society. In March, 1891, the Society purchased for the sum of \$300 a complete set of the laws of New York from 1762 to 1774, thus adding to the New York items in the Tower collection.† At the same time it must be noted with regret that nine or ten years ago a rare opportunity to extend the collection by the purchase of about 50 items was neglected. The work of building it up has been resumed recently, but alas! at high cost.‡

Early
Americana

The space devoted in the catalogue to *Americana* occupies 34 pages. This division is rich in its first editions of the earliest general histories of the colonies, those of Neal, Belknap, Hutchinson, Smith, Proud, Beverley, Burk, Stith, Williamson, Glenn and Hewatt; in sixteenth and seventeenth century editions of voyages, travels, discoveries and explorations; in Eliot's Indian tracts and missionary sermons to the heathen. The names of Acosta, Benzoni, Colden, Cugnet, Franck, Lahontan,

* The thirty-two unique items, in 1910, may be stated for the curious bibliophile as follows: 1672; 1675, 3 items; 1684, 1692, 2 items; 1693, 3 items; 1695; 1700; 1701; 1702; 1706; 1708; 1709; 1711; 1713; 1714; 1718; 1719; 1720; 1722; 1723; 1724; 1730; 1731; 1736, 2 items; 1741; 1755.

† Minutes of the Council, March 23, 1891.

‡ See *post*.

Linschoten, Monardes, Stigliani, Thevet, Thorowgood, Vaughan, Weld, Whitbourne, and Zeigler appear on title pages printed in Strasburg, Basle, Venice, Rome, Amsterdam, Leipsic, and London. Forgotten books, it may be said, the *disjecta membra* of history, but as full of interest to the antiquarian as fossil bones to the paleontologist; and all these books, in their regalia of sumptuous bindings, resembling the disinterred caskets of Egyptian or Assyrian queens.

Charlemagne Tower, whose memory has been perpetuated by the munificent gift of his widow, the sole legatee of his library, was an unusual man. Of English and New England descent, he was born in Oneida County, New York, near Utica, on April 18, 1809. While a student at the Utica Academy, he taught school when but fifteen years of age. Later, in 1827, he entered Harvard University, graduating in 1830, with Charles Sumner as a classmate. Turning his attention to the law, he became a well known practitioner in his native county. Some legal questions pertaining to coal lands in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, brought him to Pottsville, where he resided for twenty-five years. Becoming a leader of the local bar and expert in the trial of mining cases, he settled the title to large mineral tracts now owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. In 1875, he removed to Philadelphia, becoming interested in the Lehigh and Wilkes Barré Coal Company, and in the construction and management of the Northern Pacific Railroad. His greatest and most successful undertaking was the development of the iron resources of Minnesota, afterwards known to the business world as the Vermilion Range. Although well advanced in years, he opened ore lands in the wilderness, built railroads, erected docks, roundhouses, machine shops and saw mills, founded towns, employed fifteen hundred miners, and furnished support to five thousand people. By his single energy and courage, as a pioneer, he placed Minnesota and the Lake Superior district among the foremost iron producing areas of the United States. In 1887, he closed out his interests at great financial advantage, dying, at the age of eighty-one years, at his summer residence in Waterville, New York, on July 24, 1889.

*Sketch of
Charle-
magne
Tower*

*A Collector
of Books*

For more than forty years he had been a lover and a collector of books, particularly those relating to the history of America. While not attempting authorship, his life membership in this Society, dating from June 27, 1864, brought him into contact with the zealous spirits of Mr. Coxe, Mr. Stone, Mr. Jordan and Mr. Hildeburn. The flair of the latter proved of infinite service to Mr. Tower who as a lawyer, active in his investigations of the legal systems of several states, was among the first to recognize the importance of the comparative study of American colonial law. The happy sympathy between his aims and the bibliographical genius of Mr. Hildeburn led to the formation of the Tower collection. In presenting it to this Society, his widow declared: "I believe I am doing what my husband would wish to have done if he were now living."

No one but Mr. Hildeburn, the author of that monumental work on the issues of the press in Pennsylvania and New York, could have prepared the catalogue, marked as it is by the descriptive features of the former work, and requiring infinite patience, sustained by rare zeal, in giving all the features of imprints and exact collation.

*The Value
and the
Uses of the
Tower
Collection
as a Basis
for a Com-
parative
Study of
Colonial
Legislation*

The Tower collection is an unworked mine. No layman without legal knowledge, and no lawyer without historical traits and broad vision, can successfully develop its treasures. He should have an eye to see and patience to compare its nuggets of history. He should be able to realize the depth of Lord Bacon's remark, "As streams do take tinctures and tastes from the soils through which they flow, so do laws partake of the flavor and character of the people who enforce them." He should persist in analysis no matter how dreary the labor; he should possess judgment in synthesis in assembling the results, and he should possess skill as a literary artist in presenting contrasts. He should be free from sectarian, religious and political bias, and able to realize that beneath conflicts between governors and governed, however petty in appearance, there lay principles of constitutional freedom, but dimly perceived by our ancestors, and not yet fully understood by ourselves. He should not yield to the temptation of pitting one colony against another as rivals in state making

solely to the gratification of an exalted state pride. He should recognize that in the evolution of America each colony played an individual part, and that the story of the whole is a composite result. The peculiarities of each colony were characteristic, due to differences in blood, sect, habits, traditions, institutions, relations to the crown, economic needs, climate, soil and topography. Between Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, as disclosed by legislation, the dissimilarities were as marked as the differences in character of Winthrop and Penn; besides, the one was a royal, the other a proprietary government. Between the almost pure democracies of Connecticut and Rhode Island and the fantastic oligarchy of South Carolina, the chasm was wide. Between New Hampshire and Maryland political conditions varied as strikingly as their climates. Between New York and Georgia the economic needs differed as widely as their latitudes. Between the Quakers of New Jersey and the cavaliers of Virginia there was but little in common. Yet, in the crucible of time all were reduced to a common mass in the slow development of civil and religious liberty. He who would understand these differences, or attempt to tell the story with completeness of detail and unity of vision, must resort to the Tower collection for his raw material, and his pigments. As his mastery of technique improves, his vision of the end will be exalted as he writes the epic of America.*

Turning from a consideration of the importance of the collection as a whole to a comparative study of colonial legislation in its entirety, stress should be laid on the value of the Pennsylvania material, taken by itself, to an exposition of the manner in which step by step civil liberty was developed during seventy years, under Quaker auspices, without rebellions,

*The Value
of the
Penn-
sylvania
Material*

* As additional aids to a comprehensive study of Colonial times and as inexhaustible sources of knowledge, reference should be made to Hildeburn's *A Century of Printing: the Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania: 1685-1784*, and *A List of the Issues of the Press in New York: 1693-1752*, and to that work of stupendous magnitude, so well performed by Clarence Saunders Brigham of Worcester, Mass., *Bibliography of American Newspapers*, published by the American Antiquarian Society, the material relating to Pennsylvania appearing in the *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, New Series, XXX and XXXII.

revolutions, or violence of any kind. During this period, the Germans, because of their debt of gratitude, sturdily supported the Quakers. From 1755 to the Revolution other elements asserted themselves. During the Revolution Quaker ascendancy disappeared, and the Presbyterians and Scots-Irish controlled the government.

*The Penn-
sylvania
Problem*

The early history of Pennsylvania, as Sydney George Fisher has pointed out, has been thoroughly misunderstood by many of our own writers and by almost all those of other states. They have failed to comprehend the Pennsylvania problem, differing as it did from conditions prevailing elsewhere. Starting as a feudal proprietary province, under the treble control of deputy-governors, proprietor, and king—the latter with a veto power over all legislation—there was finally worked out a body of constitutional laws which gave a reasonably satisfactory form of government. So much so, indeed, that the discontents existing in Massachusetts and Virginia under royal rule took no root in our soil. Content not disaffection, aside from the solitary provision in Penn's charter reserving a right on the part of the crown to tax the colony, explains what hot heads have denounced as apathy at the outbreak of the Revolution. Historical judgments should not be impulsive or emotional. They should be based on unprejudiced analysis of conditions.

*The Evolu-
tion of the
Common-
wealth
of Penn-
sylvania*

Much has been done to clear the ground for an impartial survey of the situation by A. Sydney Fisher, President Sharpless of Haverford College, Bolles, Konkle, Shepherd, Lincoln, Root, Stillé and others, but the full story must be told by one who has mastered by painful effort the Pennsylvania material in the Tower collection, strengthened by numerous similar or associated items in the Gilpin Library. Not until then, can the characters and careers of David Lloyd and Benjamin Franklin as *commoners* be truly appreciated, men who fought for the same basic principles for which Pym had thundered and Hampden died. The conflicts between the grandsons of Penn and their legislatures were essentially the same in principle with those between Charles I and his parliaments. The withholding of supplies until the governors consented to necessary legislation for the public good was based on English examples

of legislative independence. Lloyd and Franklin both saw that what a government had to do, whether it were the government of a colony or of a nation, was to restrain its citizens, whether rich and powerful or poor and lawless, whether in office or in private station, from invading each others rights, and compel them to respect each other's freedom.

While some will doubtless regard these remarks as a digression from the history of the Society, yet the writer submits them as embodying conclusions reached after a study of the Tower collection and the Gilpin treasures.

Crowding upon the gift of Mrs. Tower came the gift, in his life time, of the autograph collection of the famous collector, Ferdinand J. Dreer. At a meeting of the Society, held April 28, 1890, Mr. Hampton L. Carson made formal delivery to President Coxe of a deed of trust, dated March 1, 1890,* by which Mr. Dreer conveyed to five trustees, and their successors, his entire autograph collection of manuscripts, documents, letters and prints, "to be kept together in the new fire-proof wing of the Hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, or in such other fire-proof building which the Society might cause to be erected in connection with its said Hall or any other hall in any part of said City; the said Collection to be designated and known as 'The Dreer Collection of Manuscripts,' and to permit such students of history and others interested in the subject to examine and have access to said collection within the buildings of the said Society at such times and under such rules and conditions as the Trustees might establish." †

*The Dreer
Collection
of Manu-
scripts*

*Gift by
Deed to this
Society*

Mr. Dreer was born in Philadelphia March 2, 1812, and became a member of the Society December 13, 1852. In business a goldsmith and a jeweller, retiring in 1863, because of delicate health, he devoted himself to the study of American history as illustrated by original letters and documents. During forty years he had assembled upwards of nine thousand

*Sketch of
Ferdinand
J. Dreer*

* Recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Philadelphia, in Deed Book G.G.P., No. 62, page 332, &c.

† The trustees named in the deed were Hampton L. Carson, William Brooke Rawle, Frederick D. Stone, Gregory B. Keen and Edwin G. Dreer. The present trustees [1928] are Hampton L. Carson, Gregory B. Keen, Edwin Greble Dreer and Thomas Lynch Montgomery.

letters—now expanded to fifteen thousand—written by persons of various nationalities and almost every pursuit in life. The nucleus of these treasures consisted of two letters presented to him, one written by Ole Bull, the Norwegian violinist, the other by that gentle philanthropist, Lydia Maria Childs. An early experience taught him that names signed to letters were not always evidence of authenticity. In 1848, he bought a letter purporting to be from the hand of George Washington. Such was not the case. It was written by George Washington, a nephew of the general, whose handwriting and autograph signature were strangely similar to those of his illustrious uncle. In 1851, there came to his house, Benson J. Lossing, the historian, whose *Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution* had just appeared, containing more than eleven hundred illustrations of persons and events associated with that subject, among which were numerous facsimiles of signatures of participants in the Revolution. This book and Mr. Lossing's enthusiastic conversation inspired Mr. Dreer, as he himself once told the writer, with an irresistible desire to possess complete letters written and signed by the same hands. Shortly afterwards, he bought the small but valuable American portion of the collection of Robert Gilmore, a wealthy merchant of Baltimore, a devotee of art and of history. He continued buying through local dealers in such commodities and by chance opportunities, until about 1870, when he began the purchase of foreign autographs from dealers in London, Paris and Berlin. He also bought at public sales in England, France, Germany and the United States.

*His Purchases of
Autograph
Letters*

Professor Gregory B. Keen, one of the trustees, prepared a handsome catalogue privately published in 1890, in two royal octavo volumes of 485 and 576 pages.* Mr. Dreer himself contributed an introductory note, from which we have extracted the facts above stated. He furnished the following general description:

The entire collection here catalogued is topically classified and alphabetically arranged in

* The reader who may not have access to this catalogue may consult a description of the collection in *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XIV, 182, et seq.

cases constructed for the purpose. It contains autograph letters of monarchs and other heads of nations; popes, cardinals, prelates, and other dignitaries of the Catholic Church; many English prelates, and other noted Protestant clergymen; reformers, religious and social; philanthropists, intellectual and moral philosophers, physicians, alchemists, chemists, astronomers, mathematicians, geologists, electricians, archaeologists, statesmen, military leaders, educators, artists, poets, musicians and composers of music, inventors, mechanics, authors, dramatists, actors, critics, journalists, jurists, etc.; also, particularly, of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States, colonial and State governors, chief-justices and associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the colonial and State courts, the military and naval leaders of all the wars of this Republic, senators and representatives in Congress, and secretaries of the several departments of the Federal government.

*Mr. Dreer's
Description
of his
Collection*

In simple but self-revealing and inspiring words, Mr. Dreer discloses his enthusiasms and his purposes. He writes as follows:

In the year 1863 I retired from the pursuit of a lucrative business on account of impaired health, and indulged to the fullest extent in my favourite employment and recreation of collecting, repairing, and arranging autograph letters, and in enriching printed volumes by the insertion of some of the letters, and also pictorial illustrations. I daily worked more hours and with greater assiduity in that "labour of love" than I ever did in money-winning. And this delightful occupation has been far more profitable to me than the former one, for it has, by daily recrea-

*His Self-
Revelation*

tion and continual pleasant employment, invigorated my physical powers, and, I am satisfied, has been instrumental, under Providence, in the prolongation of my earthly existence for many years. . . .

Autograph collecting has not been to me a mere pastime for ephemeral personal pleasure, or for the promiscuous gathering of the rare and curious, or the indulgence of an ambition to excel others in the number and variety of my hoardings, or as a financial speculation; but for the enjoyment of the helpfulness of the collection in the attainment of knowledge, for myself and posterity, not only of the writers of the letters, but of a multitude of interesting and important facts in history, biography, philosophy, art, science, learning, religion, and morals, which many such writings contain. As a rule, letters passing between friends or valued correspondents on any subject are sincere in their asseverations, and therefore trustworthy. Private epistles, not intended for the public eye, are like nuggets of gold in the gathered treasury of the historian; and the collector of autographs may be the most munificent contributor to that treasury. Such a collection, judiciously chosen and arranged, constitutes substantial wealth, when in the keeping of a public institution, upon which drafts for information are always honoured at sight. . . .

Some considerable collections of autographs, letters, and manuscripts were made in Germany, France, and Holland in the sixteenth century. The custom appears to have begun in Germany fully three hundred years ago. Within the last fifty years many valuable collections of autographs, chiefly letters, have been made in this country. Some of them have been sold at auction and thus broken up. The collection, which I have made during more than twoscore years of



Simon Gratz and Ferdinand J. Dreer
Creators of the Gratz and the Dreer Autograph Collections

untiring effort, with so much enjoyment and physical profit, I long ago resolved should never be sold, but kept intact and devoted to the public benefit. With this object in view, I chose the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, one of the useful and flourishing institutions of my native city, Philadelphia, as its perpetual custodian, making over to that Society the entire collection as a free and untrammelled gift.

To the words of Mr. Dreer, by which he imparts to the reader the glow of his affection for his treasures, may be added those of Adrian H. Joline, in writing of his own collection:

*Mr. Joline's
Love of
Autograph
Letters*

None the less dear to me are these relics of life and of literature. Some one will preserve them, and perhaps fondle them as I have done. I trust that they may come under the protecting care of a true collector, a real antiquary—no mere bargain hunter, no “snapper up of unconsidered trifles,” but one endowed with the capacity to appreciate whatever things are worthy of the affection of the lover of letters and of history.

It was the good fortune of the writer to know personally several of the most notable collectors of autographs during the past fifty years, Ferdinand J. Dreer, James T. Mitchell, George M. Connaroe, Frank M. Etting, Charles Roberts, Simon Gratz, of Philadelphia, and Thomas Addis Emmet and Adrian H. Joline of New York—all of them alas! no longer living. He has seen them frequently at various times, and in various groups in the library of Mr. Dreer, and listened to their conversations. Mr. Dreer had a faculty which not one of them possessed in the slightest degree. It was common experience to find him hard at work over a letter calling for repairs, with his knife, his glue pot and old paper. Being a skilled artisan working with gold leaf and accustomed to the most delicate manipulation, he had never lost his delicacy of touch. He could take a letter so old as to be ready to fall into

*Mr. Dreer's
Skill in
Repairing
Letters*

pieces, or so worn at the seams as to cause a break in the context, or perhaps with a hole through it, and repair it with astonishing success. He had an exquisite knack of matching the paper on which it was written with scraps of old and otherwise worthless paper which he had obtained from the refuse of old shops and business houses which he had visited in his quest for old letter paper of suitable age, texture and color. His insertions were so neat that they could only be detected if held up before strong sunlight. In this indispensable art he taught and trained the late Miss Wylie, who for twenty-five years was the custodian of the manuscript department of this Society and the repairer of its damaged documents.

*Notable
Gatherings
at the
House of
Mr. Dreer*

On Sunday evenings—*noctes ambrosianae*—it was the habit of Mr. Dreer to entertain choice gatherings of kindred spirits, collectors, soldiers, judges, authors, poets, historians, dramatists, actors and public readers, selecting for display from his vaults the letters and prints best calculated to awaken enthusiasm and call forth the eloquence of facile tongues or the happiest of anecdotes. He held his own among the best of them. Sitting in the centre of a circle, bending over his exhibit, without affectation and with perfect ease, he could recall with accuracy names, dates and incidents, and talk as if inspired. Small wonder was it, for he had been in communion with the great and illustrious dead of all times and nations. Biographical dictionaries were as familiar to him as the alphabet. Little by little he had informed himself of the memorable acts and sayings of the world's *illuminati*. There had been poured into his heart all the music, the gladness and loving kindness of the past, as had been poured into his mind all the tragedy and the glory of human achievement. Without monopolizing conversation he led it into directions which provoked each man into argument, criticism, or the expression of historical or literary opinion. Of those evenings, well may surviving participants say, in the words of Cowley on the death of Harvey:

We spent them not in toys, in lusts, or wine;
But search of deep philosophy,
Wit, eloquence, and poetry;
Arts which I loved, for they, my friend, were thine.

In May, 1890, autographic treasures of the Society were enlarged and enriched by the gift of the widow of Chapman Biddle, Esq., in the shape of a packet which her husband had highly prized. When opened it was found to contain 34 letters written and signed by Washington, 32 written by his secretaries and signed by him, 5 notes from Mrs. Washington, 50 letters written by Tobias Lear, Washington's secretary, 3 by Alexander Hamilton, and a number of others by distinguished individuals.*

The Chapman Biddle Gift of Letters of Washington

At the same meeting, Miss Elizabeth Nixon, a granddaughter of Robert Morris, presented the following interesting family portraits and relics: a portrait of Robert Morris, father of the financier; portrait by Sully, after Gilbert Stuart, of Robert Morris, the financier; portrait of Robert Morris, son of the financier, by a French artist; portrait of Mrs. Robert Morris, in water color after a miniature by Trumbull; portrait of Bishop White, brother of Mrs. Morris, by Sully, after Stuart; a miniature of Colonel John Nixon, grandfather of the donor, by Caroline Bollman, after Stuart; a brass bound box once owned by Robert Morris; a gold and enamel breast pin containing the hair of George and Martha Washington, presented by Mrs. Washington to Maria Morris, the mother of the donor; and a set of Royal Dresden china, presented to Mrs. Morris by the Chevalier de la Luzerne, French minister to America.†

The Gift of Portraits of the Robert Morris Family

In September, 1891, through an amicable adjustment of a contest over the will of Frank M. Etting, the Society became possessed, by way of confirmation through a deed of gift from T. Marx Etting, of a very excellent collection of the autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, lacking but the names of Button Gwinnett and Thomas Lynch, Jr., which were supplied by facsimiles. Colonel Etting had been identified with the restoration of Independence Hall, prior to the centennial celebration of 1876, and had written an authoritative history of the State House, a second edition of which was edited by Librarian Stone. His collection of autographs was the result of his interest in the work of restoration.

The Etting Collection of Autographs of the Signers

* Minutes of the Society.

† *Ibid.*

This collection was the third of four now owned by the Society. The first is known as the "Sprague Collection"; the second as the "Dreer Collection," both of them of higher rank than the Etting; but these were to be followed, as will be seen in a later chapter, by the Gratz Collection, which, for the number of items of the year 1776, the perfect condition of the papers themselves and the historic value of their contents stands alone, exceeding even that of Dr. Emmet, now owned by the New York Public Library.* Other articles included in the Etting gift were: a Washington chair from the executive mansion in Philadelphia, a table of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and a candlestick of John Morton.†

*Gift of the
Books of
Rufus King*

In November, Dr. Charles R. King, of Philadelphia, presented the journals and documents of Congress from its first session under the Constitution to the year 1823-24 inclusive, from the library of his grandfather, Rufus King, Senator of the United States from the state of New York. This was a welcome accession, going far towards the completion of the set of public documents of the United States possessed by the Society.‡

*Gift of the
Hopkinson
Collection
of Pictures*

Then came, in November, 1891, from Oliver Hopkinson, Esq., an important and valuable collection of paintings and portraits and busts, made by the Honorable Joseph Hopkinson, the famous author of "Hail Columbia" and distinguished as a jurist, who had been for many years the legal adviser and close friend of Joseph Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon, from whose collection, the precious pieces had been obtained. This "Hopkinson Collection," displayed in what is known as the Treasurer's room, constituted a notable addition to the art treasures of the Society, distinguished alike for the merits of the artists and the illustrious associations of former ownership.§

* The reader will find an exhaustive descriptive list of all collections, public and private, so far as known in the United States, contained in "The Completed Sets of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, 1925," by Charles F. Jenkins, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLIX, 231-249.

† Minutes of Council, March 28, 1892.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ 1. Holy Family, by Annibale Caracci; 2. Ruins of Rome, by Antonio Canaletto; 3. Head from the Cardinal Retz collection; 4. Head from the Bonaparte collection; 5. Original portrait of Joseph Bonaparte, when King

Although the list of the accessions of the Society during the administration of Mr. Coxe is already a long one, the following must not be overlooked. In 1885, came 83 bound volumes, the bequest of Jacob Fatzinger. These contained manuscripts, surveys, warrants, wills, and correspondence relating to old Northampton County, Pennsylvania, among which was found a map prepared for General Washington previous to the Battle of Brandywine with alterations in the handwriting of Washington.* In the same year came the gift from the widow of the late President Wallace of eight volumes comprising the correspondence of William Bradford, Attorney General of the United States, designated, somewhat disconcertingly, as "Wallace Papers."† About the same time, William M. Conway, an art critic of recognized ability, and the author of an article upon "Portraits of Some of the Descendants of William Penn, and Memorials of Him, in the Possession of the Earl of Ranfurly"‡ visited the Hall of the Society, and expressed his confidence in the truth of the tradition that the portrait of Admiral Sir William Penn possessed by the Society was the work of Sir Peter Lely.§

*The
Fatzinger
Collection*

*The
Bradford
Papers*

*The Lely
Portrait of
Admiral
Penn*

The history of the next acquisition is unusual and interesting. The minutes of the Athenaeum of Philadelphia of November 18, 1822, disclose that the committee on purchases had bought for \$260 from William Duane—a grandson of

of Naples, by Ines d'Esmenard; 6. Marble medallion of Napoleon by Boizot, presented by Napoleon to his brother Joseph; 7. Portrait of washerwoman, by Philip Le Mercier; 8. A snow piece, by William Birch; 9. A sea piece, by Thomas Birch; 10. Portrait of Joseph Hopkinson, by Gilbert Stuart; 11. Portrait of wife of Joseph Hopkinson, by Gilbert Stuart; 12. Portrait of Mrs. Thomas Hopkinson, by Benjamin West; 13. Portrait of Francis Hopkinson, by R. E. Pine; 14. Portrait of Mrs. Francis Hopkinson, by C. W. Peale; 15. Portrait of Washington, by Joseph Wright; 16. Portrait of Rev. Dr. Duche, and wife; 17. Portrait of Rev. Dr. Duche & son, painted by his son; 18. Portrait of Dr. John Morgan, founder of the first medical school in America; 19. A piece of still life, by C. W. Peale; 20. A small portrait on copper said to be of Anne Boleyn; to which collection Oliver Hopkinson added, 21. A marble bust of Benjamin Franklin, by Giuseppe Caracchi.

* Minutes of the Society.

† *Ibid.* "Selections from the Wallace Papers," *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XL, 335, show material pertaining to the printers, Bradford.

‡ Published in *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, VIII, 353.

§ Minutes of the Society, May 4, 1885.

History of the Acquisition of Books Belonging to Franklin Benjamin Franklin—29 volumes each of *The National Intelligencer* and *Aurora*, eight volumes of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*—Franklin's own copy, beginning with the first number, and extending to 1758, when his editorial connection with the paper ceased, and also 148 volumes of bound pamphlets once belonging to the library of the great statesman and philosopher, some of them containing his marginal notes. So important were they considered to be, that Thomas I. Wharton, Esq., in delivering his address on the opening of the new Hall of the Athenaeum, on October 18, 1847, made them the subject of a paragraph.

Thefts from the Collection while in the Possession of the Athenaeum In 1876, a search revealed that the file of the *Gazette* had disappeared. In 1877, 28 volumes of the pamphlets and 50 single pamphlets were stolen. In November, 1884, upon further examination, it was found that 35 volumes in all, containing probably 300 pamphlets had been abstracted from the library, and that the Franklin collection then consisted of 114 volumes containing 889 pamphlets. One missing volume had been traced in the catalogue of the Brinley library, Item No. 3203, relating to *Experiments and Observations on Electricity Made at Philadelphia* by Franklin and communicated in several letters to Peter Collinson, published in London in 1751. There were 7 other pamphlets on *New Experiments and Observations* in the same volume, half bound, containing notes and corrections in Franklin's hand, and in the margin were entered the names of E. Kinnersley, Philip Syng and others as persons to whom he was indebted for experiments or verification. At the Brinley sale in 1880, the book was recovered at a cost of \$67.50.

Later, it was ascertained, that the Menzie's library, dispersed in 1875, had unwittingly become the owner of several, and that others had filtered through public sales into the Lenox Library, having been bought for \$75 each by Dr. George H. Moore, the superintendent, whose good faith was unquestionable. Fortunately, so far as general knowledge of the contents of Franklin's notes to the missing tracts was concerned, Jared Sparks, in the fourth volume of his edition of the *Works of Benjamin Franklin*, published in 1838, had obtained for his own use copies, which he three times stated

were from the originals in the possession of the Athenaeum. Even the 114 volumes remaining had not escaped the clutches of the thief, for several volumes had been rifled here and there of single pamphlets. These successive discoveries led to a determination on the part of the directors of the Athenaeum to deposit the 114 volumes, as then existing, in the safer hands of this Society. The trustees of the Gilpin Library made an offer for them, which was finally accepted, the Athenaeum being persuaded that no benefit accrued to it from the ownership of books whose custody it had been compelled to delegate to a more appropriate institution.*

*Deposit of
the Collec-
tion in this
Society*

The minutes of this Society, under date of May 4, 1885, show that the trustees of the Gilpin fund had "secured one hundred and fourteen bound volumes of pamphlets from the library of Franklin, which bear evidence of having been arranged and indexed by him. Many of them are presentation copies to him from the Authors, and others bear voluminous marginal notes in his handwriting." The minutes of the trustees of the Gilpin fund of the Historical Society show "pamphlets from Library of Benjamin Franklin," purchased by them for \$1,000 under the date of February 10, 1887. Reading these entries attentively, although the name of the seller is not given, there can be but little doubt, in view of the Athenaeum report, of the identity of the 114 volumes now in the possession of this Society with the similar number checked up by the Athenaeum in 1884. It should also be noticed that in some of the volumes the name of William Duane appears, which is confirmatory evidence of the source from which the Athenaeum obtained its purchase in 1822. Thus the chain of title is completely linked to this Society.

*Purchase
of the
Collection
from the
Athenaeum*

George Simpson Eddy, Esq., of New York, who is particularly well informed of the character and value of the collection from a personal study of it, states: "I consider this collection to be one of the great treasures of the Historical Society." † He has most obligingly furnished, under date of April 23, 1925, the following description:

* The foregoing facts are taken from a sketch of the history of the Athenaeum, prefixed to its seventy-fifth annual report, published in 1890.

† Mr. Eddy, in a letter of Dec. 12, 1927, to the writer, declares that the copy of Franklin's "Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity," owned by this Society, is one of six examples extant.

The Collection of Pamphlets from the Library of Dr.
Franklin, Owned by The Historical Society of
Pennsylvania.

*Mr. Eddy's
Description
of the
Collection*

This Collection now consists of 862 pamphlets, bound in 121 volumes. 235 of these pamphlets are in the French language, the remainder, with the exception of a few in German, Italian, Spanish and Latin, are in English. The subjects treated of are various; there are 377 of a political nature; 125 are on scientific matters; 82 are on medical subjects; and, included in the political pamphlets are 134 which have to do with American affairs. Among the last mentioned is "Good Humor, or a Way with the Colonies," London, 1766, copiously annotated in Dr. Franklin's autograph.

Imprints from Franklin's private press at Passy are exceedingly rare and valuable, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania is to be congratulated upon the fact that this collection contains the only two examples known of the pamphlet entitled "Conciliateur de toutes les Nations d'Europe, ou Projet de Paix perpétuelle entre tous les Souverains de l'Europe & leurs Voisins. Par. P. A. G., 1782." This was written by a former galley-slave, submitted to Dr. Franklin and printed by the latter at Passy.*

*The Theft
of Books
from
Franklin's
Library by
Major
André*

It is not altogether a digression to remind the reader that Franklin's library was once despoiled in his life time, robbed by a man whose monument is in Westminster Abbey, but who died as a British spy upon a scaffold which stood upon the heights near Tarrytown, New York. The story is recorded in the diary of Deborah Logan for 1817, who stated that she received it from Charles Thomson—the secretary of the Continental Congress—whilst his mind was unimpaired by age or infirmity. During the British occupation of Philadelphia, Major André was quartered at the house of Dr. Franklin, who had left in it his furniture and library. Shortly before evacuation, M. Du Simitière, a well known gentleman at-

* Letter of Geo. Simpson Eddy, 2 Rector St., N. Y., to Ernest Spofford, Assistant Librarian of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. See also, paper by Mr. Eddy in *Proceedings of The American Antiquarian Society*, n.s. XXXIV.

tached to science and the fine arts, and a friend of André, called upon him to solicit his prevention of irregularities, he being the British Quartermaster General. He found the Major in the library busily packing up some books and placing them among his own baggage. There were some 30 or 40 volumes which had been presented by Louis XVI, and intended for the American Philosophical Society, but which Franklin had not been able to deliver owing to his absences. Shocked beyond measure, Du Simitière remonstrated, telling André of the honorable conduct of General Knyphausen in accounting to the steward of the house occupied by him, belonging to General Cadwalader, for every article, inclusive of bottles of wine untouched, besides paying rent. But the protest and the recital were of no avail, as the Major carried off the books.

*The Story
as Told by
Charles
Thomson to
Deborah
Logan*

Lexicographers define kleptomania—a word of Greek origin—as “a morbid impulse or desire to steal; propensity to thievishness.” It invites a far harsher condemnation. It is the deadliest peril that besets libraries. It is the most difficult to guard against. The only remedies, if the thief be detected, are social ostracism, perpetual banishment from public reading rooms, denial of access and pitiless contempt. It is the duty of all librarians to inform all others confidentially of the name and propensities of the outlaw. He should be anathematized.

*Klepto-
mania as a
Peril to
Libraries*

The acquisition of the Franklin collection was followed in November, 1890, by the gift of Mrs. Field—a great granddaughter of William Peters of Belmont—of 20 volumes of family papers relating to Pennsylvania during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, with five portraits—those of William Peters and his wife, of the Reverend Richard Peters, a member with Franklin of the Albany Convention, of the Honorable Richard Peters, a conspicuous member of the Continental Congress, and later judge of the United States district court, of his son Richard Peters, Jr., reporter of the supreme court of the United States, and of General Baron Steuben, which had been presented to the Judge by the General.*

*The Peters
Papers*

* Minutes of the Society, Nov. 10, 1890.

The Ogden Gift of Peale's First Portrait of Washington Then followed, in 1892, the gift of Charles S. Ogden—a most distinguished merchant—of the first authentic portrait of Washington, painted in oil by Charles Willson Peale at Mt. Vernon in 1772, it being the original study from which the life size “Arlington” portrait was made; also a portrait by the same artist of “Billy Lee,” the favorite colored military servant of Washington. These pictures were accompanied by a letter from Rembrandt Peale, attesting their authenticity.* The portrait of Martha Washington, painted by Rembrandt Peale, and presented to the Society in November, 1886, by Frank Haseltine, was no longer solitary.

The Pemberton Papers The next month, Henry Pemberton, the scholarly representative of a family honored for generations for its quiet but effective participation in public affairs, presented the manuscripts of the Pemberton, Clifford, Rawle and Shoemaker families, which when mounted and bound filled 110 volumes. To these Mr. Pemberton added for George I. Scattergood the correspondence of the famous Dr. John Fothergill and his brother, Samuel, with Israel, James and John Pemberton, comprising over one hundred letters relating to Indian affairs and to the slave trade.† Here is a rich mine for future students, historical or genealogical, of the views and acts of the Quakers in dealing with the red men and the blacks. Equally rich, but differing in quality, were the 24 volumes of the papers of Joel R. Poinsett, whose name is preserved—though unwittingly—in the scarlet decorations of Christmas windows which display the poinsettia—a plant that he brought from the tropics, just as the name of Wistar lives in that of the wistaria.

The Poinsett Papers To close our illustrative review of an inexhaustible list, attention should be paid by members and visitors to the Hall of the Society to a bust of Necker, Minister of Finance of Louis XVI of France, bearing on its pedestal a brass plate with this inscription: “*Qui Nobis Restituit Rem.* Presented to George Washington, President of the United States of America by his most dutiful, most obedient and most humble servant D’Estaing, a citizen of the State of Georgia by Act of the 22nd of February, 1785, and a citizen of France in

* *Ibid.*, February 29, 1892.

† Minutes of the Society, March 14, 1892.

1786." Thus did the commander of the fleet of our French allies during the Revolution acknowledge his birth as an American citizen on an anniversary of the birth of his illustrious associate in effecting the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

This bust stood for many years in the library at Mt. Vernon and is mentioned as being there in 1859 by Lossing in his volume entitled, *Mount Vernon and Its Associations*. It was bought by several contributing members at the sale of the effects of Lawrence Washington, Bushrod C. Washington and Thomas B. Washington, conducted by Thomas Birch's sons of this city, held April 21-23, 1891. At the same time there was bought the original will of John Washington, the great grandfather of Washington, endorsed by Washington himself "Will of Lt. Col. John Washington, 11 Sept. 1675." Following these purchases, on April 27, 1891, Lawrence Washington deposited with this Society the engraved portrait of Louis XVI presented to Washington by the king himself; Washington's account book from March 4, 1793, to March 25, 1797, and his overseer's account book and list of Negroes, 1786-89.*

It was at a meeting of the Council held in January, 1887, that a series of receptions was established for subscribers among male members, held in the Hall of the Society for informal discussion of historical topics and social intercourse. The response was liberal, and five well attended gatherings were held during the year. These, together with the annual dinner of the officers and Council, held on December 2 of each year, were continued with success until interrupted by the deaths of many old associates and the difficulty of surmounting the Volstead Act. The toast of Mr. Duane, in 1841, to "the wine cellar of William Penn" was but the precursor of a toast in 1924 to the memory of the men who sealed up the madeira to be opened at the one hundredth anniversary of the Society. *Tempora Mutantur, et nos cum illis mutamus.*

Establishment of Receptions at the Society

Happily for the expansion of the Society, through the liberality of Joseph E. Temple, and the Misses Caroline E., Annette, and Clementine Cope there was secured for \$13,000 an additional lot of 25 feet frontage on Locust Street, adjoin-

An Addition to the Ground Owned by the Society

* Minutes of the Council, April 27, 1891.

ing the Hall on the west. It is on this ground that our manuscript department and the vaults containing the Gilpin Library now stand.

*Formation
of the
Genealogi-
cal Society*

In February, 1892, some seven months before the death of President Coxe, an important step, and one of lasting value, was taken by twenty-eight members of this Society in helping to organize The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, as an auxiliary association, to be devoted solely to the collection of genealogical information. The membership was to be confined to members of this Society, and the collections of the new association were to be the property of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Stipulations to this effect were duly approved by the Council of the parent body, and adopted as a part of its by-laws by the junior society.*

Dr. Edward Shippen, U. S. N., became the first president, and the vice-presidents, officers and directors were drawn from those of our members particularly interested in genealogy. The resources and material of the older society, inexhaustible in extent, while freely used, were relieved of the necessity of procuring transcripts of all official records affording genealogical information and the collection and preservation of registers of birth, marriages and deaths kept by religious societies or individuals, and everything pertaining to the history of persons connected with America. The success of the society was immediate and continuous, due in large part to the indefatigable zeal of Charles R. Hildeburn and especially of Josiah Granville Leach, the most eminent of our genealogists, who devoted more than thirty years to the prosecution of its labors. The rich harvests garnered are preserved in thirteen volumes of *Publications*, widely recognized by scholars as authoritative.

*Deaths of
Eminent
Members
of the
Society
During
the Term of
Mr. Coxe*

The eminent members of this Society dying during Mr. Coxe's term were *Dr. Harrison Wright*, the secretary of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, an accomplished linguist and archeologist; *Caspar Morris, M.D.*, dying at 80 years of age, whose membership dated back to January 29, 1825; *William A. Whitehead*, corresponding secretary of the

* Minutes of the Council of Hist. Soc., February 29, 1892; *ibid.*, March 28, 1892.

New Jersey Historical Society, having been elected a non-resident member in May, 1847; *James J. Barclay*, a quaint, old-fashioned, much bewigged gentleman, whose thin clothes in winter attracted attention; *Townsend Ward*, our faithful officer in many capacities; * *George Leib Harrison*, who had been entrusted with a mission to England to plead for the removal of the remains of William Penn to Philadelphia; † *Francis Jordan*; *Moro Phillips*; *Sidney V. Smith*; *Ephraim Clark*, a notable extra-illustrator of histories; *John Welsh*, United States minister to the Court of St. James during the administration of President Hayes; *Joseph E. Temple*, honorary vice-president of the Society; *Dr. William Irvine*, a former vice-president of the Society and president of the Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania; *Isaac Lea*, the famous conchologist; *E. Coppée Mitchell*, Dean of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania; *Honorable Wm. S. Peirce*, a judge of the court of common pleas; *Honorable Ulysses Mercur*, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; *Richard L. Nicholson*, for twenty years a member of the Council, to whose active interest and skill the Society was indebted for the satisfactory changes made in the Picture House and the Patterson mansion; *Charlemagne Tower*, the patron of the Tower collection; *John Jordan, Jr.*, "the guardian and father of this Society"; ‡ *S. Austin Allibone*, one of the foremost of biographers. The list closes with the death of Mr. Coxe—the president—on September 16, 1892.

The foregoing paragraph is more than statistical. It illustrates the character of the influences exerted upon the fortunes of this Society by a group of noble and unusual men. Animated by lofty zeal in perpetuating what was worthy of preservation in our history, carrying on the work of the founders, and giving of their time, knowledge, experience and means without stint, their names and their labors should be cherished with gratitude and admiration.

* Biographical sketch, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, IX, 445.

† *Pennsylvania's Plea, The Mission to England, Visit to the Grave, Letters, &c.*, inscribed to Governor Henry M. Hoyt of Pennsylvania, privately printed in 1882, and distributed by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In the large mass of literature relating to Penn no finer appreciation of his character, nor one more eloquently expressed, can be found than this modest work from the pen of Mr. Harrison.

‡ "Addresses and Proceedings," in the *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XIV, i-xl.

CHAPTER VI

Administration of Charles J. Stillé

1892-1899

Biographical Sketch of Charles J. Stillé, LL.D. — His Personal Activities as President

WITHOUT being informed of the action of the Council, the reader has, doubtless, already concluded that choice would be made of Charles J. Stillé as the successor of Mr. Coxe. His historical-literary efforts, under the auspices and in the service of this Society for seven years continuously, had far exceeded those of any other member, and each effort had been of marked distinction. He had also been a zealous officer, as vice-president since 1888, and as councillor in 1892.

*Nomination
of Charles
J. Stillé as
President*

Following the death of Mr. Coxe the Council, after adopting suitable resolutions, appointed a committee of three—William Brooke Rawle, J. Edward Carpenter and Charles Roberts—to take into consideration the vacancy in the office of president. On October 11, 1892, the report of the committee was presented and formally approved. As the next stated meeting of the Society was close at hand, when the winter activities were to be opened, and the annual election of officers could not be held under the constitution until the following May, it was recommended that the vacancy should be filled by society action at the November meeting. Dr. Stillé's name was presented in these words:

Your Committee further report that there seems to be a very strong desire on the part of the members of the Society that the office of President shall be filled by Vice President Charles J. Stillé, Esqr., LL.D., who is in every respect qualified for that honorable and distinguished position. It is needless to express the grounds for such a preference, for we who have been intimately associated with him in the affairs

of the Society well know how well equipped he is for the office. A man of ripe scholarship, profound historical knowledge, an active worker thoroughly familiar with the wants and management of the Society, a distinguished writer and well known to the world of letters and of learning, your Committee beg leave to suggest that his name be brought before the Society as the nominee of the Council for the filling of the vacancy.

This action was ratified by the Society on November 14, 1892.* *Election by the Society*

The nation actually the first in the colonization of Pennsylvania was now for the first time to be represented in the presidency of this Society. Dr. Stillé was of Swedish stock, and his immediate male ancestors could trace their direct descent from Olof Stillé, a member of the third Swedish colony which reached the shores of the Delaware in 1641, preceding by two years the arrival of the renowned Johan Printz of Tinicum Island fame. *Ancestry of Dr. Stillé*

Olof Stillé, the immigrant of 1641, came from the parish of Länna in Roslagen, and settled at a place known to the Indians as Techoherassi, and to the Swedes as "Olof Stillé's land," on the Delaware, just above Upland, now Chester, Pennsylvania. It was there that he was in contact with Jöran Kyn, the founder of Upland. Afterwards he moved to Passyunk, near the old site of the United States navy yard. He was a person of note, occupying high offices in the Swedish colony, and his descendants became prominent merchants of Philadelphia at a time when commerce was the leading business interest, and when the city clung to the Delaware front. This traditional employment continued in the family down to the time of John Stillé, the father of the president of this Society.† According to lists of the parishes at Wicaco in the *Olof Stillé*

* Minutes of the Society.

† Gregory B. Keen, "The Descendants of Jöran Kyn," *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, II, 325, 443; and "Notes and Queries," *ibid.*, III, 462; also the address of Robert Ellis Thompson in memory of Charles Janeway Stillé, *ibid.*, XXIV, v-xxviii.

district called Jacob Stillé's Ward, there were in the year 1754, thirteen persons named Stillé, and in Springer's Ward in the same year twenty-one persons of the name of Stillé.

Professor Gregory B. Keen is quite specific in describing Olof Stillé as a millwright, engaged in agriculture, accompanied in his immigration by his wife and two daughters and a son. He noted that his residence is indicated on Lindstrom's map in 1655. In 1658, and subsequently, he was one of the magistrates on the Delaware, and this too under Dutch rule. He was still living in July, 1684, when he obtained confirmation from Thomas Lloyd, Penn's deputy governor, of a grant of land in Passyunk, in Philadelphia County, which had been ceded to him June 3, 1664, by d'Hinoyossa, the last Dutch governor, on the eve of English occupation. This and similar grants had been protected by a clause in the articles of agreement entered into between Sir Robert Carr and the burgo-masters by which it was stipulated that, "Whoever, of what nation soever, doth submit to his Majesty's authority, shall be protected in their estates, real and personal whatsoever, by his Majesty's laws and justice." * Olof Stillé died in April, 1693, leaving as heir an only son, John Stillé, born in America, in 1646, and the direct ancestor of John Stillé, the father of the eighth president of this Society.†

*Father of
Dr. Stillé*

*Mother of
Dr. Stillé*

The mother of Dr. Stillé was Maria Wagner, a descendant of the Reverend Tobias Wagner, an eminent Lutheran clergyman of Reading, Pennsylvania, who represented in America the Wagner family of Wurtemberg, eminent in both the clerical and legal annals of that kingdom. The best known member of it was Tobias Wagner, chancellor of the University of Tübingen in the seventeenth century, and a learned champion of Lutheran orthodoxy, as well as a prolific author.‡

*Birth of
Dr. Stillé*

Charles Janeway Stillé, born of these parents on September 23, 1819, was the second son, his brother being Alfred Stillé, the distinguished medical teacher and author, and a medical jurist as well. The education of the lad was at the best schools of the time—the Steele Academy at Abington, Pennsylvania,

* Hazard's *Annals of Pennsylvania*, 364.

† "Notes and Queries," *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, III, 462.

‡ Dr. Thompson's memorial address, *ut cit ante*.

and the Edge Hill School near Princeton, New Jersey. From the latter he proceeded to Yale University in 1835, graduating in 1839. While in college he made a marked impression on his fellow students and professors, his papers displaying an unusual amount of research and lofty ethics. His slant was towards history as is shown by his valedictory oration on "The Social Spirit," and, later, by a paper read before the Society of Graduates of Yale College, on "The Historical Development of American Civilization." His attachment to his alma mater was close and constant, and to her he bequeathed one-third of his ample residuary estate.

*Early
Education*

His legal studies were pursued in the office of that favorite preceptor of the day—Joseph R. Ingersoll, the fifth president of this Society. Admitted to the bar of Philadelphia on October 3, 1842, with his life-long friend, William Heyward Drayton, so eminent in charitable labors, he soon became detached from active practice, which he never resumed, by repeated visits to Europe, and the study of history and of literature, to which he devoted himself passionately. Unconsciously, he was equipping himself for his true mission in life. He mastered facts, he reasoned upon them dispassionately, he became familiar with the weaknesses and the strength of the leading nations and became convinced, unspoiled by all his foreign contacts, of the superiority of American institutions. His patriotism, ardent and strong, sprang from conviction resulting from comparative examinations, and not from cheap and sentimental enthusiasms.

*Admission
to the Bar*

*Foreign
Travel and
Studies*

In 1862, during the darkest days of the Civil War, he wrote the most important and influential pamphlet of the struggle, which found its way in several languages through half a million copies among the officers and soldiers of the Federal army. It passed from hand to hand, from corps commanders to brigadiers, from colonels to sergeants and to privates, as well as to chaplains. It invigorated desponding courage, it inspired countless sermons, it pointed the way to success. Far more effective than the impassioned oratory of statesmen or the editorial effusions of the Northern press, it made vivid the teachings of history, and used as illustrations the success of England's twenty years' struggle against the

*His Success
as a Pam-
phleteer
During the
Civil War*

imperialism of Napoleon, and the triumph of national principles in the liberation of Spain. President Lincoln declared it to be, "The best production upon the subject it treats that I have seen. The reading and re-reading of it has afforded me great pleasure, and I believe also some profit. May I express the hope that you will not allow your pen to rest." The Reverend H. Clay Trumbull, a chaplain at Port Royal, wrote, "That work was a moral tonic to me and to many others." A distinguished soldier spoke of it "as an event of the war." Such was the success of a modest pamphlet of less than forty pages, entitled, *How a Free People Conduct a Long War*. It was followed by a supplementary pamphlet, *Northern Interests and Southern Independence: A Plea for United Action*. In reviewing these papers, Dr. Thompson wrote: "In both the note was one of confidence in the Nation's power to maintain its unity, and in its high and resolute purpose to re-establish its authority over the whole land. The very sobriety of manner lent added force to the strenuousness of plea for heroic endurance for an end worthy of any sacrifice." *

Character
of his Work

His Services
to the U. S.
Sanitary
Commission

In 1863, Mr. Stillé acted as corresponding secretary of the executive committee of the United States Sanitary Commission, and was a conspicuous actor in the stirring and enthusiastic efforts illustrated by the memorable Sanitary Fair of 1864, held in Logan Square. Of this patriotic and benevolent enterprise Mr. Stillé became the historian.†

A Professor
in the Uni-
versity of
Penn-
sylvania

The next fourteen years of Mr. Stillé's life were devoted to the service of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1866, he became the professor of history and belles lettres as the successor of Henry Coppée in a chair consecrated by the memory of the accomplished Henry Reed, whose lectures upon English

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXIV, xii.

† *Memorial of the Great Central Fair for the United States Sanitary Commission, held in Philadelphia, June 1864*, by Charles J. Stillé (Phila. 1864).

History of the United States Sanitary Commission, being the General Report of its Work during the War of the Rebellion, by Charles J. Stillé (Phila. 1866).

The Society is possessed of the original minutes of the executive committee of the U. S. S. C. in 11 volumes, the gift of Herbert Welsh, son of John Welsh, the chairman of the executive committee of the U. S. S. C.

literature, happily preserved in print, can be read today with profit and delight. Mr. Stillé's interest in the University, of which he was not an alumnus, was soon manifested in a memoir, written by him, of the Reverend William Smith, first provost of the college, whose memory had been lost sight of for the greater part of a century.* In 1868, on the resignation of the Reverend Daniel R. Goodwin, Dr. Stillé was promptly chosen provost as his successor. At his public inauguration he delivered an address in the Academy of Music on *The Claims of Liberal Culture in Philadelphia*. During the twelve years of his provostship he continued to fill the chair of history by reading lectures to his classes.

*Chosen
Provost*

It was the privilege of the writer to have attended these, but alas! without appreciating their merit. Not until many years later, when encountering them in print and reading them with the aid of subsequently acquired judgment, did their profound scholarship and lucid style appear.† The truth is Dr. Stillé was not an impressive speaker. He was not a happy or inspiring reader of manuscripts. He could not hold the attention of restless youths. His voice was shrill, his articulation was marred by hissing sounds because of a habit of puffing out his cheeks and then expelling his breath between pursed lips. His movements were nervous and jerky, and he was easily disturbed by inattention or shuffling sounds. Nor was he a disciplinarian. Very often the slumbers of the worthy provost were broken long after midnight by student serenaders lustily singing "Oft in the stilly night." The next morning there was no rebuke. He was too kind-hearted for that, and students soon learned that the severities of the Goodwin days were over. Even his physical movements were fussy. His feet being small and his body round and heavy he avoided toppling forward by a jog trot which caused his gown to flutter and the tassel of his shovel board hat to dance. If a sunbeam struck the official head in chapel or in the lecture room the visible motes were unusually excited and fantastic. Such was the students' point of view.

*His Defects
as a
Lecturer*

* *A Memoir of the Rev. William Smith, D.D., Provost of the College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia*, by Charles J. Stillé (Phila. 1869).

† *Studies in Medieval History* (Phila. 1882).

*His Great
Services to
the Univer-
sity*

*Changes
Effected by
Dr. Stillé*

*Prof.
Thompson's
Tribute*

Far different was it with the faculty and the board of trustees. Educated and practical men saw in the new provost a scholar of broad vision and of well ripened knowledge. It was not long before Dr. Stillé in spite of all idiosyncracies accomplished great results in converting an ancient institution of the grade of a small high school into a noble university. Under Dr. Stillé all was miraculously changed. Through his assiduous efforts ten acres of ground on Woodland Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street were secured, and a complete removal effected. The Ninth Street buildings were sold to the United States for the present post office, and the college building, the medical building, the dental building, the museum of anatomy, enlarged and now known as the Wistar Museum, and the hospital were erected under his provostship. Three new departments were added and numerous special or technical schools were opened. Substantial endowments were received. The library was increased from one thousand to twenty thousand books. Writing in 1890, Professor Thompson, President of the Central High School, declared: "Great as have been the changes since Dr. Stillé acquired the provostship, they are not to be compared with those he effected in reach and value."

Dr. William Pepper, in assuming the office of provost, bore just testimony as follows:

*Dr. Pepper's
Tribute*

It is impossible to pass from this hasty summary of the advances in the strength and organization of the various departments of the University without pausing to pay a tribute of hearty admiration to the leader in this onward movement, to whose sustained enthusiasm and ceaseless energy its success is largely due. The task of inaugurating extensive changes in a long-established institution,—of arousing wide-spread interest and zeal at a time when they had flagged,—of organizing a complicated and yet thoroughly practicable system of education in two of the most important departments of the University,—of collecting a corps of highly

competent teachers, imbued with earnestness and lofty aims similar to his own,—of winning the confidence of the community, the cordial co-operation of his colleagues, and the respect and affection of the students,—this task was indeed one requiring rare qualities as an organizer, a leader, a teacher, and a man. As an alumnus of the University, as a teacher in one of its departments during the period referred to, and now as the representative of the Board of Trustees, I can testify to the general feeling of admiration for the work done, and for him who bore so large a share of the burden. Well for our beloved University was it that at such a crisis in her history, so able and devoted a leader was found. The good work he has done will long survive his departure from his official position; and when, in the distant future, the historian of this University shall record the services of those who have most contributed to her proud position, among the foremost must stand the name of Charles J. Stillé.

Released from the labors and the anxieties of a burdensome office because of differences between himself and the trustees as to the rights of the faculties in matters of discipline, courses of study, and lack of proper financial support, Dr. Stillé published in 1882 a volume entitled *Studies in Medieval History*, which grew out of the lectures of his professorship, a work which though now but little known is worthy of his scholarship and his talents as a writer. Then turning with unabated vigor to the study of American history, especially of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods of Pennsylvania, he produced those books and addresses already reviewed as giving lustre to Mr. Coxe's administration—which incontestably established his fitness for the presidency of this Society to which he was chosen by acclamation. He was then in his seventy-second year.

*Dr. Stillé
Resigns the
Provostship*

*His Attention to
American
History*

*Chosen
President of
this Society*

His associates in office were: *honorary vice-presidents*, Craig Biddle and Ferdinand J. Dreer; *vice-presidents*, Horatio Gates Jones, George De B. Keim, Samuel W. Pennypacker, Isaac Craig, and Henry C. Lea, and towards the close of the year, William S. Baker; *corresponding secretary*, Gregory B. Keen; *recording secretary*, William Brooke Rawle; *treasurer*, J. Edward Carpenter; *librarian*, Frederick D. Stone; *assistant librarian*, John W. Jordan; *councillors*, James T. Mitchell, William S. Baker, John C. Browne, Edwin T. Eisenbrey, George Harrison Fisher, John B. Gest, Charles Hare Hutchinson, Samuel W. Pennypacker, Charles Roberts, Oswald Seidensticker, and William G. Thomas.

*Changes in
the Official
Staff*

In eight years, because of deaths, the promotion of the survivors, and the election of new officers, some changes took place. In 1893, vice-presidents Jones and Keim, died; Mr. Rawle became a councillor, succeeding Dr. Stillé, and Mr. Hampton L. Carson succeeded Mr. Rawle as recording secretary. In 1894, Professor Oswald Seidensticker, who had been a councillor for twenty years, died, and his place remained unfilled for two years. Judge Mitchell and Charlemagne Tower, Jr. became vice-presidents, and Francis Howard Williams, auditor, a newly created office. In 1895, Richard M. Cadwalader became a councillor in place of Mr. Eisenbrey, deceased; in 1896, there were no changes. In 1897, the Society mourned the deaths of Frederick D. Stone, who had been librarian for more than twenty years, and of William S. Baker, a vice-president. Their places were filled respectively by Gregory B. Keen and by Charles Hare Hutchinson. In 1898, Mr. Craig, a vice-president, died, and J. Edward Carpenter, resigning the treasurership after thirty years of service, succeeded him; Dr. Keen, as corresponding secretary, yielded to Howard W. Lloyd, but retained his office as librarian; Mr. Williams became treasurer, Mr. Cadwalader, the auditor, while Mr. Baker's death led to the election of Major William H. Lambert as councillor. In 1899, owing to the ill health of Dr. Stillé, then in his eightieth year, Judge Pennypacker acted as *de facto* president. Of the twenty-six men serving under Dr. Stillé, Professor Gregory B. Keen, now the curator of the Society, and the present writer are the sole survivors.*

* June, 1929. [Hon. Hampton L. Carson died July 18, 1929.—Ed.]

Thrown into intimate contact with Dr. Stillé, because of official relations lasting for more than seven years, the writer had numerous opportunities of observing him at close range. A study of the minutes of both the Society and the Council has revived most agreeably recollections which had become dim, and fully confirmed the favorable impressions, formed at the time, of his alertness, his versatility, his industry, his attention to details, his broad views, his astonishing productivity as an essayist and author, his profound acquirements, his kindliness of heart, and his affability. He never overcame his drawbacks as a speaker, but the years had greatly extended his knowledge of men and improved his methods of dealing with them. He commanded the respect and confidence of his colleagues, and at times awakened their admiration.

*Dr. Stillé's
Charac-
teristics as
President*

Having no other business interests he was almost a daily attendant at the Hall of the Society. He first occupied the chair as president on December 12, 1892, and thereafter presided over meetings of the Society thirty times. He was absent from ten meetings, at eight of which illness was the cause. He attended sixty-four meetings of the Council as an *ex officio* member, Judge Mitchell being the president of that body, and was absent from ten, his last appearance being in March, 1899. It is abundantly evident from the minutes, because of the character and number of motions that he made and the plans that he presented for action, that he was largely the originator of the business transacted by the Council in pursuance of a well formulated policy as president. He was a conspicuously active and able administrator. His mind was a veritable laboratory. His powers of initiation were tireless, and his suggestions encountered no successful opposition. The most important of these will appear in the course of our narrative.

*His Atten-
tion to
Meetings*

Dr. Stillé had been but little more than six months in his new office when he published, in March, 1893, an important biography, in form an octavo of more than 400 pages, under the title *Major-General Anthony Wayne and the Pennsylvania Line in the Continental Army*. Although the title page bore the author's name as president of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, yet it was an individual undertaking entered upon three years before, based upon a thorough examination

*Dr. Stillé's
"Life of
Anthony
Wayne"*

of the 60 volumes of Wayne papers in the possession of this Society. The same laudable purpose which had inspired the writing of the *Life and Times of John Dickinson* led to this second and equally successful effort. The aim of both works was: To supply "lost" chapters of American history; to overcome the efforts of a singular failure on the part of historians, both here and elsewhere, to give an adequate account of the part taken by Pennsylvania in influencing the political policies of the country at formative periods of pre-Revolutionary eras; and to measure and record the achievements of Pennsylvania soldiers at critical stages of the military struggles of Revolutionary days.

*Correction
of Impressions*

The result of the book was to correct a too general impression that Wayne was simply a *beau sabreur*, a reckless daredevil, who could be relied upon, and was at all times called upon to lead with matchless courage the most dangerously desperate operations. The truth was that while intrepid in the highest degree and indifferent to personal peril, he was cautious and far-seeing in preparation, quick in conception, and rapid in execution, possessing military qualities which won for him the absolute confidence of Washington, who entrusted him with responsible commands. His magnetism as a leader, and his strict discipline of his men enabled him to form a *corps d'élite* in the Continental army, known as "the Pennsylvania Line."

*A
Misleading
Soubriquet*

His *soubriquet* of "Mad Anthony," seized upon and misapplied by such a writer as Washington Irving, has led to a misconception of his real qualities as a great commander. His steadiness at Brandywine, when in command of the left wing, prevented Knyphausen from crossing and saved the centre and right wing of Washington's army from serious disaster. His penetrating attack upon the British centre at Germantown failed of success solely through the blunder of the supporting force under Knox in halting to assail the Chew house as a fortress, instead of surrounding it, and pressing on to a junction with Greene in Market Square. His harrying of British foraging parties from his bleak camp at Valley Forge dampened the spirits of Howe and Clinton. His promptness in leading a counter-charge at Monmouth saved the day from the almost

fatal consequences of Charles Lee's treacherous retreat. His storming of Stony Point—the most brilliant exploit of the war—counteracted the consternation resulting from Arnold's treason. His audacious but successful charge at Green Springs in Georgia confounded Cornwallis into the belief that he was being trapped into an attack upon the whole American army. His quick perception of the surprise on the part of a force of British and Indians superior to his own, when they met unexpectedly on a narrow causeway over a swamp, impelled him to a bold advance rather than a retreat. His rescue of Georgia from the British and their Indian allies in a campaign of three months' duration vindicated the soundness of judgment in entrusting him with an independent command. His decisive victory over the savages at the Falls of the Miami opened up the magnificent domain of the west between the Ohio and the Mississippi to emigrants, giving birth to a new era in the history of American civilization, and hastened the treaty with Joseph Brandt of August, 1795, and cleared the way for the Jay treaty with England.

The stigma of the so called "Paoli Massacre" was promptly met by Wayne who demanded a court martial. After hearing his account and defence of his conduct, he was honorably acquitted. Out of twelve hundred men he had lost but sixty-one killed, and had saved all his artillery, ammunition and stores. It made clear that the position of his camp had been betrayed to the British commander by a Tory farmer belonging to the region. The "mutiny of the Pennsylvania Line," in January, 1781—much misunderstood by Bancroft and others—is made clear by Wayne's letters to Washington as due to detention in the ranks long after the expiration of enlistments; to hunger; to lack of clothing; and to the neglect of government, and not to a failure of patriotism or a sinking of courage. Wayne's own conduct in suppressing the mutiny was characteristically bold and firm.

All of these matters were handled by Dr. Stillé with admirable self-restraint. He never strained his facts to score a point, but in an analytical and impartial manner, sustained by copious extracts from authentic documents, summed up results like a judge and reached the conclusion that Wayne was

the most brilliant and picturesque figure in the Revolutionary army. The closing parallel between Wolfe and Wayne is not overemotional, nor is the book a piece of hero-worship. Full justice is done to William Irvine, Josiah Harmar, Richard and William Butler, Walter Stewart, and other gallant comrades of Wayne in the Pennsylvania Line.

*Dr. Stillé
as President*

In the chair, presiding over the meetings of the Society, Dr. Stillé at times participated in the business of the hour, never intruding himself, but responding instinctively to the spirit of the occasion. After Mr. Sellers had delivered the address in commemoration of the late President Coxe, and following Mr. Rosengarten and Mr. Samuel, he spoke in behalf of the officers of the Society out of the fullness of his heart, and from his intimate knowledge of the special relations of Mr. Coxe to the Society.* He spoke with equal feeling at the meetings held in memory of Frederick D. Stone, the librarian, William S. Baker, the notable collector of Washington prints and medals, and penned an appropriate minute upon the retirement of J. Edward Carpenter after thirty years of service as treasurer.†

*Presentation
of Mexican
Battle
Flags*

April 18, 1893, being the forty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Cerro Gordo, was an occasion of unusual interest. The veterans of the Mexican War, members of the Scott Legion of Philadelphia, being anxious to secure a permanent depository for the two flags which had been given to the First and Second Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers by General Scott, in Mexico City, shortly after its capture, for gallantry upon the battle-field, presented them to this Society. In addition to the officers and members of the legion, who were accompanied by their families, there were present ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, Mayor Edwin S. Stuart, General William Farrar Smith, General Lewis Merrill, and descendants of General Robert Patterson. It was a happy coincidence that the home of the Society had been but recently established in the Patterson mansion, long the residence of one of the foremost officers in the Mexican War, where for

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XVI, xxiv.

† *Ibid.*, XXI, 410-11; XXII, 243.

many years the most illustrious officers of that war met to recall the scenes of the past and to renew their fellowship.*

Comrade John Dolman, a well known member of the Philadelphia bar, a tall man of imposing presence and of unusual elocutionary gifts which had been trained upon the stage, made an eloquent speech of presentation. It still stirs the blood to read it, and recalls the tingling effect upon his audience, of which the writer was one. Six thousand Americans, fighting their way from Vera Cruz to the capital of Montezuma, had entered a city of two hundred and fifty thousand people, whose supposed impregnable approaches had been guarded by an army of twenty-five thousand soldiers. The glories of the campaign, the splendors of Chapultepec, the storming of the rocky heights of Cerro Gordo, the fall of the Mexican capital, the presence of Winfield S. Scott on horseback "towering above the heads of all his officers with his six feet, four inches and every inch a soldier, like Saul, the leader of Israel," were all painted in vivid words by one who had shared in the victory. It was a superb military picture.

Dr. Stillé accepted the flags in one of his happiest utterances:

I have explored every accessible portion of the hill of Chapultepec with increasing wonder, at a loss to understand how the bravest of the brave forced their way to the fortress on its summit. . . . I have explored the deadly pass at Molinos del Rey, where more than four hundred of your comrades were slain. I have wandered through the streets of Puebla, and while my soul has been filled with glorious recollections of the defence of that place for more than a month against thousands of Mexicans by a garrison composed chiefly of five companies of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, I was, as I think I had reason to be, proud of being a Pennsylvanian.

* For history of the Patterson mansion, see *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXIX, 80.

But it was the historian who predominated.

*Importance
of the
Mexican
War*

The importance of the Mexican war in the general history of the country is not always understood. It seems to me that it ought to be recognized as the most far-reaching event in that history, except the war of the rebellion. It is a singular fact that twice at least in the history of the world its fate has been decided by battles in the valley of Mexico. As I stood on the tower of the cathedral of that city and overlooked the vast prospect lying before me, of unsurpassed grandeur and beauty, I could not help feeling that the capture of the City of Mexico by Cortez was the means by which Philip II. of Spain was supplied with the gold which enabled him to band together the Catholic powers of Europe and to equip that "Invincible Armada" which was to destroy the supremacy of England as a Protestant power. And so, when my imagination summoned before me General Scott and his heroic legions besieging that city, I thought less of their valor in their assaults on Chapultepec, on Molinos del Rey, on the city gates of San Cosme and Belem, transcendent as that valor was, than I did of the imperial domain which was added to our country by the victories of that little band; of California and its gold; of the whole face of the world and all the conditions of modern society changed by the discovery of the new Pactolus, a stream which was to fertilize this country and the world with a wealth of which Croesus had never dreamed.*

*Further
Papers by
Dr. Stillé*

To complete the list of Dr. Stillé's activities during the term of his presidency, mention must be made of his paper upon "Silas Deane, Diplomatist of the Revolution," † which

* Presentation of Mexican War battle flags, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XVII, 185, *et seq.*

† *Ibid.*, XVIII, 273, *et seq.*

should be read in connection with his "Beaumarchais and 'the Lost Million,' a Chapter in the Secret History of the American Revolution," * and his "Comte de Broglie, the Proposed Stadtholder of America." † There followed "The Marquis de La Fayette in the American Revolution"; ‡ "Maximilian in Mexico and the Monroe Doctrine," read before the Society May 13, 1895; § "The Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania," || an elaborate review of the *Report of the Commission to Locate the Sites of the Frontier Forts in Pennsylvania*, published by the state in 1896; and "Some Recent Books on Pennsylvania History," ¶ a most informing review of no less than ten books, published in 1896, relating wholly to the history of the state, and comprising works in almost every department of historical research. His last literary effort was to edit and write the introduction to the *Memoir of Dr. George Logan, of Stenton*, which was published several weeks before his death.

Nor did Dr. Stillé overlook the importance of the Swedish elements in our history. When on a visit to Stockholm in 1888, Dr. Stillé discovered a mass of documents of great historical interest relating to the early Swedish emigration to the shores of the Delaware. These he had copied, translated, and sent to him. The collection, under the title "Archivum Americanum in the Consistory Court of the Archbishop of Upsal," he presented to this Society in 1891. A full descriptive list accompanied the gift.**

These publications and this gift attest the absorbing interest taken by Dr. Stillé in everything that advanced the reputation and prosperity of this Society, and the cordial support which he continuously and generously gave to the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*. His zeal, his versatility, his thoroughness, his ability as a literary craftsman

*Bequest of
Dr. Stillé
to the
Society*

* *Ibid.*, XI, 1, *et seq.*

† *Ibid.*, XI, 369, *et seq.*

‡ *Ibid.*, XIX, 1, *et seq.*

§ *Ibid.*, XIX, 544.

|| *Ibid.*, XX, 257, *et seq.*

¶ *Ibid.*, XXI, 86, *et seq.*

** *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XV, 481-485.

are everywhere apparent. He crowned his benefactions by a munificent bequest to our building fund of the sum of \$41,600, and to a special fund, now known as the Charles J. Stillé fund, the sum of \$10,000.

An expressive portrait in oil of Dr. Stillé, painted by Waugh was presented to the Society, shortly after his death, by his widow.

CHAPTER VII

Activities of the Society

Accessions of the Society Under Dr. Stillé—Addresses and the Magazine, Vols. 16-23

WE turn to the addresses delivered before the Society during Dr. Stillé's eight years of service. The first was that of Hon. Thomas H. Dudley of Camden, New Jersey, on *Three Critical Periods in Our Diplomatic Relations with England during the Late War*.^{*} The address delivered on January 9, 1893, had reference to the Civil War in the United States. Mr. Dudley was well qualified for his task as he had been United States consul at Liverpool during the entire period, and his discourse was enlivened by personal recollections. He was a big, burly man with shaggy hair and a huge unkempt beard after the fashion of the war period. His voice was like a gong, and he sought to make his speech more emphatic by repeated brandishings of his clenched fists and gigantic arms. Although thirty years had passed since the happening of the events narrated he seemed still to be wrangling with a powerful antagonist. A vivid recollection of impending dangers and their probable consequences to the future of the United States reincarnated the past and roused the speaker—one of the most vehement stump orators of his generation—into a vocal engine of war.

*The Dudley
Address on
the Civil
War*

The paper is one of real value. In print, and in the hands of the reader of today, it loses its heat. It is based on the personal knowledge of an actual participant. It made an important contribution to the literature of the Civil War by raising the curtain upon scenes enacted in England. It opens with a skillful statement of the hostile attitude of Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell towards the North and their desire to break the growing power of the still young Republic. It graphically describes the affair of the *Trent*. It trenchantly touches upon the flagrant inconsistencies of the British government in pro-

*Features
of the
Address*

^{*} *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XVII, 34-54.

testing against the right of search. It praises the able diplomacy of Mr. Seward, expressed in language and in acts, in surrendering Mason and Slidell. It reveals how the Prince Consort on a dying bed performed his last official act, when shown by the Queen the offensive despatch framed by Earl Russell, by striking out harsh and provocative passages and substituting diplomatic moderation of tone.* It vividly pictures John Bright's memorable speech at Rochdale—to which Dudley had listened—in which he declared: "If all other tongues are silent mine shall speak for that policy which gives hope to the bondsmen of the South, and which tends to generous thoughts, and generous words, and generous deeds between the two great nations who speak the English language, and from their origin alike are entitled to the English name." It alludes to the profound effect this speech produced in winning over strong men in England to the cause of the North. It emphasizes the victory of the *Monitor* over the *Merrimac* as "doing more to preserve the peace between England and the United States than any other event that took place during the war." The first crisis had passed.

The second critical period arose when the Emperor Louis Napoleon planned to recognize the Confederacy, provided England would join him. The plan was frustrated by the cooperative act of the American minister, Adams and Mr. Dudley by informing Mr. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, of the probable consequences of such a recognition. War would then be inevitable. The Northern states irrespective of party differences in domestic matters might be expected to unite whole-heartedly, and invade Canada in an attempt to wrest from England her North American possessions. Mr. Adams was sent for by Earl Russell and confirmed what Mr. Gladstone had learned. The discussions in the English cabinet were secret, but resulted in the declination of the French proposal. The second crisis had passed.

The third critical period arose out of the connivance of the English government in the building and despatch of war vessels from English shipyards and ports to prey upon all

* This noble act of a dying man is dwelt on in Lytton Strachey's recent *Queen Victoria*.

vessels sailing under the flag of the United States. In making effective protest, and in supplying proofs in support of his protest, Mr. Dudley took an aggressive part in this phase of the struggle. The story is well but modestly told with triumphant pride. The third and last crisis had passed.

The next address was in strong contrast to the one just reviewed. It breathed of religious peace although it was not free from the display of sectarian differences. Joseph Henry Dubbs, D.D., a most accomplished scholar, under the title of "The Founding of the German Churches of Pennsylvania," * pointed out the wide contrasts between "church people" and "sect people." The first class embraced those belonging to churches as by law established, Lutherans, Reformed, Moravians and Roman Catholics; the second class included the minor bodies, such as Mennonites and Amish, "Brethren," or "Dunkards," Schwenkfelders, Labadists, Gichtelians, "New Born," and Inspirationists. The peculiarities of each sect; the activities of the publishing houses of Christopher Saur and of the community of Ephrata; the doctrines of Zwingli, Calvin and Menno; the persecutions in the Palatinate, and the provinces of the Rhine, Alsace, Upper Hesse, Baden-Dorlach and Wurtemberg, which swept thousands of refugees to Pennsylvania; the efforts of Beissel and Zinzendorf and their followers to promote unity; the presence of highly educated men, scientists, botanists, entomologists, preachers and teachers, such as Helmuth, Hendel, Weyberg, and Muhlenberg; the establishment of schools and colleges are all set forth with admirable clearness.

*The Dubbs
Address on
German
Churches in
Penn-
sylvania*

The Sects

Then came the Reverend Robert Ellis Thompson whose theme was "Civilization—Latin and Teuton—in America." † He was followed by Dr. James J. Levick on "The Early Welsh Quakers and Their Emigration to Pennsylvania." ‡ The Reverend C. Ellis Stevens spoke on the sources of our national Constitution; § Librarian Stone on "The Revolution in Pennsylvania: a Social Picture"; || and Charlemagne

*Other
Addresses*

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XVII, 241–262.

† Minutes of the Society, May 1, 1893.

‡ *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XVII, 385–413.

§ *Ibid.*, 522.

|| *Ibid.*, 522.

Tower, Jr., who had recently been elected a vice-president of the Society, read a paper on "The Coming of Lafayette to America," epitomizing the results of his intensive studies of the man and the period. At the same time there was exhibited Mr. Clarence S. Bement's valuable collection of the portraits of Lafayette.*

There was no monotony, no overworking of special themes in the addresses that followed. Professor John Bach McMaster presented "The Emigration to the Mississippi Valley from the Atlantic Coast"; † John Sartain, the eminent engraver, at two successive meetings, recalled "Reminiscences of My English Life," and "Reminiscences of My American Life," papers which were expanded by him into a volume of fascinating autobiography entitled *The Reminiscences of a Very Old Man, 1808-1897*. ‡ The portraits on our walls from the brushes of Stuart, the Peales, father and sons, Sully, Neagle, Eichholtz, Otis, Dickinson, Street, Inman and their compeers seemed instinct with life as the personalities of the artists were separately dealt with. Nor can one who listened to the quavering voice of the venerable speaker forget the tingling effect produced by his account of several hours spent in darkness with Edgar Allan Poe at the top of the break-neck flight of steps leading from the Callowhill Street bridge over the Schuylkill River to the Fairmount reservoir. Poe made the moonless night lurid with his ghastly and ghostly fancies and by suggesting a frenzied leap into the black depth below with the narrator in his arms.

*Sartain's
Reminis-
cences*

*The Mania
of Poe*

A reaction took place towards Revolutionary themes. Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A., read a paper, January 13, 1895, on "The Defences of the Delaware River during the Revolution." Joseph G. Rosengarten, Esq., read a paper upon "The Chateau de Rochambeau"; Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, the author of *Janice Meredith*, analyzed "The Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776 and its Relations to the Revolution"; Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, of North Carolina, read a paper

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XVIII, 517.

† *Ibid.*, XVIII, 517.

‡ Published by D. Appleton and Company, New York, 1900.

on "Southern Quakers and Slavery"; Dr. Herbert Friedenwald depicted "The Continental Congress."*

There was even a recurrence to Colonial days. Professor Albert L. Bolles, the author of a two volumed history of Pennsylvania intended for the general reader, lectured on "Practical Politics in Provincial Times," and Mr. Howard M. Jenkins, author and editor of a still larger and more highly specialized work on Pennsylvania in three volumes, discoursed on "Thomas Penn, a Son of the Founder." John W. Jordan, the assistant librarian, read a paper on "The Military Hospitals at Bethlehem and Lititz during the Revolution."† Joseph Willcox, Esq., a genial, lovable man, well informed generally and qualified by special knowledge as a paper manufacturer, gave an instructive and interesting talk about "The Willcox Paper Mill (Ivy Mills), 1729-1864." In this address he gave a history of banknote paper making of the Colonial, Revolutionary, and late Civil War epochs. Old sample sheets and several moulds were exhibited.‡

*The List
Continued*

*Paper
Making*

A departure from the severely historical line was successfully attempted by Major William H. Lambert, later a councillor, who illustrated "An Evening with William Makepeace Thackeray" by an exhibition of early imprints of Thackeray's works, original manuscripts, letters and drawings of which he was the owner.

*An Evening
with
Thackeray*

The closing years of Dr. Stillé's term showed no abatement of interest in the matter of addresses before the Society, no dearth of subjects, no exhaustion of speakers. Vice-President Charlemagne Tower, Jr., read a paper on "Sir William Howe, General and Commander in Chief of the British Armies in America, 1775-1778." Dr. Friedenwald threw "New Light on the Old Congress"; Librarian Stone explained the position of the armies at the Battle of Brandywine, and introduced letters relating to the conduct of General Sullivan in that battle; Vice-President William S. Baker from the fullness of his knowledge told the Society of "Washington in Philadelphia, 1790-1797"; Isaac Sharpless, President of

*Addresses
in 1897
and 1898*

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XIX, 197-207.

† *Ibid.*, XX, 137-157.

‡ *Ibid.*, XX, 579.

Haverford College, traced the causes of "The End of the Quaker Control of the Assembly of Pennsylvania"; Hampton L. Carson, Esq., at the request of the Council, prepared and read a memorial address on the life and services of Frederick Dawson Stone,* who had died suddenly after more than twenty years of service as librarian of this Society.

Mr. Oliver Hough, a diligent investigator, and a strange recluse in an ancient mansion in Newtown, Bucks County, Penna., emerged to read a paper on "Captain William Crispin, Proprietary's Commissioner for Settling the Colony of Pennsylvania."† F. R. Diffenderffer, Esq., took as his subject "The Quaker and Palatine as Commonwealth Builders"; Paul Leicester Ford described with rare touches of humor "The New England Primer"; and Professor McMaster read a paper on "An Old Land Dispute with Spain."‡

Addresses in 1899 A wide range of topics was characteristic of the addresses of 1899, the last year of Dr. Stillé's term. Dr. Wm. H. Egle, a prolific historical essayist, and the librarian of Pennsylvania, read a paper on "The Buckshot War," § an exciting episode in the political life of the commonwealth with which but few of our citizens are familiar. It would be well if present day misanthropes could be persuaded to study it, before vaguely sighing for a return of "the good old days," as if a period demonstrably freer from the varying frailties of human nature than the present could be found. Even in the Garden of Eden one hundred per cent of the population went astray. Henry Budd, Esq., presented a paper on "Genêt and the French Embassy of 1793." The officers of the Bartram Association united in a symposium in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Bartram, botanist. Mr. Hampton L. Carson delivered an address on the "Life and Works of Charles Balthazar Julien Févre de Saint Mémin," and exhibited seven hundred and sixty-five artist proof portraits by the artist. Mr. Charles F. Jenkins lectured on "Revolutionary

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXI, vi-xxviii.

† *Ibid.*, XXII, 34-56.

‡ *Ibid.*, XXII, 512-513.

§ *Ibid.*, XXIII, 137-156.



Frederick D. Stone
Librarian, 1877-1897

Landmarks of Germantown," with stereopticon views.* On December 14, 1899, a special meeting of the Society, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington, was held in the Hall, which had been appropriately decorated with Continental flags. Acting-president Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker presided.† Professor McMaster delivered an effective address.

*Observance
of Cen-
tenary of
Death of
Washington*

The foregoing review of the entertainment and instruction of public meetings of the Society, about forty-five in number during a period of almost eight years, discloses what admirable use of the rich and vast collections of the Society was made by the speakers, who generously gave the results of their studies without a thought of individual advantage. Such is the *esprit de corps* of scholars. The most important of the addresses appeared, as is seen by the footnotes to the preceding pages, in the *Pennsylvania Magazine* at the expense of the publication fund.

Attention must now be given to the *Magazine* itself, as the organic expression of the articulate life of the Society, Volumes XVI to XXIII inclusive must be credited to the presidency of Dr. Stillé. The bulk of each volume exceeded by an average of from 60 to 75 pages, Volumes I to XV. This was not due to superfluous fat, but to that comfortable rotundity which usually marks middle age. The editorship belonged to the ripest years of Dr. Frederick D. Stone, who was assisted by John W. Jordan. The multiplicity of the *notes* and *queries*, and the value and pertinency of the *replies* give constantly increasing evidence of the wide-spread influence of the Society.‡

*The Maga-
zine of the
Society,
Vols. XVI-
XXIII*

* *Ibid.*, XXIII, 544.

† *Ibid.*, XXIII, 544.

‡ It is regrettable that there is no general index to the *Magazine* as a whole. It is a serious task to be compelled to resort to the separate indexes of volumes now 53 in number. Correlated subjects are widely scattered, and a comparison of the views of different writers is almost impossible. So far as concerns a table of contents of each volume of the publications of the Society

Serial Papers We can notice only those contributions which amount to treatises, running through consecutive issues, and those single papers, complete in themselves, which appeal to the many. Specialists, biographers, and genealogists will find abundance of material for their individual needs, but the historian of the Society must keep in the middle of the stream, and resolutely refrain from exploring tributaries, however tempting.

W. C. Ford's "Defences of Philadelphia in 1777" A most illuminating series of papers, revealing the military difficulties of Washington's defensive strategy at the most critical period of the war, was furnished by Worthington C. Ford, the present accomplished librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, under the title of "Defences of Philadelphia in 1777." The papers are thirteen in number and run through four volumes of the *Magazine*.^{*} Taken together they would constitute a monograph of two hundred and ninety-two pages, consisting in the main of the written opinions of generals and officers summoned by Washington to councils of war.[†]

Each opinion is a revelation of the military character and temperament of the writer. Their value in mass is two-fold: first, as disclosing the complexities of the difficult problems submitted by Washington concerning the defence of Philadelphia; second, as furnishing material for character studies of the men consulted. Emphatically, they illustrate the caution with which the great American commander reached his own conclusions. They correct the popular impression that councils of war were hastily summoned, hurriedly conducted, and swayed by either rashness or indecision. It was chiefly information that was sought as an aid to judgment, and not the submission of a critical question to the impulsive votes of a majority. The dates attached to the opinions show that they were invited more than a month before the Battle of Brandy-

from Volume I of the *Memoirs* to Volume XXIX of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History & Biography*, and to the separate pamphlets recourse may be had to Volume II of the *Annual Report of the American Historical Association* for 1905, 808-842.

^{*} *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XVIII, 1, 163, 329, 463; XIX, 72, 234, 359, 481; XX, 87, 213, 391, 520, and XXI, 51.

[†] See *post*, Chapter XIV.

wine, but at a time when it was not clear that the taking of Philadelphia was the British objective, and also when the method of approach was uncertain.

The opinion of *Greene* discloses his exact knowledge of conditions surrounding Philadelphia, geographical, topographical, military, naval, economic, natural and artificial, on land and on the Delaware River, as well as his breadth of view, his perception of dangers, his foresight, and his extraordinary sagacity in viewing the problem of defence as a whole. That of *DuCoudray* is marked by the special skill of the trained engineer, and is limited to existing forts and river obstructions; that of *Wayne*, brief but to the point, based on local knowledge, provides for successful retreat in case of disaster and suggests how the enemy's advance either by river or up the river roads by land can best be obstructed. That of *Joseph Reed*, while somewhat diffuse, is shrewd in suggestions as to the probable places of landing if an approach be attempted by river, and how best such efforts could be met, the post at Fort Island (Fort Mifflin) being deemed impregnable to an advance by land from the south, as well as being supported by the guns at Red Bank and at Billings' Point. *Knox*, as might be expected from an artillery commander, confined himself to the strengthening of existing works.

*Opinions of
Greene and
Others*

Washington communicated his views to the president of Congress, and later, when it was ascertained that the British fleet had not entered the Delaware called another council, and after the news of the landing at the head of the Elk River, another council. And so the story runs through original documents from Brandywine to Germantown, to Valley Forge, laying bare the knowledge and tactical skill of the Continental officers and their chief.

Charles R. Hildeburn, who had contributed, as has been stated in a previous chapter,* "record of burials, marriages and baptisms" solemnized at Christ Church between the years 1709 and 1760, continued the series relating to baptisms†

*Records of
Burials,
Marriages
and Bap-
tisms*

* *Ante*, Vol. I, Chapter XXX, also *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XIII, XIV, and XV.

† "Records of Christ Church, Philadelphia, Baptisms, 1709-1760," *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XVI, 111, 363, 449; XVII, 99, 214, 352.

during the same period, thus completing a task which no genealogist of less ardor would have attempted, and but few, if any, would have had the patience to pursue. Let the many who have profited by his labors preserve his memory in gratitude. Impressed by the importance of such work, Dr. Stone, librarian of the Society and editor-in-chief of the *Magazine*, thought it proper to print "A Register of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, 1722-1822," from a record—the original of which is in the possession of this Society—kept by the Reverend William Rogers, D.D., pastor of the first Baptist church in Philadelphia.* To these were added "A Register of Marriages and Deaths, 1800-1801," copied from *The Philadelphia Repository and Weekly Register* as published by Hogan and Conrad,† and "Baptismal and Marriage Records extracted from the journal of Reverend John Sharpe, 1704-1713."‡ These were taken from manuscripts in the possession of the Society.

*Franklin's
Pedigree as
Charted by
Himself*

The eye of the genealogist, or even that of the casual reader will catch interesting collocations of names suggestive of relationships, or of the origin of Christian names which once were surnames, straying back into life through maternal lines. In close connection with these uses, and in illustration of their value, are abstracts of church records and a pedigree chart prepared by Franklin himself. These researches into his family ancestry were prepared while Franklin was sojourning in England as the agent of the province of Pennsylvania. This material supplies interesting and valuable details omitted in the *Autobiography*, and lacking in the works of his biographers. The results, with a facsimile of Franklin's chart, are presented by John W. Jordan under the title "Franklin as a Genealogist."§ There are other illustrations in facsimile of documents in Franklin's handwriting.

*Jenkins
on the
Penn
Family*

There had been published in the *Memoirs* of this Society and in prior volumes of the *Magazine* much about William Penn, but, strange to say, the facts concerning his family had

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XIX, 96, 251, 507; XX, 268, 412, 556.

† *Ibid.*, XXIII, 98, 241, 360, 522.

‡ *Ibid.*, XXIII, 104.

§ *Ibid.*, XXIII, 1-22.

never been collected in any one work, nor by any one hand. Some of the facts could not be found at all in a satisfactory form, and most of them involved laborious search through scattered volumes not easily consulted. A fresh, orderly and comprehensive restatement of them was greatly desired. This welcome and illuminating task was successfully performed by Howard M. Jenkins under the title of "The Family of William Penn." * In this article the paternal blood of the founder of Pennsylvania is for the first time carried back for generations to a remote Welsh ancestor. The maternal line is demonstrably Dutch, in spite of recent efforts to make it Irish. The character of Admiral Penn is agreeably relieved of charges of undue parental harshness, and the slurs of Pepys are offset by counter entries in his diary. Without straining for effect, Mr. Jenkins marshals facts which amply sustain the highest eulogies of the founder's moral, intellectual and statesmanlike characteristics, and which enable the discerning reader to appreciate the novelty, the boldness, the far-reaching stretches of plans for the elevation of mankind immeasurably above the visions and standards of the time. Sadder features are also present. Vicissitudes of fortune, trials, disappointments, misunderstandings, tragedies, and even ironies cast their shadows only to throw into higher and purer light the majestic features of a regnant soul. The characters of Penn's descendants—sons, daughters, grandsons and granddaughters—their efforts at the government of a growing province, their conflicts with assemblies and with the people, their strengths and their weaknesses, their private traits, all the varying expressions of public and domestic life are instructively portrayed. The merit of the work consists in its absolute reliance upon documentary evidence and not upon hazardous conjectures. The articles taken together constitute a family biography of 245 pages of closely compacted matter, thoroughly digested, profusely illustrated and well annotated.

The Characteristics of the Penns

The reader should also examine in this connection the papers written by J. Henry Lea, of Fairhaven, Massachusetts, entitled "Genealogical Gleanings Contributory to a History

Additional Penn Material

* "The Family of William Penn," *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XX, 1, 158, 370, 435; XXI, 1, 137, 324, 421; XXII, 71, 171, 326.

*The Penns'
Title to
Penn-
sylvania*

of the Family of Penn." * He should follow these, as rounding out the picture of the relations of the Penns to Pennsylvania by studying carefully "The General Title of the Penn Family to Pennsylvania," † by William Brooke Rawle, Esq., himself an accomplished lawyer familiar with the subject, but availing himself of the opinions of those eminent members of the Philadelphia bar who had successively represented the Penns as property holders in Pennsylvania. Such a study will do much to correct the loose notion that the Penns were oppressive or unreasonable landlords. Finally, attention should be paid to the series entitled "The Penns and the Taxation of their Estates," ‡ printed for the first time from papers and documents in the possession of the Society, preserved in the Penn Papers. Of this series, the competent editor, John W.

*Taxation
of the Penn
Estates*

Jordan, assures us "that no more valuable contribution to our provincial history has appeared in the pages of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*." This estimate is justified by an examination of the documents, which present in print for the first time the Penns' side of the controversy between their family and the provincial assembly, prepared by their counsel for presentation at the hearing in London before the Lords of Trade. The Penns opposed the powers claimed by the assembly to tax the proprietary estates, whether improved or unimproved. It was essentially a land tax that was objected to, to the neglect of other forms of taxation. This was one of the burning questions of the time, which flamed up most furiously as the necessity to raise funds for the defence of the province against the French and their Indian allies became urgent. The references to Franklin and the part taken by him in the controversy, as the leading antagonist of the Penns, are among the most outspoken examples of the proprietary feeling against him, amounting almost to antipathy and dread. The weaker part of the argument consists of a recital of the benefits conferred

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XIV, 50, 160, 281; XVI, 330; XVII, 55.

† "The General Title of the Penn Family to Pennsylvania," *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXIII, 60, 224, 329, 464.

‡ "The Penns and the Taxation of their Estates," *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXIII, 290, 420; XXIV, 165, 308, 479; XXV, 80.

on the province by the proprietaries, but the argument is strong, when indicting the assembly for its encroachments on the charter rights of the proprietaries.

The arguments for the assembly are best presented, and had been long known, in the famous *An Historical Review of the Constitution and Government of Pennsylvania, from its origin; so far as regards the points of controversy between the Governors and their Assemblies*. This formidable volume of upwards of 450 pages has been very generally attributed to Franklin, and was published in London in 1769. The argument for the Penns was prepared by the celebrated John Eardley Wilmot, later Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas under George III.

*Franklin's
Historical
Review*

A new field of research with an abundant harvest was tilled by William Spohn Baker, who concentrated his attention upon Washington. He was the author of numerous articles closely connected and running through volume after volume of the *Magazine*. Beginning with "The History of a Rare Washington Print," * there followed in quick succession, in seven parts, "Itinerary of General Washington from June 15, 1775, to December 23, 1783," † the date of the resignation of his commission. The writer did not limit himself to simple statements of comings and goings, but presented, in chronological sequence, the story of Washington's connection with events, and traced the steps taken by him in accomplishing the independence of his country. All the usual sources of information, such as the newspapers and individual diaries of the day, monographs on particular battles, and movements of the army, special biographies, county, city, local, and general histories were carefully consulted. Reliance was placed on Washington's own letters, quotations from which afforded information as to dates and localities, and gave the causes for his movements and the aims he had in view. In this way the dry detail of an itinerary was avoided, and the story of the Revolution as connected with Washington's direct personality, its beginnings and endings, was told in a manner to awaken the interest

*W. S.
Baker's
Works on
Washington*

*The Itiner-
aries*

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XIII, 257.

† *Ibid.*, XIV, 111, 253, 335; XV, 41, 143, 291, 394.

of others besides the historical student. As a sequel to the itinerary Mr. Baker contributed "Washington after the Revolution, 1784-1799,"* following Washington through the remaining years of his life, confining the notes as closely as possible to his personal movements, although at times it was difficult to separate his public acts from those of a more private nature.

Value of Serial Articles The serial articles just reviewed serve as a spinal column to the volumes that contain them, and redeem them from the aspect of bundles of unrelated topics. The editorial judgment and accurate knowledge of our manuscript possessions, possessed so abundantly by librarians Stone and Jordan, enabled the readers of the *Magazine* to entertain a growing sense of the correlated value of the collections of the Society. We turn now to notable single papers, complete in themselves. Compelled by their infinite variety to make a selection which is not to be regarded as invidious, we can properly remark that it is in this department of our society activities that the irridescence of our pearls is displayed.

Williams On Pennsylvania Poets Francis Howard Williams, who had succeeded J. Edward Carpenter as treasurer in 1893, and was to serve in that capacity for more than twenty-nine years, a man of singularly charming manners and of distinguished carriage, an accomplished literary critic, and himself a poet of no mean talents, wrote of "Pennsylvania Poets of the Provincial Period."† Mr. Thomas I. Wharton, as far back as 1825, had written "Notes on the Provincial Literature of Pennsylvania,"‡ and Joshua Francis Fisher, in 1829, had written "Some Account of the Early Poets and Poetry of Pennsylvania,"§ both of which papers have been reviewed in our account of the Rawle administration.|| These three papers, if read consecutively, will be found to leave but little to be plucked hereafter by any one straying into this old-fashioned literary flower garden. It is interesting, however, to note the differences between estimates

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XVIII, 389; XIX, 22, 170, 307, 428.

† *Ibid.*, XVII, 1-33.

‡ *Memoirs of the Hist. Soc. of Pa.*, I, 101-157.

§ *Ibid.*, II, Part II, 56-102.

|| *Ante*, Vol. I, Chapter IX.

of value attached by each writer to the poets. Mr. Williams exalts the names of Aquila Rose and of Thomas Godfrey—the son of the inventor of the quadrant—in a manner that will excite surprise. By copious extracts, and suggestive comparisons with the styles and methods of English poets of high rank, he furnishes a basis for judgment.

William M. Meigs, one of the most modest but one of the ablest of writers still happily alive, wrote on "Pennsylvania Politics Early in this Century." The paper should not be neglected by those interested in the history of the downfall of the Federalist party, and the rise of the Democratic party, aided largely by the vitriolic pen of William Duane—the editor of *The Aurora*. The picture of the times is strongly drawn by a capable hand.

*Meigs on
Penn-
sylvania
Politics*

Oliver Hough made good use of papers in the possession of the Society in presenting a simple but lifelike sketch of the activities and struggles of the provincial council in the opening years of Penn's government, in his brief biography of "Richard Hough, Provincial Councillor." * The same writer in a still more important contribution, displayed his industry in consulting original documents and his skill in clear narration, in "Captain Thomas Holme, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania and Provincial Councillor." †

*Hough, a
Councillor
and Holme,
Surveyor-
General*

Judge Thayer contributed original letters written by George Washington Parke Custis expressing his opinion of "Portraits of Washington," ‡ a subject upon which he of all others was best qualified to speak with authority. "Robertson was the only miniature painter of eminence." As to "the Wertmuller Picture it is in my opinion an imposition." "The finest and *purest* likeness of the Chief, is the original picture in crayon by Sharpless done in 1796, and with the original by Peale in 1772, of the *Provincial Colonel*, forms the First and last of the originals of Washington most to be relied upon in the world. Stuart is the great original of the *First President of the U. S.*, Peale of the *Colonial Officer*, Sharpless of the

*Opinions on
Washington
Portraits by
G. W. P.
Custis*

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XVIII, 20-34.

† *Ibid.*, XIX, 413; XX, 128, 248.

‡ *Ibid.*, XVIII, 81.

man." Again: "I assured Lord Napier, who made me an especial visit . . . that the Sharpless (*original from life*) was the best *likeness of the man* extant. Trumbull for the figure, Stuart for the head, & Sharpless the expression and you have all you can have of the portraiture of Washington."

*The Flag
of Penn-
sylvania*

Francis Olcott Allen supplied a description of "The Provincial or Colonial Flag of Pennsylvania." * A. W. Evans of Elkton, Maryland, contributed the "Journal Kept on Board the United States Frigate, 'Constitution,' 1812, by Amos A.

*Evans'
"Journal
of War
of 1812"*

Evans, Surgeon United States Navy." † The journal opens with the date of June 11, 1812, and closes February 15, 1813. It is a record of thrilling incidents in the life of "Old Ironsides," and vividly describes the short sharp battle with the *Guerriere*, which resulted in the complete destruction of the latter after an engagement of but twenty minutes, so superior were the seamanship and gun fire of the American commander.

*Frieden-
wald on the
Continental
Congress*

Dr. Friedenwald, a close and persistent student of the journal and papers of the Continental Congress, gives concisely but clearly the results of years of patient toil. His paper is entitled "The Continental Congress." ‡ Two passages are of lasting value to students seeking to do justice to a historic body heavily handicapped by a lack of power.

The Congress, too, was the laboratory wherein were performed many experiments in government before a satisfactory national constitution was finally evolved; and the experience there gained in other lines besides those of government was often drawn upon on subsequent occasions.

Through its instrumentality, also, the States were kept in touch with one another in a manner such as had never before been possible, and men learned to see that there were broader in-

* *Ibid.*, XVIII, 249.

† *Ibid.*, XIX, 152, 374, 468.

‡ *Ibid.*, XIX, 197.

terests at stake than those bounded by narrow State lines.

Again:

By taking up the Journal day by day . . . we can learn to see events as they appeared to the members, and find the explanation for many of the most incomprehensible of their actions. Supplementing this with such other information as is accessible, it is possible to put into the old Congress something of the breath of life, to "cover with flesh the dry bones," and to give it more of a human and, perhaps, a trifle less of an heroic character.

In such wise we are enabled to discover that many of the tendencies which were subsequently crystallized into actuality under the Constitution here first had their origins, or were here given additional development.

Dr. Friedenwald cites, as illustrations, the growth of executive departments, the relation of the states to the centralized government, the refusal of Congress to regulate the internal police of the states, the separation of church and state, and the refusal to sponsor any one sect or religion, favoring all equally.

Later, the same philosophic investigator carried on his work by an examination, analysis and classification of the manuscripts, followed by an interesting bibliography of Continental Congressional literature, and an instructive narrative of the work of the Congress under its mixed jurisdiction covering executive, legislative and judicial functions. From these confused ingredients, when finally segregated, the Federal Constitution was evolved. The title of the paper is, "The Journals and Papers of the Continental Congress." *

Friedenwald on the "Journal and Papers of the Continental Congress"

A paper of unusual value is that on "Benjamin Furly" †

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXI, 161, 361, 445.

† *Ibid.*, XIX, 277.

Sachse on Benjamin Furly by Julius F. Sachse. Born in Colchester, England, in 1636, and a merchant there until 1660, when he removed to Amsterdam and later to Rotterdam, Furly identified himself with the Quakers. A man of learning, writing with equal facility in English, German, Dutch and French, his house became the rendezvous of the learned—Leclerc, Algernon Sidney, and John Locke—and the scene of devotional meetings at which George Fox, William Keith and William Penn were frequent participants. Owing to his intimacy with Penn, Furly became his chief agent on the Continent for the sale of lands in Penn's newly acquired province. He was the chief factor in promoting the extended German immigration to Pennsylvania. He negotiated the first land purchase of the Crefelders, himself dating and delivering the deeds for his principal, and procuring passage for the thirty-three German emigrants who were met and welcomed upon their arrival by both Penn and Pastorius.* He wrote and published pamphlets in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, in 1681, to encourage the emigration of Germans and Hollanders. These pamphlets were subsequently translated into English and French. Facsimiles of the title pages of these works, and of other documents in the possession of this Society among the Penn Papers, illustrate Mr. Sachse's article. The most substantial proof of Penn's confidence in Furly's judgment is furnished by the fact that Penn submitted to him for comment his various drafts of the instruments proposed as the basis for the government and laws of the province. These comments, searching, elaborate, critical and suggestive, in Furly's handwriting are among the Penn Papers in the possession of the Society. They are printed as an appendix to Mr. Sachse's article, accompanied by an interesting introductory note by Librarian Stone. They invite and deserve the attention of every student of Pennsylvania-German history, as well as of those interested in the genesis of Penn's government.

*An Unused
Draft of a
Frame of
Government*

As a further aid to such study, a document, found among the Penn Papers in the possession of the Society, was printed for the first time. This paper entitled "The Fundamentall Constitutions of Pennsilvania," † was evidently an earlier draft

* See Professor Seidensticker's paper on "Penn's Travels in Holland and Germany in 1677," *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, II, 237-282.

† *Ibid.*, XX, 283-301.

of the Frame of Government. Although the endorsement states it to have been "Drawn up settled and signed" by Penn and "Consented to and subscribed by all the First Adventurers," such signatures do not appear. The chief interest centres in the additional light thrown on the government Penn wished to establish, and on the care he took in the preparation of the constitution of the province.

Then came a few pages from the pen of Bernard C. Steiner on "Andrew Hamilton and John Peter Zenger."* They should be read as supplementary to "Andrew Hamilton, Esq., of Pennsylvania," † by Joshua Francis Fisher, a re-publication of a scarce paper originally appearing in 1868. They are indispensable parts of the history of the liberty of the press, establishing a doctrine in America fifty years before Mr. Fox's Libel Act in England. They record a forensic triumph of Pennsylvania's foremost colonial lawyer, in strong contrast with the failure of the famous Erskine before Lord Mansfield, when contending for the rights of juries in cases of libel. The reader will recall the still earlier stand of William Bradford, Pennsylvania printer, at his trial.‡

In final illustration of the variety of subjects dealt with in the *Magazine* during the term of Dr. Stillé, let three closing references suffice. A minute detail of the circumstances under which "The Star Spangled Banner" was composed by Francis Scott Key, an eye witness to the attack by night on Fort McHenry, is given in a letter written by Chief Justice Taney, a brother-in-law of the poet, who had the narrative from the poet's own lips.§ "The Legislative History of Pennsylvania as Exhibited in the Statutes-at-Large" || is given by Charles R. Hildeburn, clerk to the commission appointed to edit and publish the statutes of the state so as to present a complete text of our legislative enactments from the foundation of Pennsylvania in 1682 to the rising of the legislature in 1801. This article was intended to serve as a preface to the first volume,

*Andrew
Hamilton
by F. J.
Fisher*

*The Liberty
of the
Press in
Penn-
sylvania*

*Origin of
the Song
"The Star
Spangled
Banner"*

*Hildeburn's
Preface to
the Statutes-
at-Large*

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XX, 405-408; also note on Hamilton, *Ibid.*, XXV, 134.

† *Ibid.*, XVI, 1-27.

‡ *Ante*, Vol. I, Chapter XXIV.

§ *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXII, 321-325.

|| *Ibid.*, XXII, 393-409.

*Tribute to
"The Penn-
sylvania
Dutchman"*

which for various reasons has not as yet been published. "The Pennsylvania Dutchman, and Wherein He Has Excelled,"* by Vice-President Samuel W. Pennypacker, is a definite but succinct tabulation of the events in the history of Pennsylvania which in the judgment of the writer—an undoubted expert in that line—are to be credited to this particular account in striking a balance sheet of achievements.

*The Value
of "Notes
& Queries"
in the
Magazine*

Nor should the richness and variety of the "Notes and Queries," appearing four times in each of the eight volumes of the *Magazine* belonging to the Stillé period, be overlooked. To many readers they will appeal as the most instructive parts of the books. They attest the extent of the attention and interest of general as well as special readers in the articles to which they relate; they enable the writers to correct inadvertent errors; to amplify their illustrations; to defend their arguments. As to topics, they are numberless. They relate to family history; to public affairs; to laws, civil and ecclesiastical; to theories brought from Europe and how far they were modified here; to the attitude of religious bodies in the province towards each other, and exhibit how far the legislation of Penn and his deputies was overturned by the Lords of Trade and the Privy Council. In short, they relate to almost every phase of our history, and, in some cases, show how it should be recast.

Accessions

*T. B. Read's
Portrait of
Gen.
Sheridan*

Important accessions to the collections of the Society must now be noticed. In 1893, we received the original portrait in oil of General Philip H. Sheridan, painted in 1868 by T. Buchanan Read, presented by E. T. Snow, a member of this Society, who had acquired it from the purchaser at an executors' sale of the artist's effects in 1873. From this original study was painted the head in the famous picture of "Sheridan's Ride" now owned by The Pennsylvania Academy of The Fine Arts, and in portraits owned by the Union League of Philadelphia. In 1882, General Sheridan himself identified for us the picture in the possession of the Society as the one for which he had sat to the artist. The famous poem "Sheridan's Ride" was not written during the Civil War, but after the painting of the full length picture on horseback.

* *Ibid.*, XXII, 452-457.

Philip F. Snyder, official surveyor of the district of Southwark, presented in 1893, surveys of the divisions of the Wicacoe tract, covering the district of Southwark and township of Moyamensing, inclusive of the lands held by the heirs of the early Swedish settlers, Swen, Ole, and Andreas Swenson, and also surveys made in 1856, after the consolidation of the city of Philadelphia in 1854. From the estate of Walter Gould came portraits of Kossuth and his staff officers, twenty volumes of heraldry, letters and India ink sketches. The St. Andrews' Society deposited the sword of General Hugh Mercer. Honorable Richard Vaux presented the model for the monument marking the site of the treaty tree at Shackamaxon, veneered with the wood of the elm tree, and a collection of historical views of places of note and interest in Philadelphia—a gift in memory of his father, Roberts Vaux, a founder of this Society. Dr. Charles King, a grandson of the Honorable Rufus King, presented three medals which were struck in 1797, during Washington's second administration to be presented to the Indians at treaties. The medals were accompanied by letters showing that they had been designed by John Trumbull and approved by Benjamin West.

*Surveys of
Southwark*

*Various
Gifts*

*Model of
Treaty Tree
Monument*

*Medals of
Indian
Treaties*

There followed in 1894, four bequests: the first, six thousand dollars by the will of Samuel L. Smedley, for many years recording secretary of this Society, the interest of which was to be expended for genealogical purposes, and the original copy of the essay by Robert Fulton on canal navigation, presented by Fulton to Washington, containing the autograph of Washington and Fulton's letter of presentation; the second legacy was the large and important collection of historical and genealogical manuscripts made by the Honorable John Clement of Haddonfield, New Jersey; the third, an upright clock, which belonged to President Jefferson and stood in his bedroom at Monticello at the time of his death, was presented at the request of the late William Ladam Dungleison; and the fourth, complete files of newspapers and a large collection of matter relative to the centennial celebration in 1876, came from the estate of William Henry Schively.

*Bequests to
the Society*

In 1895, Clarence S. Bement presented an oil painting of the Philadelphia Water Works in Centre Square, and the

*Gifts of
Pictures and
of Books* son of General Robert Patterson presented a collection of books made by his father relating to the Mexican War.

The year 1896 was rich in gifts. Through Robert Pearsall Smith, Esq., in London, the Society acquired the portrait—a fine copy of the original in the possession of Captain William Dugald Stuart—of Thomas Penn, a son of the founder of Pennsylvania. Miss Frances A. Logan presented a collection of works from the libraries of Isaac Norris (the Speaker) and John Dickinson. Mr. Thomas McKean presented six volumes of the papers of his ancestor, Governor McKean, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Then came six hundred volumes from the library of the late vice-president of the Society, George De B. Keim. Mr. Charles S. Ogden was particularly generous. He gave an oil painting of a lady by John Meng, an early artist of Philadelphia; portraits of John Meng and of his father, John Christopher Meng; portraits in oil of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams by Charles Willson Peale.

*Interesting
Portraits* In 1897, Garrett C. Neagle presented the silver snuff box of Gilbert Stuart, and the original study by John Neagle for a portrait of the Rev. Dr. Bethune; Cuthbert Thomas, a painting of that once well known and still well remembered oddity of Philadelphia, "Crazy Nora," and one of "The Pie Man," both by Winner; Mr. John T. Morris, a portrait of his great-grandfather, Samuel Morris, Captain of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse. The nieces of James Buchanan presented the papers of their uncle, the President of the United States, in 160 volumes, papers indispensable to the writing of a biography of one of the foremost men of his day, whose memory has not yet been cleared from misunderstanding and suspicion, although important work in this direction has been done by George Ticknor Curtis, by the late C. Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia, and by William Uhler Hensel of Lancaster.

*Miscellaneous
Gifts* In 1898, among many gifts, we select for mention, a large collection of engravings, broadsides, and caricatures from Frank L. Vinton; portraits of Gustavus Hesselius and his wife, painted by himself, from Charles H. Hutchinson; a handsome hand-painted fan presented by the authorities of Canton to

Captain John Green, of the *Empress of China*, the first American vessel flying the American flag to enter that port, from Miss Mary M. Green; a secretary belonging to the commissary-general of the British army, left in the house of Joseph Sims when the British evacuated Philadelphia, a bequest of the late Rebecca H. Sims; also a sword surrendered at the battle of Trenton, and given by General Washington to Joseph Sims. Charles Roberts, an active member of this Society, a diligent and discriminating collector of prints and autograph letters, presented a handsome portrait of Gilbert Stuart, painted by John Neagle. A unique broadside, entitled "A Bloody Butchery, by the British Troops," a reprint of the Salem, Massachusetts, forty-coffins broadside, by Barber of Philadelphia, was given by Major William H. Lambert.

*Portrait of
Gilbert
Stuart by
Neagle*

In 1899, the last year of Dr. Stillé's term, there was presented a portrait in oil of the late Librarian Frederick D. Stone, from the artist Albert Rosenthal; a portrait, also in oil, of the late Charles R. Hildeburn, by the same artist and generous donor; the sword, pistols and commissions of Benjamin Brooke, of the Continental army, from the estate of Francis M. Brooke, the sword of his great great-grandfather, James Hunter, a captain in the French and Indian War; several volumes of Valley Forgeiana, and an old delft plate known as the "King George Plate," and having the inscription "God save King George, 1716." The year closed with the gift of the portrait of Brinton Coxe, a president of the Society, already noted.*

*Rosenthal's
Portraits of
Stone and
Hildeburn*

*F. M.
Brooke's
Gifts*

*Portrait of
Brinton
Coxe*

Although received in 1898, we have reserved for special notice, because of its unique importance and value, the "Washington Collection" of William Spohn Baker. Mr. Baker must be regarded as one of the most munificent benefactors of this Society. In a definite respect he stands alone. Because of his devotion to a single purpose and his ardent and successful pursuit of it, to the exclusion of all other subjects however attractive or closely allied, he became recognized as the foremost authority in the United States in all matters relating to Washingtoniana. He was not a collector of autograph letters. He left that to Mr. Dreer, to Colonel Etting, to Mr. Gratz

*Baker's
"Washington
Collection"*

*Sketch of
Wm. S.
Baker*

* *Ante*, Vol. II, Chapter I, p. 12.

*Mr. Baker
as an Ex-
pert on
Washing-
toniana*

and to others. Mr. Dreer collected portraits to illustrate the letters that he gave us, but they are necessarily miscellaneous in character, and in some instances of doubtful quality. He was not in the strict sense fastidious as to the conditions or rarity of his prints. He would sometimes use an Alonzo Chappel when he might have had an Edwin. Colonel Etting collected no prints. Neither Mr. Dreer nor Colonel Etting described in print the features of their miscellaneous possessions. Mr. Baker, on the other hand, by confining himself to the single name of Washington, and discarding letters, devoted himself to prints, medals, coins, and tokens commemorative of his subject. He wrote books about them all, noted for their thoroughness, verifying every statement by the most methodical and painstaking research. His judgment was sound, his choice exact, his selection punctilious, his success remarkable. The collectors of Washington prints in other cities—Guenther of Chicago, Emmett and Huntington of New York, Bartlett of Boston—and their many rivals here and elsewhere, never attempted the illuminating historical literary work of Mr. Baker, and could not match him in the particularity of his knowledge. He knew Washington as no other man of this generation knew him. He had traced his comings and goings day by day. He had followers but no predecessors or successors in his chosen field. The outstanding fact to his imperishable credit is that while other valuable collections containing some few prints that Baker did not secure, because unknown at the time, have been largely dispersed, the Baker collection, intact, stands pre-eminently first, accompanied by books, coins, medals, and tokens, sparkling as jewels of unrivalled brilliance in the shrine devoted by this Society to the study of history.

*The Baker
Bequest to
the Society*

“The Baker Collection” consisted of 430 handsomely bound volumes relating to Washington; 1092 engraved portraits, and 1146 medals, coins and tokens.* The will of Mr. Baker, probated after his death on September 8, 1897, reads as follows:

* These computations are taken from the printed copy of the report of the meeting of January 10, 1898, of the Society in *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXII, 511.

I give and bequeath unto "the Historical Society of Pennsylvania" my entire collection of engraved portraits of Washington framed or otherwise, my collection of Washington medals, and the engraved plate of Washington, together with the Cabinet containing the said Collections, also all my books relating to Washington as per the card catalogue. The Prints, Medals and Books to be kept together by said Society and to be marked and known as "The Baker Collection" with the distinct understanding that no print, medal or book shall on any pretense whatsoever be removed from the building now occupied or hereafter to be occupied by said Society for the purposes of its institution.

No better judge of the value of this bequest could have been then or since found than Henry Whelen, Jr., the son-in-law and executor of Mr. Baker, for Mr. Whelen had followed step by step the upbuilding of the collections, and was himself an ardent collector and a fastidious judge of prints. In a letter dated September 15, 1877, he wrote as follows:

The collections are the result of his (Mr. Baker's) continuous and persistent effort for the past twenty years and are, in a collector's sense, priceless.

The writer aided Mr. Baker to a certain extent in his work, and is therefore familiar with the component parts of the collections, and he has no hesitation in saying that it would be utterly impossible to duplicate, or to approach the duplication, of the many rarities contained therein.

Those seeking to understand the full import of these words should examine Mr. Baker's printed works, compiled originally as text-books for the Washington collector. They will serve in some measure as catalogues of the collections. It must be borne in mind, however, that they are by no means com-

plete, because published in all instances many years before the death of the author, who continued to add year by year to his treasures until the end of life. Their educational value consists in the manner in which each item is ascribed to each painter and engraver, accompanied by biographical sketches of the painters, sustained by exact descriptions of each engraving, both as to style and measurements. The comparative rarity of each rare piece is also appropriately indicated.*

* The works of Mr. Baker are as follows: *The Engraved Portraits of Washington—With Notices of the Originals and Brief Biographical Sketches of the Painters*, Philadelphia, 1880. *Medallic Portraits of Washington. With Historical and Critical Notes, and a Descriptive Catalogue of the Coins, Medals, Tokens and Cards*, Philadelphia, 1885. *Character Portraits of Washington as delineated by Historians, Orators and Divines, selected and arranged in Chronological Order, with Biographical Notes and References*, Philadelphia, 1887. *Bibliotheca Washingtoniana: a Descriptive List of the Biographies and Biographical Sketches of George Washington*, Philadelphia, 1889. *Itinerary of General Washington (1775–1783)*, Philadelphia, 1892. *Early Sketches of George Washington, reprinted with Biographical and Bibliographical Notes*, Philadelphia, 1894. *Washington after the Revolution, 1784–1799*, Philadelphia, 1898. For lesser publications of Mr. Baker, see *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXII, 6, 7, 8. See also, "In Memoriam. William Spohn Baker," *Ibid.*, XXII, 1–6.

CHAPTER VIII

Stillé Administration

Notable Events — Revision of Charter and By-laws — Report on Trusts — Salvation of Old City Hall and Congress Hall — Valley Forge Park — Petitions for Publications of Papers — Study Encouragement Fund — Statutes at Large — Journals of Lords of Plantations and Trade — Financial Conditions — Membership — Library — Necrology

THERE remain several matters of the highest concern to the management and expanding influence of the Society which must now be noticed.

As far back as May, 1891, Dr. Stillé, then the senior vice-president, moved that the president of the Council, Chief Justice Mitchell of the supreme court, be requested to appoint a committee to consider the revision of the constitution and by-laws of the Society. The motion was adopted, and the duty entrusted to William Brooke Rawle and J. Edward Carpenter. It was not until November, 1893, that the report was submitted. In the course of its work the committee examined the original charter of the Society as granted by the supreme court and the governor in the year 1826; * the code of by-laws adopted immediately thereafter; the amended constitution of 1856, limiting the term of the president to two years; † the amended constitution and by-laws of 1858, by which unlimited eligibility was restored to the presidency; ‡ the amended constitution and by-laws in force in 1863; § the amended charter granted by the legislature on April 18, 1873, || and the by-laws adopted immediately thereafter, with all subsequent amendments. No changes were suggested in the organic law, but the accumulated masses of by-laws were revised and thoroughly codified with important changes.

*Revision of
the Charter
and By-
Laws*

* See *ante*, Vol. I, Chapter IV, 59.

† Vol. I, Chapter XVIII.

‡ Vol. I, Chapter XX.

§ Vol. I, Chapter XXI.

|| Vol. II, Chapter VII.

*Changes
Suggested*

The committee suggested: (1) the classification of membership and the prescription of a definite mode of electing new members; (2) a change in the designation of "Members of Council" to "Councillors," and the making *the Council* to consist of certain of the officers *and* the councillors, rather than having the designated officers appear as *ex officio* members; (3) specific definitions of the duties of each officer so as to prevent an overlapping and consequent confusion of functions; (4) enlarging the powers of the president making him the chief executive officer of the Society with plenary powers; (5) the creation of the office of auditor with well defined powers; (6) the creation of a standing committee upon publications; (7) the creation of definite trusts, sustained by the election of separate trustees, to handle the funds, donations and bequests arising under wills and deeds. These matters were debated in the Council from month to month, and it was not until March 12, 1894, that the final draft was in shape to be reported to the Society for action. The new code was adopted at the meeting of the Society May 7, 1894.*

*Adoption by
the Society*

*Report on
Funds and
Trusts*

A report upon the origin, constitution, and the then present status of the several funds and trusts of the Society, or in which it was beneficially interested, was furnished to the Society for the first time at the May meeting in 1895.†

*Rescue from
Legislative
Destruction
of old City
Hall and
Congress
Hall*

The second notable achievement was the initiation of a movement that led to the salvation of the historic buildings at the southwest and southeast corners of Chestnut and Fifth and Sixth Streets, respectively known as the Old City Hall, and Congress Hall, flanking the State House or Independence Hall. In the first were held the sessions of the Supreme Court of the United States when John Jay, John Rutledge and Oliver Ellsworth were Chief Justices. In the second, Washington and John Adams were inaugurated President, and here sat the Senate and House of Representatives, constituting the Congress during the first decade of the Federal government under the Constitution of the United States.

* The code as adopted differs but little from the charter and by-laws of the Society printed as a separate pamphlet in 1903. Such differences as exist will be noted in their proper place hereafter.

† Printed *in extenso* in *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XIX, 550-560.

The reader will recall that in 1816, the State House or Independence Hall was itself menaced by an Act of Assembly, an account of which has been given in a former chapter of this work.* The peril of destruction of the City Hall and Congress Hall lay in the Act of August 5, 1870,† creating the Public Buildings Commission charged with the erection of the present City Hall at Broad and Market Streets. It had been then enacted *inter alia*, that: "Upon the entire completion of the new buildings, all the present buildings on Independence Square, except Independence Hall, shall be removed, and the ground placed in good condition by said Commission as part of their duty under this Act, the expense of which shall be paid out of their general fund provided by this Act; and thereupon the said Independence Square shall be and remain a public walk and green forever." Nearly twenty-three years had passed since the passage of that insidious Act, and the new City Hall was almost completed. The danger was imminent, but the Society was on guard duty.

*The Public
Building
Commission
Act*

After reciting the facts, Mr. Charles Roberts, on January 23, 1893, presented the following:

Therefore, Resolved by the Council of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, that, while refraining in accordance with long established custom, from the expression of any opinion regarding the propriety of abolishing the Public Building Commissioners, that an earnest protest be made against the continuance of so much of any statute as will involve the destruction of two buildings of such great historic interest to the entire nation.

*Resolution
of the
Society in
Opposition
to Removal
of City Hall
and Con-
gress Hall*

The agreeable privilege of presenting this resolution for adoption by the Society at large was entrusted to the writer. A memorial to the legislature, accompanied by one from the mayor and councils of Philadelphia, resulted in the passage of an act of protection, dated May 24, 1893.‡

* *Ante*, Vol. I, Chapter III, 35-36.

† Pamphlets—*Laws of Pennsylvania* for 1871, p. 1548.

‡ *P. L.*, 1893, p. 124.

Once again did the Society interpose a successful objection to a portion of a statute. The Act of May 30, 1893,* created a commission and appropriated certain ground at Valley Forge for a public park. The purpose was well stated in Section I as follows:

*Creation of
Valley
Forge Park
Commission*

That for the purpose of perpetuating and preserving the site on which the Continental Army under General George Washington was encamped in Winter quarters at Valley Forge during the Winter of 1777 and 1778, the title to and ownership in the ground covering said site, not exceeding two hundred and fifty acres, the location and boundaries thereof to be fixed by the Commissioners hereinafter mentioned, shall be vested in the State of Pennsylvania, to be laid out, preserved and maintained forever as a public place or park by the name of Valley Forge, so that the same and the fortifications thereon may be maintained as nearly as possible in their original condition as a military camp and may be preserved for the enjoyment of the people of the said State.

The fifth section of the bill as introduced provided that:

*Provision
for a State
Camping
Ground*

After the said premises shall have as aforesaid passed into the possession of the Commonwealth, they may at any time or times hereafter be used as a Camping ground for the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Whenever the Governor, acting as Commander-in-Chief, shall direct said Commissioners to open the grounds and park for the accommodation of the said Guard, or any portion thereof, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to make all necessary arrangements for such camps; to provide for sufficient water supply and drainage, and, during such Camps, to relinquish to the commanding

* P. L., 1893, p. 183.

officer, for the time being, all police control over and through the said Park and grounds.

To this section, Dr. Stillé strenuously objected as violating the historic sanctity of the spot, and as endangering the preservation of original conditions. The Council agreed with him, and succeeded in having the bill amended by striking out the section.

*Successful
Opposition
of the
Society*

The Society also successfully protested to the councils of the city against a proposed change in the names of historic streets, and to Congress against the imposition of duties on books imported for the use of free libraries and institutions of learning.

In January, 1893, the Society purchased a large collection of newspapers from the Athenaeum, thus greatly enriching its files. Attention having been called to gaps in the publication of documents of value, Congress was urged in January, 1896, to appropriate sums of money sufficient to enable the Secretary of State to prepare the records and papers of the Continental Congress for publication, so as to prevent the official records of the Nation's birth from being obliterated by the lapse of time. The appeal was made in behalf of "two thousand members" of the Society. This was followed by an appeal to the legislature at Harrisburg to collect and publish important papers lying uncared for in the cellars of the capitol, relating to the history of the state. This led to the second series of *Pennsylvania Archives*, nurtured by Dr. Wm. H. Egle, the state librarian.

*Purchase of
Papers from
the Athe-
naeum*

*Petition to
Congress to
Publish
Records of
Continental
Congress*

*To the Leg-
islature to
Publish
State
Papers*

In November, 1896, on Dr. Stillé's motion, the Society purchased a flag-pole and several flags of the United States for use on appropriate occasions.

*Second
Series
Penna.
Archives*

And now occurred three events, closely associated in character, of lasting importance to scholars, being in each case the culmination of enterprises begun years before, with interesting histories of their own. The first of these was the establishment of the Pennsylvania Historical Study Encouragement Fund, by setting aside a separate trust fund, "the objects of which shall be to promote and assist the editing and the publication of books relating to the history of Pennsyl-

*Purchase of
Flags*

*Establish-
ment of the
Study En-
courage-
ment Fund*

vania, or connected therewith, outside of the purview of The Publication Fund . . . already established." This was done by a resolution of the Council adopted in December, 1896, based on an interesting report of William Brooke Rawle, disclosing how the fund might be started and sustained by the sale of duplicate copies owned by the Society of works which had been originally published by subscription or at the expense of generous members of the Society. These works contained material of interest to students of Pennsylvania history not suited to the volumes printed by the trustees of the publication fund. The list was an impressive one, and indicated how active individual members of the Society had been in the use of material collected by the Society.

List of Books Published In March, 1887, *Pennsylvania and the Federal Constitution: 1787-1788*, had been edited by John Bach McMaster and Frederick D. Stone, and published by subscription; in 1889, *A Lenâpé-English Dictionary* by Dr. Daniel G. Brinton and the Rev. Albert S. Anthony, had been published at the expense of Mr. Brinton Coxe and his brothers and sister; in 1890, *The Records of Holy Trinity [Old Swedes] Church, Wilmington, Delaware, from 1697 to 1773*, had been published by subscription; in 1890, *Southern Quakers and Slavery* by Stephen B. Weeks, appeared under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University, aided by members of this Society; in 1896, a new edition, edited by Frederick D. Stone, of *History of the University of Pennsylvania* by George B. Wood, M.D., was published through the generosity of Charles Hare Hutchinson; and finally, also in 1896, *History of Proprietary Government in Pennsylvania* by William R. Shepherd, was published under the auspices of Columbia University. This last work was drawn very largely from the Penn papers owned by the Society. In fact, without them, the book could not have been written. Mr. Rawle's report concluded:

It will thus be seen that chiefly through the generous contributions of some of its members, and without any great drain upon its resources, the Society has already done much toward the encouragement of the editing and publishing of

books, either relating directly to the history of this Commonwealth, or to matters intimately connected therewith, and has a valuable amount of stock on hand for realization. It would seem that there is much room for the extension of work of this nature, and that the proceeds of sales of copies of the books now on hand, as well as the moneys heretofore derived from the same source, might very properly be carried to a separate account to be again used in the future for like purposes.

Mr. Rawle expressed the hope that knowledge of the aims of the Society might lead to augmentation of the fund by donations from the liberal and charitable, as well as admit of the possibility of the institution of prizes for the encouragement of original research.

One forward movement led naturally to an advance in an adjoining portion of the line. The second of the events referred to as being of importance to scholars, and as carrying on work started many years before, concerned the publication of the Pennsylvania Statutes at Large. As far back as January, 1883, this Society had presented a memorial to the legislature, suggesting the advisability of steps to preserve and make accessible the early enactments of the colonial assembly. The volumes known as Smith's *Laws* had become practically unobtainable, and, moreover, called for serious revision. Under the authority of a joint resolution of both senate and house, the governor appointed a commission of three persons, serving without compensation, to examine, collate and report to the legislature what Acts of Assembly, if any, had through inadvertence or other cause not been printed and published. The commissioners reported in December, 1886, which led to the Act of May 19, 1887,* authorizing them to prepare the text of the statutes passed from the years 1700 to 1800, and to obtain from the public records of Great Britain copies of such unpublished documents as might be explanatory of the action of the crown in regard to the disallowance of colonial laws,

*The
Statutes at
Large*

*Appoint-
ment of a
Commission
and Steps
Taken*

* *P. L.*, 1887, p. 129.

with such other illustrative material as might seem appropriate to the commissioners. The Act of June 3, 1893,* while still requiring the commissioners to serve without compensation, authorized them to employ such clerical aid as might be necessary, and made an appropriation for four years for the completion of the work. The competent and indefatigable Charles R. Hildeburn, who had assembled the Tower collection of colonial laws, and was familiar with all the issues of the colonial presses of Pennsylvania, was happily chosen as the clerk of the commission.

*Action of
this Society*

*An Inexact
Minute*

Addressing himself with knowledge and ardor to the task, Volume II of the series, comprising the Statutes at Large from 1700 to 1712 was published. This was demonstrable evidence of results. But, on account of the great labor involved, the time consumed in the search for the large amount of valuable historical material, and the inadequacy of the appropriation, it had not been possible to complete the work within the time limit. Recognizing the validity of the reasons for the retardation of the work, this Society on the motion of Dr. Stillé, on January 25, 1897, recommended to the legislature an act extending the time, and providing the means of carrying on the work. This was done by the acts of May 19, 1887, and July 25, 1913.† Such is the recital of facts upon the minutes of the Council. The minutes are not quite as accurate or as full as they might have been. The commonwealth had published in 1879, a volume entitled *Charter to William Penn and Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania Passed between the Years 1682 and 1700, Preceded by Duke of York's Laws in Force from the Year 1676 to the Year 1682*. An appendix containing laws relating to the organization of the provincial courts and other historical matter was included. It was published under the direction of John Blain Linn, secretary of the commonwealth, and was compiled and edited by Staughton George, Benjamin M. Nead, and Thomas McCamant. Doubtless it was the existence of this volume that suggested the omission of Volume I of the series of the Statutes at Large, and led to the selection of the year 1700 as the starting

* *P. L.*, 1893, p. 283.

† *P. L.*, 1887, p. 129, and *P. L.*, 1913, p. 1275.

point prescribed in the Act of May 19, 1887. It appears, however, from an article written by Mr. Hildeburn, and published in the *Magazine* of the Society* that instead of but one volume [Volume II] there had been issued as the work of the commission five volumes containing "the full text of the laws enacted from 1682 to 1759, or from the granting of the charter to William Penn by Charles II to the accession of George III." The article was intended by the writer as "the preface to the first volume of the Statutes at Large."† Even this is not accurate, as the absence of Volume I and an inspection of Volumes II, III, IV, and V disclose. From the title of Mr. Hildeburn's article as well as from a reading of it, the conclusion must be that the intended preface was prepared rather as a scientific introduction to the work in general, and had been written as the work proceeded.

Mr. Hildeburn's
Article

It is an undeniable fact that Volume I has never appeared. Its postponement is explained by the difficulties of preparing it, owing in part to the illegibility of the manuscripts, to the absence of the text of temporary Acts between the transition period of 1699-1700, and to the discovery of numerous errors, typographical and otherwise, in the volumes published by the commonwealth in 1879.‡ These facts, while explanatory of most regrettable circumstances, do not substantially detract from the value of Mr. Hildeburn's classifications and descriptions of the general features of the Acts actually published. These, with his illuminating notes, taken together, constitute a complete review of the general field of colonial legislation, which goes far beyond the limits of a mere preface. The remainder of the story covering the missing volume does not concern the history of this Society. It belongs to the commissioners on the *Statutes at Large*, and may some day be told.

In the course of the prosecution of Mr. Hildeburn's work, which consumed years of laborious prior investigation, recourse was had as a source of information to the valuable

* "The Legislative History of Pennsylvania as Exhibited in the Statutes at Large," *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXII, 393, *et seq.*

† See prefatory note to the above article, *ibid.*, 393.

‡ Compare pages 393-394 and 401-402 of Mr. Hildeburn's article,

Catalogue of British State Papers *Catalogue of Papers Relating to Pennsylvania and Delaware Deposited at the State Paper Office, London*, printed by this Society, in 1847,* the character of which has already been dwelt upon.† The catalogue furnished but the captions and dates of the papers without stating their contents. The early digests or abridgments of Pennsylvania laws, such as Jansen's, Bradford's, Franklin's, Hall & Sellers, Dunlap's, and the sessional laws were all familiar to Mr. Hildeburn. Apart from his work on the *Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania*, and the catalogue of the Tower collection, he had written exhaustively upon the bibliography of the laws of Pennsylvania,‡ a collation of the session laws of Pennsylvania,§ and upon the pamphlet laws of Pennsylvania in Sabin's *Bibliotheca Americana: Dictionary of Books Relating to America*.|| No one equalled him in exact bibliographical knowledge, but owing to the legal fact that the final approval of the crown-in-council was necessary to the perpetual validity of an act of the assembly of Pennsylvania, subject to a seven year limit of the power of disallowance, and owing to the further fact that within the seven year period many disallowances occurred, it became of vital importance to intelligent annotation of statutes to know from authentic crown records not only what acts had been disallowed, but also what reasons, if any, had been assigned for such action by the crown officers.

The Need of Further Knowledge

Steps to Acquire Copies of the Journals of the Lords of Trade and Plantations

With this reconnoissance in mind, the reader is prepared to appreciate the significance and the breadth of value of the most notable work undertaken by the Society under Dr. Stillé, the last of the three associated events which we have undertaken to describe at length. In December, 1894, Dr. Stillé, upon the urgent prompting of Mr. Hildeburn supported by Mr. Stone, the librarian, inaugurated a movement to obtain funds by subscription from the members of the Society, to have copies made of the Journals of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, which existed in manuscript in the State Paper

* *Memoirs of Historical Society*, IV, Part II, 225-385.

† See Vol. I of this *History*, Chapter XVI.

‡ Printed in Martin's *Bench and Bar of Philadelphia*, 185-191.

§ *Ibid.*, 211-218.

|| Vol. XIV, 331-376.

Office in London. The first step taken was the issuing of an important circular signed by President Stillé and by James T. Mitchell as president of the Council.* The cost was estimated at about \$2000 a year for five years. The circular merits extended quotation:

Of the importance of these papers you can judge when you remember that the Board of Commissioners of Plantations and Trade was first established in 1660, and continued its work down to the close of the American Revolution. To this body everything of importance affecting the relations of the Colonies and the mother country was referred, and its action, in many cases, was final. It will thus be seen that it is impossible to gain an intelligent understanding of the history of our Colonial period without consulting this vast collection. Partial extracts from it have been made by order of the States of New York, New Jersey, and North Carolina, so far as they relate to their own Colonial history, and are printed in their archives. Mr. Bancroft also obtained some extracts of a more general character to aid him in writing his history. No attempt, however, has yet been made to copy the Journals, so far as they relate to the Colonies, which Hon. the late Noel Sainsbury, for many years the chief officer of the Public Record Office, considered the most valuable portion of the series, as they form an index to the whole. These are the invaluable documents which it is now proposed to copy, together with such other papers in the collection as relate to Pennsylvania and Delaware.

*Circular
of the
Society*

As the Journals of the Board of Plantations and Trade relate to all the Colonies and to the West Indies, and no copy of them exists on this

* The circular appears *in extenso* in *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XIX, 271-272.

side of the Atlantic, the one our Society proposes to make cannot fail to attract the attention of students from all parts of the country. Apart from the information it will furnish our members and others, it will serve to extend the reputation of our Society in a most creditable way.

If such an enterprise can be successfully carried out, it will not only mark an onward step in the line of research which this Society has adopted, and which many of its most active members have for a long time earnestly advocated, but it will also prove one of the most important undertakings which has been attempted for years in the department of American history.

*Contract
with
Stevens to
Obtain
Copies*

The next step was the authorization of the librarian to request Ambassador Bayard to obtain from the British government the privilege of copying the papers. This having been obtained, and a letter of appreciation of his services having been sent to Mr. Bayard, a correspondence was opened with B. F. Stevens of Trafalgar Square, London, which terminated in a contract, dated October 10, 1895. Stevens bound himself to have a copy, legibly written in ink on foolscap folio paper of uniform size, made of the original journals of the Lords of Trade from 1691 to 1782. The pagination of the copy was to correspond with that of the original so that the indexes and references would be equally applicable to the copy as to the original of the said journals. Capitals, abbreviations and peculiarities of spelling were to be transcribed as found in the originals. Comparison of the copy with the originals was to be made by an independent proof reader, who had no share in making the copy. Copies were also to be made of all such documents as were cited or referred to in the journals, though these latter were not required to be page for page with the originals. The copy furnished was to be bound in half pigskin with green cloth sides and gilt top, and the volumes numbered to correspond with the numbers of the original journals.

The Society bound itself to pay for each page or part of a

page of copy seventeen and a half cents of United States currency, and for copies of documents cited or referred to at the rate of ten cents for every hundred words written, all figures counting for words, and for binding five dollars of United States currency for each volume. All costs of delivery—packing, freight and insurance—were to be born by the Society. Quarterly accounts were to be rendered by Stevens, to be paid within a calendar month of their receipt by the Society, and payments were to be conclusive evidence of satisfaction with the work for which such payments were made. Annual deliveries were not to exceed the sum of \$2000 of United States currency in any one year. Either party had the right to terminate the contract upon three calendar months' notice in writing. Stevens covenanted that for a period of ten years he would not make or permit any employee to make any other copy of the journals, excepting the documents cited or referred to in the journals, or make any print, photograph or picture of the same or any portion thereof, so as to secure to the Society the exclusive ownership and benefit of the copy made. In case of a breach by Stevens of any of his covenants, he was to pay to the Society the sum of \$2000 of United States currency as liquidated damages. All disputes were to be arbitrated in England in accordance with the Arbitration Act of 1889.

*Obligations
of the
Society*

It required ten years to complete the series under the contract, the last five years work being done under President Penypacker, but the credit of initiation and of fifty per cent of performance belongs to the Stillé administration. Theretofore, we had but catalogues or indexes of papers vital to a true comprehension of our historic expansion. Now, we had the actual texts of the documents themselves. These opened up the springs and carried their converging rivulets into that broad stream of philosophic inquiry which has recently swept away certain defects of vision which so long darkened the understanding of historians, and which, in the end, as writers learn to drop their prejudices, will lead to a recasting of many chapters composed by those who have been unaware of their astigmatic historical eyesight.

The technical features of this great accession are stated in a letter addressed to the writer by Mr. Spofford, the assistant

librarian.* It will be noticed by the reader of the sub-joined note that the value of the work done for this Society has been quite recently recognized by Charles M. Andrews, professor of American history in Yale University.†

*

April 13, 1928

My dear Mr. Carson:

The Society has bound in 90 volumes and consecutively numbered 1 to 90, inclusive, the Board of Trade Journals, 1675-1782. Transcribed from the original manuscript volumes in the Public Record Office of England for The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Charles M. Andrews, in his "Guide to the Materials for American History, to 1783, in the Public Record Office of Great Britain" (I: 266), describes and numbers the original journals and mentioned the transcripts in the possession of the Society. I am, therefore, sending you the volume and invite your attention to numbers 1-89 and 117 on page 266.

The Society has also a manuscript Index, in three volumes, to volumes 61 to 90 (the first 60 volumes are unindexed), of the *Journals*.

The Society's transcript of the Proprieties (or papers relating to the Proprietary Colonies) covers the period from 1697 to 1776, bound in 25 volumes. They begin with volume 2 and end with 24. Volume 17 is lacking, 23 and 24 are bound together in one volume, and 6, 8, 10, and 21, are bound in two volumes each (6¹, 6², 8¹, 8², 10¹, 10², 21¹, 21²). Volume 17, the missing volume, corresponds with 1272 in Andrews (see Nos. 1257-1279 on page 180); and relates solely to Connecticut.

The Society's copy of *Plantations General* begins with the year 1689 and ends in 1780. They comprise 28 volumes and commence with volume 2 and end with 31. Volumes 4, 5 and 25 are bound in two volumes each (4¹, 4²; 5¹, 5², 25¹, 25²). Volumes 1 and 3 are not represented, and 27 and 28 are bound together in one volume. According to Andrews (1-29, on page 225), this series of volumes has been copied in full by the Society.

In using Andrews and noting apparent omissions in the Society's transcript, it is well to remember that he is using the new serial number given to the originals. However, he frequently refers to the old numbers.

The bookplates in the various volumes of transcripts show that the dates of accession are from the year 1895 to 1905, and "English Record Copying Fund" is given credit for the acquisition.

Four volumes have been published of the Journal of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, beginning April, 1704, and ending December, 1722. The first volume was printed in 1920 by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, and the fourth volume in the year 1925.

This published material covers Volumes 17 to 32, inclusive, of the Society's transcript of the *Journals*. Such comparisons as I have made from time to time lead me to the conclusion that the work of transcribing for the Society was done with meticulous care and considerable intelligence.

Sincerely yours,
Ernest Spofford,
Assistant Librarian

† *Guide to the Materials for American History, to 1783, in the Public Record Office of Great Britain*, by Charles M. Andrews.

The financial affairs of the Society during Dr. Stillé's term were in a satisfactory shape, and had been augmented by three substantial legacies and a generous gift in support of a previous benefaction from the same donor. A legacy of \$10,000 under the will of William C. Jeanes had failed because of the lack of attesting witnesses as required by law in support of a charitable bequest, but the executors and heirs at law had carried out the wishes of their testator by a voluntary payment, without a deduction for collateral tax, to the treasurer of the Society, upon the delivery of an agreement duly executed in behalf of the Society to place and maintain the principal as a part of the endowment fund, the income to be applied to the purposes of the Society.* Under the will of Samuel L. Smedley, \$6000 were received to be invested, and the income applied to copying and publishing genealogical records of families in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware and for "such similar work as the Society shall determine." † Under the will of George Plumer Smith, the Society received in February, 1898, the sum of \$25,000 "for the general objects of the Society." In the closing year of Dr. Stillé's term, Ferdinand J. Dreer, who had presented his extraordinary collection of autographs and portrait prints,‡ provided for its sustentation and increase by a trust fund of \$15,000, created October 6, 1899.

Financial Condition of the Society

Bequests and Gifts

The treasurer's report for 1899 showed an asset balance of \$288,345.85—the larger items being *general fund* investments, \$27,500; *endowment fund* investments, \$39,000; *library fund* investments, \$19,505; *binding fund* investments, \$5,300; *publication fund* investments, \$36,154; *Dreer manuscript fund*, \$15,000; *Smedley fund* investments, \$6,000; *English records copying fund*, \$1,990; with balances, variously allocated to principal, amounting to \$5,479.12. Expenditures, for general expenses, salaries, taxes, books, binding and publications amounted to \$19,255.54, leaving cash balances of income from all sources aggregating \$5,851.23. The Gilpin Library trust showed assets of principal in the sum of \$58,611.65, income

Treasurer's Report for 1899

* The agreement is entered fully on the Minutes of the Council, March 27, 1893, pp. 108–110.

† Minutes of Council, June 22, 1896, p. 189.

‡ Described *ante*, Vol. II, Chapter V.

The Gilpin Trust receipts of \$3,411.26, expenditures for books, pamphlets, newspapers, binding and salaries, \$3,276.18, and a cash balance on hand of \$1,060.46.* The reader will understand that the treasurer's account did not and could not include any valuation whatever of the collections of books, pamphlets, documents, letters, portraits, prints and curios owned by the Society. Such things, whether taken singly or collectively, "are priceless" to a Society, and incapable of valuation in any strictly business sense.

Appointment of Girard Trust Company as Financial Agent of the Society The financial interests of the Society, with the complications of bookkeeping attendant upon so many separate trust funds, had become so burdensome for an individual, that after twenty-nine years of faithful voluntary service—from 1869 to 1898—J. Edward Carpenter resigned as treasurer. A new arrangement was effected under an agreement with the Girard Trust Company, by which the securities constituting the principal were deposited with the company for safe keeping, and the company, under powers of attorney duly executed by the Society and the separate trustees of each fund, became the agent for the collection of income from all investments belonging to the Society or trusts for its benefit. Control of the principal and matters of reinvestment remained with the Council acting through the treasurer of the Society and the finance committee of the Council.† Francis H. Williams became Mr. Carpenter's successor as treasurer of the Society. This new plan is still in force, and has proved satisfactory [1928]. A similar arrangement exists between the Gilpin trustees and the Fidelity Trust Company.

Membership The statistics of membership showed steady growth. In a report submitted to the Council in May, 1893, it was stated that in 1886, there were 852, and in 1892, 1439 members. The next report was submitted in October, 1900, and showed in 1896, 1536 members; in 1897, 1542; in 1898, 1568; in 1899, 1570, and in 1900, 1603, the number of life members being 421.‡ In the library there was such rapid growth as to overwhelm Librarian Stone, who reported accessions of purchases and

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXIII, 548-550.

† Minutes of the Council under above dates.

‡ Minutes of the Council, Nov., 1900.

gifts from month to month, but who was without assistance, and burdened, as his predecessors had never been, with the editorship of the *Magazine*. Truly, the melancholy close of the Du Ponceau term and the almost fatal collapse in the days of Sergeant were things of the past. *The Library*

Once, notably in the selection of Mr. Ingersoll, we had taken as president one who had been a minister to the Court of St. James, and once, as in the case of Mr. Wallace, we had summoned to the president's chair the reporter of the supreme court of the United States. In April, 1897, the President of the United States commissioned the third of our vice-presidents, Charlemagne Tower, Jr., as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary. A congratulatory farewell dinner in the Hall of the Society was held in honor of Mr. Tower on April 29, 1897, on the eve of his departure. President Stillé, the guest of the evening, the Honorable George F. Edmunds, Samuel Dickson, Esq., the Honorable Samuel W. Pennypacker, the Honorable Wayne MacVeagh, General Miles, commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, and the Honorable Thomas S. Harrison, U. S. minister to Egypt, delivered truly notable speeches, which have been preserved in a handsome pamphlet. *Dinner to Mr. Tower*

Such was the success of the entertainment that the gravity of the Council was relaxed sufficiently to allow the following entry to be entered upon its minutes:

The Librarian reported on the subscription dinner given in honour of Mr. Charlemagne Tower, Jr., as follows:

*Interesting
Commemorative
Minute*

Total subscriptions received	\$1860.00
One to be received	10.00
Lot of empty bottles	2.85
	<hr/>
Total	\$1872.85
Total expenses paid	1669.68
	<hr/>
Balance	\$ 203.17

*Purchase of
a Historic
Painting*

He stated that the printing of the speeches would cost about \$100, and asked that the balance be applied towards the purchase of a picture from Mr. Charles Henry Hart, and that the purchase of the picture for \$600 be authorized. Approved.*

On motion the Secretary was directed to enter on the minutes an expression of the great gratification of the Council at the admirable manner in which the dinner was conducted, and the thanks of the Council to Mr. Stone for his excellent management of it.†

*Pine's
Picture of
the American
Congress Voting
Independence*

The picture thus acquired was of unusual importance and interest. It has been found by Mr. Hart—who was both an expert and a rarity hunter in American paintings—in a dark corner of the old Boston Museum. Familiar as he was with the portraits of men of the Revolution, he noticed not only in the faces but in the grouping of the figures a strong similarity to Trumbull's famous painting of the Declaration of Independence. Examination soon convinced him that it was from the brush of Robert Edge Pine, of an earlier date than Trumbull's, and had been finished by Edward Savage. In its unfinished state it had been entered in the inventory of Pine's estate as filed in the register of wills office in Philadelphia, in 1789, as representing "The American Congress Voting Independence." Savage became the purchaser, and finished the picture. The identification of the parts supplied was determined by Mr. Hart's knowledge of the differences in the style of the two painters, and also of what portraits of the signers had been painted by each from life. The story was well and convincingly told in later years by Mr. Hart in a contribution to our *Magazine*.‡

Necrology

The term of Dr. Stillé was saddened from time to time by the deaths of men who had been ornaments of his administration and pillars of support to former ones. Four of six vice-

* Minutes of the Council, May 24, 1897.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXIX, 1-14.

presidents pre-deceased Dr. Stillé. Horatio Gates Jones, who had served since 1866, died in March, 1893. His activities as a frequent speaker before the Society, his contributions to our literature, his efforts in our behalf, and in urging, as a senator at Harrisburg, legislation in which the Society was interested have not escaped the attentive reader of preceding chapters.* George de Benneville Keim, whose membership dated from 1853 and who had served as vice-president since 1876, died in December, 1893. Ardent and generous, but few members equalled him in the number and value of his gifts and his subscriptions to special funds. He bequeathed more than six hundred books to the library, and founded, for the purchase of books, what has since been known as the Keim fund. A brief memoir, prepared by Dr. Stillé, was read before the Society, January 8, 1894.† William Spohn Baker, whose memory will be cherished by us for all time as the donor of the Washington collections of portraits, books and medals, and who had served as vice-president since 1892, died in September, 1897.‡ Isaac Craig, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, a member since 1857, a vice-president since 1890, and a valued contributor to the *Magazine*, died on January 16, 1898.

*Deaths of
Vice-
Presidents*

*Horatio
Gates Jones
George de
B. Keim*

*William S.
Baker*

Isaac Craig

Of councillors, we note the deaths of two. Professor Oswald Seidensticker, whose reputation in the chair of German literature in the University of Pennsylvania is a part of the fame of that institution, whose illuminating articles in the *Magazine* upon the Germans in Pennsylvania have clarified our history as a state, served as a member of the Council for twenty years—from 1874 to his death in January, 1894. His career has been suitably presented.§ Edwin T. Eisenbrey, serving as councillor from 1874 until his death in February, 1895, while never appearing before the Society as a speaker, nor as a contributor to the *Magazine*, was attentive to the business of the Council, speaking rarely but always wisely. A singularly handsome man and devoted to our books, he had assisted in

*Deaths of
Councillors*

*Oswald
Seiden-
sticker*

*Edwin T.
Eisenbrey*

* A sketch of his life and services by Judge Pennypacker was read before the Society. Minutes of Society, May, 1893.

† *Ibid.*, January, 1894.

‡ A full sketch appears in Chapter VII, Vol. II of this *History*.

§ *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XVIII, 388.

their arrangement when removed from the Athenaeum to the Picture House, toiling night after night until late hours, and charging himself with the duty of closing windows, locking up the Hall and retaining custody of the keys for the night. In the days of our poverty, aristocrat as he was in appearance and bearing, he did not hesitate to act as janitor and assist the scholarly Mr. Wallace, the indefatigable Townsend Ward, the ardent young Stone, Hildeburn and Browne in the strenuous but happy labors described in a former chapter.*

James J. Levick, M.D. Of prominent members, two deaths call for mention. James J. Levick, M.D., had never been an officer, but through a long membership had given repeated proofs of productive industry, in addresses before the Society and in contributions to the *Magazine*, which have been reviewed in preceding chapters. He was the most learned of all his contemporaries in regard to the early Welsh immigration to this state. He was chosen by John Jordan, Jr., to be his biographer, and well did he perform the task.† He died in June, 1893. *George Plumer Smith* devoted to history and genealogy, and unusually liberal to the Society by will, as already noted, died in February, 1898. An interesting biographical sketch was printed two years later in the *Magazine*.‡

Death of Frederick D. Stone, Librarian A staggering blow was sustained in the sudden death of Frederick D. Stone, who had been librarian from May 5, 1877, until August 12, 1897. Having served continuously under three presidents—Wallace, Coxe and Stillé—he was the man most familiar with traditions, customs, and the practices of administrative life. Being daily in attendance as the only salaried officer, throughout each full day, and without outside occupations or interests to distract him, he became almost inevitably, under the special circumstances of those days, the representative agent of other officers in discharging the details of daily duty. He had grown into his surroundings from a membership beginning in 1863, as the result of conditions and not because of grasping ambition or design. The bulk of his morning work consisted of the opening of the mail, the prep-

* *Ante*, Volume II, Chapter II.

† *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XIV, vi—xxxix.

‡ *Ibid.*, XXIV, 520.

aration of replies for corresponding secretaries to sign, the superintendence of a scrubwoman and the single yellow boy acting as messenger, the receiving of early visitors, the handing out of books and papers, the location of which in those days was largely personal to himself, the deposit of checks and the payment of bills. Later in the day, usually in the afternoon, other officers appeared—the presidents, when health permitted; the councillors irregularly during the week, or, in larger numbers, once a month; the speakers when occasion required. The nights were spent in editorial labors upon the *Magazine*. If banquets were to be managed, the task fell to Stone.

The Character of his Occupations

Ready at all times to assist others in work not his own, and unfitted by temperament to delegate performance, he became in time the linchpin of organization and the strong arm of the institution on which others leaned. There is nothing surprising in this, if the situation be realized. The present staff of highly trained and efficient experts did not exist. The library was comparatively small. The Dewey system had not been invented. The Society pivoted upon the librarian. Hildeburn was in the open field, beating up the lairs of hidden books; Ward was walking the green lanes of Germantown in search of picturesque bits of local history; Eisenbrey was an active business man; Fisher was managing estates; Roberts was serving in city council; Rawle, Cadwalader and Carpenter were practicing law; Mitchell and Pennypacker were on the bench; Seidensticker was in his lecture room in the University; Dreer, Baker and Browne were building up their collections; John W. Jordan was still young and inexperienced in library work, so also were Miss Winchester, now the widow of Mr. Hildeburn, and Albert J. Edmunds.

The extent to which the librarian had been performing an undue share of executive work was not realized until after his death, and led to the adoption of the sensible arrangement with the Girard Trust Company, which has been noticed in the account given of the financial affairs of the Society. Habits springing from a membership dating to March 16, 1863, the imperceptible growth from small to large things, an unselfish desire to spare others, and the insistence of doing things in

Extent of Stone's Activities

*His Value
to the
Society*

person which might have been left to his immediate assistants, who would have cheerfully helped had he permitted it, can now be seen as contributing causes to the gradual impairment of his strength which terminated his life at the early age of fifty-six years. The value of Dr. Stone to the Society lay far outside his relations to it as a faithful servant. His reputation—and it was widely extended—lay in his ability as a librarian, in his exact and matchless knowledge of our history in all departments, national, state and municipal, in his assistance to writers of distinction, in his contributions to historical literature. In all these fields he was pre-eminent.

*His Knowledge
of
Prints*

The preparation for his career began at the early age of twenty-five, when he turned to the collection of books, papers and relics relating to America. His knowledge of these made him, in time, an acknowledged connoisseur. He developed a rare judgment in the selection of prints and had an eye for conditions that was almost faultless. He could even distinguish the excellence of one impression over another in different collections, without having them together for comparison. He was never offensively critical, but rescued others from reprints, restrikes, retouched plates and various inferiorities, guiding them by his knowledge of paper, dates of imprints and the manifold biographical details relating to artists and their works. In this, he was aided by his own skill in drawing, particularly in sepia, of which art he was an adept.

*As an Illus-
trator*

He was, too, an extra illustrator of books, selecting for that purpose Irving's *Life of George Washington*, Sargent's *Life and Career of Major John Andre*, Lossing's *Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution* and the *Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812*, the *Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington* by George Washington Parke Custis, *Memoirs of the Life of John Constable*, by Sir Charles Leslie, and *Life and Works of Gilbert Stuart* by George C. Mason, inlaying his fastidiously chosen specimens with his own hands. With the very limited means at his disposal it was surprising with what rare judgment the selections were made, but happily for him in those now vanished days the high prices of the present were unknown.

During the thirteen years preceding the establishment of *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, he had prepared for the press *The Minutes of the Committee of Defence of Philadelphia—1814–1815*; *The Penn and Logan Correspondence*; *A History of New Sweden* by Israel Acrelius and Heckewelder's *History, Manners, and Customs of the Indian Nations*. Mr. Stone's
Writings

He was also an author, called on by Justin Winsor, then editing his monumental *Narrative and Critical History of America*, to furnish chapters on "The Founding of Pennsylvania" and "The Struggle for the Delaware," the first, dwelling on the sweet souled piety and lofty aims of the founder; the other, on the dark depths of despair in the winter of 1776, made horrible by Hessian brutality and the slowly closing clutch of the British, and relieved by the brilliant exploits at Trenton and Princeton, followed by Brandywine and Valley Forge. In these papers he was at his best. He frequently addressed the Society by reading the papers credited to him in preceding pages. As a writer he was clear, precise and forcible, never striving for effect by the mere weight of words, relying upon original sources for information, cautious in statement, and sound in judgment. Others drew upon the capacious reservoir of his knowledge without lowering the level thereof—Bancroft, McMaster, Tyler, Ford, Fisher, Stillé, Tower, as historians; Brown and Evarts, as orators; Eggleston, Allibone and Sprague as essayists; Weir Mitchell, as a novelist, and Longfellow, as a poet. In time, in the estimation of scholars, he became indistinguishable from all that made the Society useful as an institution, yet was his modesty as great as it was rare. Consulted
by His-
torians

As a librarian, he was ideal, both in a popular and a scientific sense. The library was at his fingers' ends and on the tip of his tongue. He met the requirements of earnest college undergraduates with the affability that he displayed in greeting visitors of distinction. He knew the best authorities; he could quickly cite chapter and verse for any incident of the Colonial or Revolutionary period. He could criticize intelligently, and warn against false lights and hidden shoals. The firmest reliance could be placed upon the integrity of his state- As a
Librarian

ments, and if challenged he could fortify himself by authentic records. He loved historic truth; he sought for it laboriously; he secured it and helped others to secure it. His policy was broad and liberal. He viewed the accumulated treasures of the Society in no pride of miserly ownership, but in the enlightened sense of a responsible trustee worthy of an academy of history and a representative public institution for the benefit of the citizens of other states as well as of our own.

On the technical side, he was equally admirable. In many respects he was the equal of any librarian in the land, in other respects their superior. He knew what the Society had, and also what it needed. He knew not only the names and positions of the books, but their contents as well. From the day of small things, when in the narrow quarters at No. 8 Athenaeum Building, East Washington Square, to the larger life in the Picture House and the Patterson mansion, he had been active in removal, rearrangement, classification and display of growing treasures. He knew the deficiencies of this library as a well informed commander knows the weakness of a brigade. He was ever alert to strengthen it by repeated acquisitions. Aided in the search by the incomparable Hildeburn supported by the generosity of such patrons as Jordan, Coxe, Tower, Dreer and Baker, by twenty years of incessant toil, he built up a great department of manuscript and printed material of such exceeding richness as to lay the lasting foundations for the study of history in the United States. He strove to make the Society the cherished guardian of priceless collections of the records of our state and of the United States, of the deeds of the fathers and the writings of sages which had been brought together without the aid of government. These possessions were the voluntary donations of public-spirited citizens, augmented by judicious purchases. They attracted by their inherent magnetism similar gifts, and our treasures grew, as has been told in these pages, from year to year. The donors felt that in hands like his they were not only safe, but would be useful. The Tower collection of colonial laws, the Dreer collection of manuscripts, the Peters papers, the Wayne papers, the McKean papers, the Pemberton papers, the Buchanan papers, the Tilghman papers, the Hollingsworth papers, the Baker

*The Success
of his
Efforts*

collection of the portraits of Washington, to say nothing of a thousand special gifts of books, of pictures, of relics, of documents became the property of the Society largely because of the surpassing fitness of its librarian for his office. This is high praise, but from personal knowledge of the opinions of those working with him, from the opinions of the presidents under whom he served, as well as from fifteen years of the closest intimacy with him, the present writer believes it to be just.

The following minute, penned by Dr. Stillé, is a concise expression of the esteem in which Dr. Stone was held:

*Minute of
the Council
Commem-
orative of
Dr. Stone*

The Council of The Historical Society, deeply impressed by the loss which the Society has sustained by the death of its Librarian, the late Dr. Frederick D. Stone, desires to place on its records an expression of its high appreciation of Dr. Stone's character and services as one of its Officers, and of the respect and affection in which he was held by all the members of the Society.

They gratefully recall the zealous devotion with which, at a great sacrifice of his comfort and often of his health, he pursued plans which were designed to promote historical research, thus increasing the usefulness, and widening the influence of the Society upon the community, and the country at large, and they point with pride and pleasure to the great success which has attended his administration of the affairs of the Library.

Dr. Stone became a member of this Society in 1863. He was soon known as an earnest student of American history, and most eager to strengthen the purposes which the Society was designed to promote. With great natural aptitude for Library administration, he was unceasing in his efforts not merely to increase the number of its books and their historical value, but also to promote the convenience and instruction

of those who desired to consult them. The best evidence of the improved condition of the Library under his care, is found in the vastly wider circle of readers of the books we can now offer them. He was chosen Librarian in 1876, an office which he held to the day of his death in August last. His zeal, activity and fidelity in the performance of his duties and the grateful appreciation of his labors by those who sought his aid in their researches in American history are universally known, and need not be dwelt upon here.

Dr. Stone will always be recognized as among the foremost students of this generation in American history. His critical judgment was wonderfully minute and accurate, and his researches shed light on many errors popularly accepted in our Pennsylvania history. Few have done more to lay the foundation at least, of a true history of the Commonwealth.

No praise can be too high for the manner in which he imparted, from the rich treasures of his knowledge, his aid to earnest students of history. With his great acquirements he had all the simplicity and modesty of a child. No one who ever came to him to learn, ever went away disappointed, or could doubt that he had met a true man, and a true scholar.

Resolved, That the Council direct that the above minute shall be placed upon its records, and that a Meeting of the Society shall be called at an early date, in which the Life and Services of Dr. Stone shall be commemorated, and that Hampton L. Carson, Esq. be requested to deliver an Address on that occasion.

The memorial address was delivered to a stated meeting of the Society, held November 8, 1897.* In January, 1899, an

* The address is printed in full with a bibliography in *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXI, v-xxxi.

excellent portrait in oil was painted and presented to the Society by Albert Rosenthal, who was intimately acquainted with Dr. Stone, and who had several times unsuccessfully urged him to sit, a declination due to characteristic modesty. At the meeting of the Council in November, 1897, Professor Gregory B. Keen was chosen librarian, holding the post until his election as curator in 1903, an office which, at the present writing [1928] he still holds at the ripe age of eighty-five, impaired in sight and hearing, but with a mind alert and with a memory singularly reproductive and accurate.

*Election of
Gregory B.
Keen as
Librarian*

With the death of President Stillé at the Hotel Brighton in Atlantic City, on the morning of August 11, 1899, at the age of eighty, an era of distinction and productiveness was closed.*

* The memorial address of Robert Ellis Thompson, President of the Central High School, is printed in *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXIV, v-xxvii. The substance has been incorporated in the sketch of Dr. Stillé, *ante*, Chapter VI.

CHAPTER IX

Administration of Samuel W. Pennypacker 1900-1916

Sketch of Samuel W. Pennypacker

*Election
to the
Presidency
of the
Society*

DURING the last year of the term of Dr. Stillé owing to his continuous disability, the senior vice-president, Samuel W. Pennypacker acted as president. The succession to the presidency being so strongly indicated, it was a normal act on the part of the Society, at the annual meeting in May, 1900, to elect Judge Pennypacker, who was conspicuously fitted by tastes and attainments for the office. His relations to the Society were far more varied than those of any of his predecessors, and divide themselves into four periods: as a member, as a judge, as governor of the commonwealth, and subsequently, as president during the important period that saw the building of our present impressive and altogether fireproof Hall.

*His Fellow
Officers*

His staff of fellow-officers consisted, at the outset, of the following gentlemen:

As honorary vice-presidents: Hon. Craig Biddle, Ferdinand J. Dreer; as vice-presidents: Henry Charles Lea, Hon. James T. Mitchell, Charlemagne Tower, Jr., Charles Hare Hutchinson, William Brooke Rawle; as recording secretary, Hampton L. Carson; as corresponding secretary, John Bach McMaster; as treasurer, Francis Howard Williams; as auditor, Richard M. Cadwalader; as librarian, Gregory B. Keen; as assistant librarian, John W. Jordan; as historiographer, J. Granville Leach; as councillors: James T. Mitchell, John C. Browne, William Brooke Rawle, George Harrison Fisher, William G. Thomas, Charles Roberts, John B. Gest, Charles Hare Hutchinson, Charlemagne Tower, Jr., William H. Lambert and Simon Gratz. Of these, the president, the recording and corresponding secretaries, the treasurer, and the auditor were *ex-officio* members. At the end of President Pennypacker's term, ten of these gentlemen had been claimed by

death, four had been promoted to other offices, two new names appeared among the vice-presidents, two in the office of recording secretary and eleven new names appeared among the councillors. The promotions and activities of these gentlemen will be noticed in the due course of this narrative.

The active membership of Mr. Pennypacker in the Society began in March, 1872. In 1876, he became a councillor, in 1885, a vice-president, and in 1900, the president, and was re-elected for sixteen successive years, holding the office at the time of his death—September 2, 1916. He was also one of the trustees of the Gilpin Library, the Dreer manuscript trusts, the publication fund and the building fund. In all these positions he served without stint of strength or lapse of interest. The promotion of the purposes of what had by that time become a great institution formed a serious part of his labors in life, varied and burdensome as they were. During his administration his spirit controlled and animated our deliberations. A meeting from which he was absent was like an engine under half steam; a meeting at which he was present moved under full pressure.

*Activities
in the
Society*

His character, in the main, was simple in its outlines, but in other respects complex and difficult of analysis. Some persons were baffled in their efforts to understand him, some were puzzled by seemingly contradictory traits. With unusual pride of ancestry, he combined extreme democratic simplicity. He had an imposing carriage of the head and a rustic slouch of the body. He had a peculiar twang of utterance, sometimes ineffectively imitated by others when quoting his remarks, but his words were polished and accurate. At times he was most eloquent, when defending the fair fame of Pennsylvania against ill timed and shallow attacks. He displayed breadth of view and liberality of sentiment, with a marked racial bias towards the Dutch or German elements in our history. While tolerant of the views of others, he was sometimes aggressively insistent upon his own. Possessed of the faculty of expressing his thought with clearness, he delighted almost mischievously in creating a mystery by suggestion. Serious and at times grave to sadness, he indulged in riotous humors and sparkled with wit. Of the most recondite learning, he could talk with detailed

*His Char-
acteristics*

*Their
Variety and
Strong
Contrasts*

knowledge of the most ordinary affairs. On state occasions he bore himself with lofty dignity; on informal occasions with unconventional affability. He received the President of the United States and governors of other states with exact but not over-strained formality, and while standing in front of the governor's chair, which was to him an emblem of authority and influence, he would talk easily with farmers, mine laborers and timid school teachers, in a way that disarmed embarrassment without inviting familiarity. Scholar, editor, author, law reporter, historian, soldier, farmer, book collector, curio hunter, he walked in unfrequented by-ways and trod elevated platforms undismayed by torrents of abuse, preserving untarnished his reputation for courage and incorruptible integrity.

*His Distin-
guished
Ancestry*

The explanation of his diverse characteristics must be found in the commingling in his veins of Dutch, Norman-French, Anglo-Saxon and Welsh blood. In the first line of descent, he could trace his ancestry to Dierck, the first Count of Holland in the ninth century, whose son married Hildegarde, the daughter of Louis of France; and to Philippa, the granddaughter of Charles of Valois, who married Edward III of England. There were also in his line Joan of Beaufort, Elizabeth Stradling, Barbara Aubrey and Elizabeth Bevan, all of Welsh descent. In the second line, which sprang from John of Gaunt—"time honored Lancaster"—were Eleanor Somerset and Watkin Vaughan of England and of Wales. This blood, filtered through the nobility, became finally blended with that of the common people.*

*The
Pannebaker
Family*

The earliest of the Pannebakkers, or, in Dutch, Pannebakkers, were tile makers in Holland, and disciples of Menno Simon, the founder of the sect now known as Mennonites. Children of persecution and often burned at the stake as heretics, their descendants welcomed the Quaker preachers offering inducements to seek refuge in the land of Penn. Hendrick Pannebaker, the founder of the American family, left his home in Crefelt on the Rhine, and became one of the earliest settlers in Germantown, and a friend of Francis Daniel Pastorius. These influences are easily seen in Judge Penny-

* Notes on the Pennypacker family, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XVIII, 387.

packer's numerous writings on the Op den Graeffs; Mennonite emigration to Pennsylvania; the settlement of Germantown and the causes which led to it; the beginning of German emigration to America; the quarrel between Christopher Sower and Conrad Beissel; the early literature of the Pennsylvania Germans; Hendrick Pannebacker, surveyor of lands for the Penns; the Pennsylvania Dutchman in Philadelphia and wherein he has excelled, and kindred topics, all of which, proceeded from his learned but facile pen, before he became president of this Society.*

*His Writ-
ings on the
Penn-
sylvania
Germans*

Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker was born in Phoenixville, Pa., on April 9, 1843. His father, Isaac Anderson Pennypacker, was a graduate in medicine of the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, and professor of theory and practice in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, which was later merged in Jefferson Medical College. His mother was Anna M. Whitaker, a daughter of Joseph Whitaker, a wealthy ironmaster. His grandfather was Matthias Pennypacker of Pickering, Chester County, Pa., who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837; a member of the Pennsylvania assembly, and a corporator of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. His grandmother was Sarah Anderson, daughter of Isaac Anderson, who had been a lieutenant in the Revolution, and a member of Congress from 1803 to 1807, in the days of Jefferson and later a presidential elector.

*His
Immediate
Forebears*

Under the tuition of his parents, he soon learned to read, and precocious youngster that he was, before his ninth year, had devoured Bunyan's *Pilgrims' Progress* for the story, and knew Æsop's fables by heart. Later he delighted in tales of adventure and to the end of his life thought Dr. Bird's *Nick of the Woods* the best story of Indian warfare, a striking instance of the tenacity of boyish judgment. At eleven he became interested in natural history, elementary astronomy and even dipped into Whitaker on Arianism. Attending a public school at Phoenixville he had as school-fellows the children of the Irish workers in the iron mills and several Indian boys and girls of a Canadian tribe encamped on the Pickering Creek.

*His Preco-
ciousness*

* Bibliography of Samuel W. Pennypacker, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLI, 119-25.

At his father's house he frequently saw the famous traveller, Bayard Taylor—the author of the *Story of Kennett*—and listened with boyish rapture to tales of adventure in foreign lands. He also saw Daniel Webster, William H. Seward, Neal Dow of Maine, and younger men who in time became distinguished, among them Wayne MacVeagh.

Removal to Philadelphia On the removal of his father to Philadelphia, the boy was sent to the North East Grammar School under the mastership of the noted Ivins; later he entered the Saunder's Institute, and mastered French, Latin and Greek. He had the misfortune to lose his father, and his school days came to an abrupt termination in 1859. Narrow means frustrated the plan of sending him to Yale, and for one summer he sold drugs in the drug-store of a cousin, and in the winter of 1861-1862 he kept books for a mercantile house and taught in a public school. In his twentieth year he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-sixth Emergency Regiment of Pennsylvania and saw active service in the Gettysburg campaign. His experiences are told in a sprightly way in his little book, *Six Weeks in Uniform*. The night before the great battle he slept on the steps of the capitol in Harrisburg, and the writer, in presenting his name for nomination as governor to the Republican state convention in 1902, made use of the incident as a presage of favorable omen.

Becomes a Law Student After he was mustered out of service, he studied law under the accomplished Peter McCall, attended lectures for three years at the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, May 19, 1866, at the age of twenty-three. In 1870, he became president of the historic Law Academy, founded under the auspices of the illustrious Du Ponceau. His early practice was slender, and he devoted himself to the composition of those special studies which gave him his reputation as the outstanding expert in Pennsylvania Dutch history. Seven of these papers were collected into a volume of *Historical and Biographical Sketches*, published in 1883. In 1899, the ripest of his historical work appeared under the title *The Settlement of Germantown*, followed in 1910 by *Pennsylvania in American History*. In these he confirmed and extended the results of his special studies

As an Author in the Field of Pennsylvania-Dutch History

based on original sources of information to be found in the vast collections of this Society supplemented by rare works which he had himself collected.

To qualify himself for these tasks he had given ten years to the mastery of German and Dutch, and to the strange dialect known as Pennsylvania Dutch. In the pursuit of these studies he collected books, manuscripts and journals, diaries, letter books, old deeds, copies of wills and court records, bibles and hymn books, the imprints of the Ephrata press and the publications of Christopher Saur (or Sower). All these he read with ease in the original, no matter how time-stained, or, if in manuscript, no matter how crabbed the handwriting. At the same time he saturated himself with local traditions and tramped all over Montgomery, Berks, Lebanon, Lancaster and Chester counties upon visits to aged citizens, and to explore old garrets and farm houses. He would then narrate his experiences and compare results with Professor Seidensticker, Julius F. Sachse and A. H. Cassel of Harleysville, who were toilers in similar fields, and particularly with Robert Ellis Thompson, who had written an article on "The German Mystics as American Colonists." He made the field of Pennsylvania Dutch history his own, bringing it into prominence, building up this department of our historic treasures as others had done on the English, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, Huguenot, and Scots-Irish sides. Yet was he thoroughly informed of all that had been done in those mines. If any one rashly assailed him, assuming that his special studies had limited his general knowledge, he would pour out a raking fire of facts which discomfited them.

His Pains-taking Studies

While a Specialist, he was Generally Well Informed

From 1876 to 1888 he was active as a law reporter, assisting materially in the production of twenty-two volumes of the *Weekly Notes of Cases*, and preparing exclusively an index to the common law reports, and four volumes of decisions of the supreme court of Pennsylvania not contained in the official state reports, known to the profession as Pennypacker's *Reports*. Later he extracted, by dint of persevering labor in sifting the badly indexed matter contained in 26 volumes of the *Colonial Records* and *Pennsylvania Archives*, 76 cases coming before the provincial judges between 1683 and 1713, and

As a Law Reporter

collected them with annotations in a separate volume entitled *Pennsylvania Colonial Cases*. Thus, did he compose, illustrate and make accessible the opening chapter in the judicial history of Pennsylvania, a task never before attempted by either judge or lawyer. In this regard he is entitled to be recognized as the earliest of our judicial historians. These labors, with the experience acquired in a practice of growing importance, laid the broad foundations for the legal knowledge he subsequently displayed as a judge.

*A Member
of the
Anti-Third
Term
League*

Like most young lawyers not absorbed in practice he gave some attention to politics. He was an active member of the Anti-Third Term League of Philadelphia, of which the eminent scholar, historian and publicist, Henry Charles Lea; the future Attorney General of the United States, Wayne MacVeagh; the energetic Wharton Barker, editor and banker; and the refined Henry Reed, later a judge, were leading spirits. With the exception of Mr. Lea, whose place was taken by the writer, they all went to Chicago in June, 1880, and witnessed from the gallery the struggles of the triumvirate—Conkling, Cameron and Logan—to nominate General Grant. They listened to Conkling's masterpiece in presenting the man "from Appomattox and its famous apple-tree"—a matchless piece of convention oratory—but were rather bored by the lumbering length of Garfield's speech in nominating John Sherman, although it attracted eyes to him as a possible dark horse, which he subsequently proved to be.

*Activities
in Politics*

In 1882, Mr. Pennypacker was active in the independent movement which nominated John Stewart for governor; he himself ran for the legislature on an independent ticket in his legislative district and was defeated, but read at a public meeting his memorable open letter to Governor Hoyt, which led the latter to proclaim himself in favor of the movement, causing one of the greatest political uproars of the time. Stewart was beaten, but twenty-three years later the whilom young independent, Pennypacker, then governor, appointed him to the bench of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. In January, 1889, all wounds in the party having been healed, Governor Beaver, who had lost his first campaign for the governorship partly through the active exertions of Pennypacker, appointed the lat-

ter to the vacancy in the court of common pleas no. 2 of Philadelphia County occasioned by the election of James T. Mitchell—a councillor of this Society—to the supreme court. The appointment was followed by a popular election for a term of ten years, and again in 1899 by a re-election to a second term. Judge Pennypacker met all the requirements of the position to the satisfaction of the profession and the public. His judicial qualities, and his judicial work have been fully described in the pages of the *Magazine* of this Society. The highest tribute to his worth was paid by the present Mr. Justice Alexander Simpson of the supreme court, at that time a member of the bar and one of the most candid and outspoken critics of the judges that the last sixty years have seen.*

Career as a Judge

While he was on the bench in his second term, Judge Pennypacker was chosen as president of this Society, and while in this office he was nominated in June, 1902, by the Republican party for the office of governor of the commonwealth after a spirited contest in the convention with the late Mr. Justice John P. Elkin of the supreme court. The younger men of the party favored Elkin, who then held the office of attorney general under Governor Stone; the older men, led by Senator Quay, favored Pennypacker. A sharp encounter occurred between the leaders, in which the latter won.

Nomination as Governor

Judge Pennypacker was elected governor of Pennsylvania by a plurality of 150,000 votes. James Creelman, the gifted journalist, made a careful sketch of the man and his career at the very time when he was under the hottest fire of the state and national press, enraged because of an effort to curb the licentious excesses of newspapers in assailing, without due examination into the facts, both public and private characters. This sketch is all the more impressive as coming from a candid opponent. "A stalwart burly man, wide-shouldered, deep-chested, strong-limbed—such a husky frame of bone and brawn as the Boers have. He is Dutch on his father's side; otherwise he is English, German and Welsh—all stubborn bloods. His immense head, high cheek bones and narrow

Creelman's Sketch of Governor Pennypacker

* "The Life and Services of Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker," by Hampton L. Carson, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLI, 22-24.

pendulous beard suggest at once the Mandarin of Northern China. . . . He was dressed in sober gray, and where stockings usually show themselves, the legs of old-fashioned top boots worn in warm weather revealed the staid unfrivolous Pennsylvanian. The white refined hands alone gave a hint of the scholar and the naturalist. All else was half farmer, half mandarin. . . . He is the president of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania and of the Philobiblon Club, vice-president of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Colonial Society, Post Commander of the Frederick Taylor Post No. 19, Grand Army of the Republic, member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and member of the Society of the War of 1812. He is also a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, a member of The American Philosophical Society, and a member of the Valley Forge Commission. He is the author of more than fifty books and papers. His library of early Pennsylvania publications contains over eight thousand books and manuscripts. . . . So that it will be seen that this strong-limbed cool Governor who has put his name and seal upon a law intended to intimidate the press of Pennsylvania . . . is not a political lout, not an ignorant ruffian, but a man of learning, of refined tastes, of quiet personal courage, of stainless official record on the bench and wide experience of the dignities and amenities of life."

As the history of his stormy gubernatorial career forms no part of the history of this Society, it is passed with the remark that it has been carefully reviewed by the writer, and is already in print in the pages of the *Magazine* of the Society.* The governor's own views are fully stated in the appendices to that review, and in his *Desecration and Profanation of the Pennsylvania Capitol*, in his *Judicial Experience in Executive Office*; and in his autobiography, in two octavo volumes, published after his death.

The work that he did for the Society, while governor, will appear in the course of the narrative of events during his term as its president. In closing this biographical sketch it remains but to add that in establishing a state museum with a depart-

* Memorial address, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLI, 1-125.

ment of history, he secured for the first time an orderly arrangement of the records of the state. In 1913, by the Act of July 26,* under Governor Tener, a Public Service Commission was established consisting of seven members, of which ex-Governor Pennypacker was one. Later, he became its president and was in active service until within two months of his death; not until near the end did he put off his armor.

* *P. L.*, 1913, 1374.

CHAPTER X

Administration of Samuel W. Pennypacker First Period: 1900-1902

Records of Attention to Duty—Absences at Harrisburg—Gifts and Accessions—Various Activities of the Society—Addresses—The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vols. 24, 25, 26.—Necrology

*A Record of
Devotion to
Duty*

IN attention to the duties of his dual positions as president of the Society and as an *ex-officio* member of the Council, the record of Mr. Pennypacker is a remarkable one, considering the serious interruptions caused by his engagements as governor of the commonwealth and, in the closing years of his life, by repeated attacks of illness. During his long term of sixteen years there were 73 meetings of the Society—stated and special. At 37 of these he presided; from 36 he was absent; 16 of the absences are accounted for by his presence at Harrisburg, and 4 by illness. Of meetings of the Council—stated and special—there were 179; at 101 of these he was present; from 78 he was absent, 43 being accounted for by the pressing character of his gubernatorial duties, and 16 by illness.

The minutes show that during the first three years of his presidency, he was absent from but 1 out of 12 meetings of the Society, and from but 5 out of 35 meetings of the Council. With a characteristic sense of propriety, at the November, 1902, meeting of the Council, he announced his election as governor and requested his colleagues to consider the matter with reference to his relations to the Society. In the following December, the Council, on motion of Mr. Simon Gratz, resolved that: "It is the unanimous sense of the Council that Judge Pennypacker retain the Presidency of the Society notwithstanding his election to the Governorship of the Commonwealth." This judgment was confirmed by the Society itself which re-elected him each year as its president in spite of his absence for four years—from January, 1903, to January, 1907. At the expiration of his term as governor, he immediately re-

appeared and gave an almost unbroken attendance for the following eight years. His last appearances at meetings of the Society and Council were in November, 1915, and he died in the following September.

The conclusion must not be drawn from this statistical statement that during his absences his interest in the Society was one of suspended animation. On the contrary, his pen was ever active in correspondence with our officers. He wrote frequently to Chief Justice Mitchell, the president of the Council; he read catalogues of coming book sales and gave advice to the librarian as to what should be purchased; he suggested activities; he approved officially the legislative appropriations to aid in the building of the present Hall. He followed with keen interest the work of the building committee whose heavy task and successful accomplishments will be described in place. At all times his head, his heart and his hands were in active sympathy and cooperation with the devoted band at home.

*His Interest
while
Governor*

It will be most convenient in our narrative to consider first that period of the administration of Judge Pennypacker which preceded his departure for Harrisburg. That event, as well as the deaths of six seasoned councillors, threw upon others the responsibility of conducting the affairs of the Society in his absence and introduced a new body of workers whose names are to become familiar.

Following the death of Dr. Stillé in September, 1899, until the annual meeting of the Society in May, 1900, Judge Pennypacker, as senior vice-president, was president *de facto*. October was without marked incidents, but in November the Pennsylvania Colonization Society—a body corporate of January 6, 1830—deposited with this Society a valuable and remarkable collection of oil portraits, forty-one in number, twenty being painted by Sully, seven by Marchant, five by Rockey, two by Neagle, with single examples of Thomas Buchanan Read, Eichholtz, Lambdin, Eaton, Miller, Fairchild and Sully, Jr. The most interesting of the items of the elder Sully's work are the portraits of Charles Carroll, Lafayette, Bishop White, of Sully himself, and of Benjamin Coates. The Eichholtz picture is of John Marshall. This collection

*The Penn-
sylvania
Coloniza-
tion Society
Collection
of Portraits*

adorned our walls for twenty-four years until, on July 24, 1923, it became the property of the Society by the munificent action of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society in making us the unrestricted donees. To have stripped our walls by reclamation of irreplaceable treasures would have extinguished a glory which had long illuminated our Halls. The literature of art had long credited us with ownership, and members had learned to regard them as a part of our collections. To have renounced so unselfishly the temptations of the existing market for such artistic gems, and the bestowal of them upon this Society, as a reward for faithful stewardship in protecting and displaying them, were acts of such unexampled self-denial and liberality as to deserve unlimited praise as illustrating magnanimous cooperation with the purposes of our charter.

*Notable
Accessions*

There were further notable accessions. A superb collection of more than 1,000 views of Philadelphia and vicinity, drawn and colored by D. J. Kennedy between 1835 and 1885, and of 400 sketches of houses, gardens and historic buildings in Germantown, was bought in May, 1901, for the sum of \$3,000. Esther F. Wistar, widow of Dr. Mifflin Wistar, bequeathed the portraits of Governor Thomas Mifflin and his wife painted by Copley, a portrait of Dr. Caspar Wistar, the founder of the famous "Wistar Parties," by Waugh, and a portrait of the witty Abbé Correa de Serra, the associate of Dr. Wistar, by Rembrandt Peale. The study, but highly finished, of Neagle's celebrated "Pat Lyon" was bought from Mrs. Matthews. Colonel William H. Patterson presented a portrait in oil of his father, General Robert Patterson, the former owner of the Patterson mansion, in which the Society then dwelt. Miss Mary K. Snyder, the granddaughter of Governor Simon Snyder, presented miniatures of her ancestors, painted by Robert Fulton of steamboat fame. The trustees of the Gilpin Library purchased thirty-three drawings by Benjamin West, with his account books; the Misses Emily and Laura Bell, in accordance with the wishes of their late uncle, John Jordan, Jr., presented portraits of their ancestors, William Henry and Ann Wood Henry, his wife, painted by Benjamin West, before his departure from Pennsylvania. The executrix of William McIlvaine fulfilled his bequest to the Society by deliver-



Second Floor Manuscripts Vault

One of three vaults for the storage of the Society's manuscript collections

ing the exquisite pastel portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence of Margaret Shippen, daughter of Chief Justice Shippen, and the unhappy wife of Benedict Arnold, and her child, accompanied by complete proofs of its authenticity.* Portraits of Stephen Girard and of Robert Hare were presented by the artist, James R. Lambdin.

The incoming stream of books, pamphlets, manuscripts and miscellaneous articles was steady, broad and strong. Among them may be noticed: manuscripts and papers in several volumes relating to the *Jesuit Relations*, with works on early travels in America, presented by Charles Hare Hutchinson; the Phillimore parish registers, in many volumes, contributed by William Brooke Rawle; the publications of the Harleian Society, given by William G. Thomas; the manuscript of William Penn's answer to Lord Baltimore's demands in 1683, bought by the Society; Penn's commission of John Moore as attorney general of Pennsylvania; the rare German translation of Penn's description of the province of Pennsylvania, published at Hamburg in 1684; the letter book of James Logan from 1715 to 1728; the daily journal of Anthony Wayne from July 28 to November 21, 1794; manuscript minutes of the provincial council for several meetings in the seventeenth century, the last five items having been acquired by the Dreer trustees. The important mercantile books and letters, covering the period from 1770 to 1825, of Levi Hollingsworth—so eminent as a merchant and as a soldier—were presented by Dr. J. Cheston Morris, a grandson. Ten volumes of autograph letters of Revolutionary worthies, collected and arranged during a long life time by George M. Conarroe, one of the most fastidious of collectors, were given in memory of her husband, by Nannie Dunlap Conarroe. Upwards of 600 books from the library of Dr. Stillé, and more than 1,000 articles from more than 100 benefactors are also to be credited to this period of three years.

*Accessions
Continued*

The activities of the Society were largely commemorative of historical events. The centenary of the death of Washington was jointly celebrated on December 14, 1899, by this So-

* Minutes of the Council, May 27, 1901.

ciety and the Sons of the Revolution, convened to listen to a memorable address, by John Bach McMaster, in the Hall of the Society which was richly draped with the Continental colors, and the display of Colonial and Revolutionary flags. On February 22, 1900, a breakfast was served in the Hall of the Society to the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, visiting Philadelphia to participate in the exercises at the opening of the new building of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, the oldest law school in the United States, the founder and first professor being James Wilson, one of the original Justices of the supreme court of the United States. In March, 1901, as repetition of a part of the exercises held on the centennial anniversary of the day on which John Marshall took his seat as Chief Justice of the United States, Mr. Justice Mitchell of the supreme court of Pennsylvania and president of the Council, read before the Society by request his address upon John Marshall, which had been received the month before by the Law Association of Philadelphia with deserved applause. Other addresses before the Society during this period were: "Revolutionary Land-marks of Germantown," by Charles F. Jenkins, illustrated by stereopticon views; "Abraham Lincoln," by Major William H. Lambert, who displayed his Lincoln manuscripts; "The Constitutional Work of the States in the Eighteenth Century," by Professor Francis N. Thorpe, the acknowledged expert in this line; "Music in America in Revolutionary Times," by James Warrington, with vocal and instrumental illustrations; "The Theory and Practice of Representative Government," by Professor Lewis M. Haupt; "Duties and Diversions of a Member of Congress in 1776," by Dr. Herbert Friedenwald; and "Personal Reminiscences of Lincoln and Grant," by General James Grant Wilson, the historian of New York. This notable series of instructive entertainments had been arranged through Judge Pennypacker, as chairman of the committee on lectures and addresses.

*Addresses
before the
Society*

*Code of
Rules*

To this period also belong the adoption of a code of rules and regulations for the government of the standing committees and employees of the Society,* which, with slight changes,

* Minutes of the Council, December 26, 1899.

is still in force; the urging upon Congress of the passage of a bill for the publication and preservation of the archives and public records of the several states and territories and of the United States;* and the completion of the English copies of the journals of the Lords of Trade and Plantations. This important series, supplemented by two series of colonial entry books, the one entitled "Proprieties" and the other "Plantations," was added to by further transcripts of documents in the British Record Office made by Professor Herman V. Ames, who reviewed the entire collection, and connected it with the catalogue obtained by the Society in 1847.†

In 1902, a plan, drafted by President Pennypacker, was adopted, providing for the establishment of close relations with all the county historical societies then existing within the state of Pennsylvania, with a view to the improvement of the work in which they were all engaged.‡

*Plan for
Cooperation
of Histori-
cal Societies*

There followed an amendment to the by-laws, by which the six vice-presidents were made constituent members of the Council, without requiring them to be elected as such, and by changing the number of members of the Council necessary to a quorum from five to seven.§

*Amendment
to the
By-Laws*

Three volumes of *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*—volumes XXIV, XXV, and XXVI—carried on the work of making known the labors of our members, and of utilizing the growing stores of material by publishing them to the world. Mr. Jenkins continued his serial articles entitled "The Penns and the Taxation of their Estates by the Provincial Assembly." ¶ Mr. Lewis Burd Walker wrote the "Life of Margaret Shippen, wife of Benedict Arnold," in a series

*Penna.
Magazine
of History
and Biog-
raphy*

* *Ibid.*, May 28, 1900.

† "Pennsylvania and the English Government, 1699-1704," by Herman V. Ames. *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXIV, 61-80; *Memoirs of Hist. Soc.*, IV, Part II, 330-383; Vol. I of this *History*, Chapter XVI, under the Sergeant administration; also Vol. II, Chapter VIII. By collating all these references, the reader will secure a complete realization of the value of these papers in mass as original sources of information concerning the relations of the crown to the colonies.

‡ Minutes of the Council, March 24, 1902.

§ Minutes of the Society, November 10, 1902.

¶ *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXIV, 165, 308, 479; XXV, 80.

*Serial
Articles*

of chapters,* which deserve the calm reading of those who yielding credence to the accusations of Aaron Burr, may have impulsively condemned the wife of the traitor as privy to his plans. David McN. Stauffer contributed an interesting account of the introduction into America of the art of lithography, and in "Lithographic Portraits of Albert Newsam," told the touching story of this gifted deaf mute who was rescued from the almshouse by the friendship of Francis H. Duffee, Ferdinand J. Dreer, Edwin Greble, and John A. McAllister, all members of this Society. Mr. Stauffer included a technical description of 284 drawings by Newsam of men and women famous in our national, state and municipal life during the past century.† Knowledge of these drawings is indispensable to those who believe with Carlyle that "a good portrait is as a lighted candle with which to read biography." In the same line of usefulness was Mr. Bunford Samuel's "Index to American Portraits."‡ Francis von A. Cabeen, with infinite patience, dug out of various archives sufficient material to enable him to present a history of "The Society of the Sons of Saint Tammany of Philadelphia."§ The last of these serial articles consisted of "The Memoirs of Brigadier General John Lacey, of Pennsylvania," transcribed from the original manuscript in the library of this Society.|| It is autobiographical in character, giving accounts of the many engagements in which the author was concerned in and about Philadelphia, as a commander of the Pennsylvania militia, with copies and extracts of letters from and to General Washington and others. It is full of shrewd remarks and military criticisms, and describes sharp skirmishes as well as the battles of Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, and the Crooked Billet in the neighborhood of Hatboro, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. It is the work of a plain Quaker farmer turned soldier, and is most valuable as the account of an eye witness of stirring scenes. Execrable spelling does not injure the narrative.

* *Ibid.*, XXIV, 257, 401; XXV, 20, 145, 289, 452; XXVI, 71, 224, 322, 464.

† *Ibid.*, XXIV, 267, 430; XXV, 109.

‡ *Ibid.*, XXV, 47, 228, 384.

§ *Ibid.*, XXV, 433; XXVI, 7, 207, 335, 443.

|| *Ibid.*, XXV, 1, 191, 341, 498; XXVI, 101, 265.

The extent and character of original material relating to Revolutionary days owned by the Society are illustrated in a number of single articles, complete in themselves. "Old Mother Cumberland," by George O. Seilhamer,* tells the story of the Scots-Irish in the Cumberland Valley from 1720 to the days of the Whiskey Insurrection; a "Biographical Sketch of Colonel Thomas Hartley, of the Pennsylvania Line," by John W. Jordan, librarian of the Society, is based on upwards of two hundred letters in Hartley's handwriting in the possession of the Society.† "Commodore John Hazelwood, Commander of the Pennsylvania Navy in the Revolution," ‡ by Josiah Granville Leach, is sustained by a similar base. "Dean Tucker's Pamphlet," § consisting of a letter from a merchant in London to his nephew in America, 1766, in pamphlet form, is printed from the copy once owned by Franklin, now in the Gilpin Library, and contains critical marginal notes in Franklin's handwriting. As a discussion of Colonial grievances at or about the time of the Stamp Act, it is interesting to read the views of an Englishman of the day, and the caustic comments of Franklin. Dr. Ernest H. Baldwin in his "Joseph Galloway, the Loyalist Politician," || presents with admirable clearness the views of John Dickinson's great rival, and boldly discusses matters from which five generations of writers have timidly turned away. Dr. Baldwin has done for Galloway what Dr. Stillé did for Dickinson.

The autograph letter collections were drawn on to furnish samples of their quality. A letter of Mary, the mother of Washington, dated July 26, 1759, addressed to her brother, was supplied by the Dreer collection, and reproduced in facsimile.¶ A letter, from the same collection, of Chief Justice Marshall dated July 27, 1812, addressed to R. Smith, Secretary of the Navy, discussed with great freedom Napoleon's contemptuous treatment of the United States.** The Conarroe

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXIV, 17.

† *Ibid.*, XXV, 303.

‡ *Ibid.*, XXVI, 1.

§ *Ibid.*, XXV, 307, 516; XXVI, 81, 225.

|| *Ibid.*, XXVI, 161, 289, 417.

¶ *Ibid.*, XXIV, 290.

** *Ibid.*, XXV, 263.

collection contributed an original autograph letter of Washington to Colonel Laurens, dated October 13, 1780, containing this estimate of Arnold: "Andre has met his fate and with that fortitude which was to be expected from an accomplished man and gallant officer—But I am mistaken if at *this time*, Arnold is undergoing the torments of a mental Hell. He wants feeling!—From some traits of his character which have lately come to my knowledge he seems to have been so hackneyed in villainy—& so lost to all sense of honor and shame that while his faculties will enable him to continue his sordid pursuits there will be no time for remorse." * The Conarro collection also supplied a letter from Franklin, written from London, August 9, 1765, to David Hall, relating to the Stamp Act.† The Dreer, Etting and Conarro collections supplied "Letters of Presidents of the United States and Ladies of the White House." ‡

Miscellaneous

Mr. Charles P. Keith furnished "A Synopsis of Pennsylvania History" § and Judge Pennypacker an account of "The Capture of Stony Point," an oration delivered by him on July 16, 1902, at the dedication of the New York state park.|| And then, as a touch of allspice, a manuscript of Samuel Breck supplied "A Collection of Puns and Witticisms of Judge Richard Peters," an unrivalled punster in this country. Mr. Breck prefaced his article by the remark that "punning is the foundation of every kind of wit, because it is of the lowest sort." ¶

Necrology

*Howard
Williams
Lloyd*

The closing scenes of this period are shadowed by the unusual number of deaths of active officers, occurring within a brief space of time. Howard Williams Lloyd, who had been corresponding secretary since 1898, died on February 11, 1901. As such he was *ex virtute officii* a member of the Council. In both positions he proved himself to be one of the active and useful members of the Society, constant in the performance of

* *Ibid.*, XXV, 370.

† *Ibid.*, XXVI, 389.

‡ *Ibid.*, XXV, 355, 527; XXVI, 115, 271.

§ *Ibid.*, XXIV, 325.

|| *Ibid.*, XXVI, 360.

¶ *Ibid.*, XXV, 366.

official duties and thoroughly devoted to its interests. His particular leanings towards genealogical research, both here and in Great Britain, equipped him with unusual knowledge of the family history of the early Welsh settlers in Pennsylvania. As a member of the committee on the library and collections he was a trusted adviser in the purchase of books relating to such subjects. He was one of the founders, and for some time corresponding secretary of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and at his death the registrar of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. He bequeathed to this Society his entire collection of genealogical manuscripts and his fine library of Welsh genealogy and history. He founded the Lloyd trust fund of \$5,000, the income of which was to be devoted to the purposes of genealogy.*

On August 16, 1901, J. Edward Carpenter, who had served as vice-president since 1898, and was the senior member of the Council, died after a prolonged illness. A life member of the Society since December 28, 1868, he was elected treasurer, February 8, 1869, and served for nearly thirty years in that office. Upon his resignation a minute was adopted by the Society on May 9, 1898, bearing testimony to the extraordinary value of his services during that long period, and to the fidelity, accuracy and good judgment which characterized his management of the financial affairs of the Society. He was then elected a vice-president. His ancestors were of Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather having served in the New Jersey Line, and his great-great-grandfather as a member of the council of provincial Pennsylvania. On his mother's side, he was descended from Governor Thomas Lloyd and Samuel Preston, mayor of Philadelphia in 1711. During the Civil War, with the rank of major, he served in the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry and on the staff of General Gregg. Wounded in the engagement at Philamont, Virginia, he subsequently, in the celebrated charge of his regiment at the battle of Chancellorsville, was one of the two of five officers riding at the head of the column who survived the action. As a councillor, he was constant in attendance, and active in deliberations of the board. In cases of difference of opinion, his views were

*J. Edward
Carpenter*

* Minutes of the Society, April 22, 1901.

expressed with such force and clearness as seldom failed to turn the scale and determine the resolution arrived at.*

*Charles R.
Hildeburn*

Charles Riché Hildeburn died in December, 1901. He had served as a councillor from 1879 to 1884, when he preferred to devote himself to those literary labors which preserve his fame. As the compiler of the registries of births, marriages and burials of Christ Church; and of the issues of the presses of Pennsylvania and New York in colonial days; as the active agent of Charlemagne Tower in assembling the Tower collection of colonial laws; as the illustrator of the Shippen papers; as the secretary of the commission upon the Statutes at Large; as the untiring coadjutor of Librarian Stone in securing rarities for the Gilpin Library, his labors were indeed unique. No one could approach him in his special fields of endeavor. Highly strung and incessantly in action he wore himself out by his unremitting exertions. Special tributes to his worth, and to the variety and extent of his accomplishments were paid at the annual meeting of the Society, May 12, 1902, by President Pennypacker, Chief Justice Mitchell and Mr. Carson.† The singularities of his strong and expressive features have been well preserved by the portrait painted and presented to the Society by the artist, Albert Rosenthal.

*Charles
Roberts*

The year 1902 was one of great loss to our working ranks. On January 23 of that year, the death of Charles Roberts was reported. A member of the Society since March 27, 1871, he became a councillor in 1884, and continued in active service until the close of his life. The respect freely accorded to him by his colleagues was due to the earnest and intelligent interest he displayed in historical research. Better, perhaps, than any other of the Society of Friends, he represented the liberal and philanthropic religious zeal of his sect. His library of books and manuscripts relating to the early Quakers was probably the most complete and important made by an individual in America. He was also a diligent collector of engraved portraits and of autographic letters and documents. Although Haverford College became the possessor of these, he was during life a generous donor to this Society. For eighteen years

* Minutes of the Society, November 11, 1901.

† Minutes of the Society, May 12, 1902.

he was a useful and industrious member of the common council of Philadelphia, leaving there, as everywhere, the impression of his vigorous and upright personality.*

Two weeks later, May 24, 1902, the death of Ferdinand J. Dreer was reported. A member of the Society from December 13, 1852, he had served as honorary vice-president since 1889. In March, 1890, he presented to the Society his then unrivalled collection of autographs and prints. Three years later he presented to the Society the portraits and busts of noted persons which had long adorned the library of his private residence, crowning his repeated gifts of money for the special purposes of erecting or enlarging the buildings occupied by the Society or adding to its treasures, by creating in 1899 a trust fund of \$15,000 for the maintenance and increase of the Dreer collection.†

At the stated meeting of the Council, October 29, 1902, the death of Charles Hare Hutchinson was announced. A vice-president of the Society since 1899, a councillor from 1857 to 1864, and again from 1885 until promoted to a vice-presidency as stated, Mr. Hutchinson had proved himself to be a devoted and steady supporter of the Society during a membership dating back to 1855. A tall, spare man of distinguished bearing but of singular reticence, he represented an ancestry of useful service. Born at Lisbon, February 13, 1833, while his father, Israel Pemberton Hutchinson was United States consul at that city, he was the grandson of Dr. James Hutchinson, director of the hospitals, Physician-General and Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania during the war of the Revolution, and of Charles Willing Hare, second professor of law in the University of Pennsylvania, and a descendant of Charles Willing, mayor of Philadelphia in 1748 and 1754, and of Edward Shippen, president of the provincial council of Pennsylvania in 1702-04, and mayor of Philadelphia in 1701. Charles Hare Hutchinson was graduated bachelor of arts at the University of Pennsylvania in 1852, and afterwards studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar April 10, 1858.

* Minutes of the Society, May 12, 1902.

† Minutes of the Council, May 26, 1902. For a fuller sketch of Mr. Dreer and his benefactions, see Vol. II, Chapter V of this *History*.

Possessed of abundant means he never practiced actively, but devoted himself to history, literature and art, and was a most liberal benefactor of institutions which fostered them. He was president of the Athenaeum and a director of the Academy of the Fine Arts. He contributed generously to various departments of his alma mater, and to the libraries of the Philadelphia and University Clubs. He was a member of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, and a director of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. He was a trustee of the publication and binding funds of this Society and of the Gilpin Library. He had printed at his own expense an edition of Dr. George B. Wood's *History of the University of Pennsylvania*, edited by Frederick D. Stone, librarian of this Society, and presented the undistributed copies of the work to the historical study encouragement fund of this Society. His gifts of money and books to the Society were constant and numerous. No scheme ever proposed for the advantage of the Society in increasing its stores, or in enlarging its accommodations for them, failed to receive his most liberal and earnest support. As a member of the Council he was regular and punctual in attendance on its meetings, and as a member of the committee on finance he was both active and conservative.*

*Changes in
Affairs of
the Society*

The net result of these changes in the governing body of the Society was as follows: Henry C. Lea had become senior vice-president in place of Mr. Pennypacker; Judge Mitchell and Charlemagne Tower, Jr., were next in rank; William Brooke Rawle had become a vice-president in place of Mr. Carpenter; George Harrison Fisher had become a vice-president in place of Mr. Hutchinson; Hampton L. Carson had become the junior vice-president to fill the quota of six vice-presidents; Thomas Willing Balch had become recording secretary in place of Mr. Carson; John Bach McMaster had become corresponding secretary in place of Mr. Lloyd; John W. Jordan had become librarian in place of Dr. Gregory B. Keen, who became curator; Charles Morton Smith had become a councillor in place of Mr. Roberts; Simon Gratz became a councillor in place of Mr. Carpenter. Four council-

* Minutes of the Society, November 10, 1902.

lors of former years still held their places—John C. Browne, William G. Thomas, John B. Gest and William H. Lambert. To fill the complement of councillors to the full number of twelve, exclusive of the vice-presidents and other officers, six new councillors were chosen in 1902—Effingham B. Morris, the Honorable William Potter, Samuel Castner, Jr., John Frederick Lewis, and Edward Robins. Apparent vacancies had been caused by the fact that on promotion all of those promoted resigned as councillors, relying on the new by-law to make them councillors *ex officio*. Such was the official staff at the opening of the year 1903, which introduced the second period of the Pennypacker administration. During the four years' absence of Governor Pennypacker, the honor of presiding over the meetings of the Society was shared about equally between vice-presidents Tower, Rawle and Carson. The presidency of the Council was held throughout by Chief Justice Mitchell.

CHAPTER XI

Administration of Samuel W. Pennypacker Second Period: 1903-1910

The Era of Home Building — Early Steps to Safeguard Buildings — Failure of Efforts to Buy Additional Ground — Establishment of Trustees of Building Fund — Resolutions — Circular for Subscriptions to Building Fund — Appeal to the State for Aid — Legislative Appropriation — Building Committee — Progress of the Work — Second Legislative Appropriation — Completion of the Building — Formal Opening of the New Hall

*An Era of
Home
Building*

THE second period of the Pennypacker administration is not to be bounded by arbitrary time limits but by events of such a distinctive character as to constitute, when taken by themselves, a separate epoch of development. Of such supreme importance were the years which saw the beginning and the end of the notable achievement of building, reconstruction, and readaptation of the ill adjusted and ever dangerous portions of the outgrown Hall of the Society into the present noble and harmonious shrine of history, that they may be fairly designated as our era of home-building.

The purchase of the Patterson mansion in 1882, the building of the Jordan annex in 1889, the acquisition of additional ground, the fireproofing of the Gilpin Library, the readaptation and enlargement from time to time of the spaces occupied, the ever increasing bulk and value of books, documents and irreplaceable treasures, and a growing sense of the inadequacy as well as the peril of existing conditions, had caused the officers and Council many uneasy hours.

*First Step
Toward
Improvement of
Conditions*

The first distinct step towards improvement is to be found in a resolution of the Council adopted on a motion of William Howard Lloyd, February 27, 1899, that: "It is advisable to take into consideration the making fire-proof of those parts of the buildings of the Society which are not so, and that a committee of five be appointed . . . to consider this matter, and to suggest ways and means." * The committee as originally

* Minutes of the Council, February 27, 1899.

appointed consisted of Mr. Lloyd, as chairman, and James T. Mitchell, Charles Hare Hutchinson, John C. Browne, William H. Lambert and Charles Roberts. In the following April, the committee reported that: "The danger from fire, from within the buildings, could be reduced to a minimum by the removal of the heating and cooking appliances from their present positions to a separate building. The Committee would therefore recommend the purchase of the two stables, Nos. 1311 and 1313 Wyncoop Street, lot 36 by 70 feet, at a price not exceeding \$20,000. That so much of the George Plumer Smith legacy, when it is received, as may be necessary, be applied to the purchase." * Much discussion and argument followed. The stables in contemplation did not immediately adjoin the ground of the Society. Wyncoop Street was connected with Latimer Street by an alley five feet in width, and to obtain access to the stables the rights of abutting properties would have to be extinguished. These difficulties proving insurmountable, the plan was dropped.

*Proposal to
Buy Stables
in Rear of
the Hall*

Safety for what we had and the necessity of enlargement furnished constant topics of discussion, until February 25, 1901, when President Pennypacker, cheered by the prospect of the receipt by the treasurer of the Society of a large sum bequeathed for building purposes by Dr. Stillé, addressed the Council directly "as to the erection of an additional building for the accommodation of our rapidly increasing collections." On motion it was resolved that Mr. William Brooke Rawle be requested to draw up a proper paper constituting such persons as should be selected trustees of a building fund for the Society. † Mr. Rawle promptly submitted (March 25, 1901) the following:

*Abandon-
ment of the
Plan*

Resolved, that, in view of the large increase in recent years of the collections of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, whereby the accommodations therefor have become greatly crowded, and the safety of many of its books, manuscripts, pictures and other valuable prop-

*Resolution
to Appoint
Trustees of
a Building
Fund*

* Minutes of the Council, April 24, 1899.

† Minutes of the Council, February 25, 1901.

erty imperilled by their being necessarily placed in those portions of the Hall which are not fireproof, and whereby also the growth of the Society's collections and its usefulness and work are likely to be restricted in the future, it is the sense of the Society that the time has arrived for the taking of steps to add to and extend the capacity of its present buildings, and to render them completely fireproof;

Resolved that [Samuel W. Pennypacker, William Brooke Rawle, and Dr. Thomas G. Morton] be and they are hereby appointed Trustees constituting a Board to be designated "The Trustees of the Building Fund of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania," whose duty it shall be to appeal to the generosity of the members of the Society and others interested in its work and welfare, for contributions of money for the purpose of extending the capacity of the present Hall of the Society by building on the vacant ground to the West and South of the same, or portions thereof, and by enlarging the present buildings, and if found necessary or expedient for the purpose, by rebuilding portions thereof, in order to render the same as fireproof as possible; and that all moneys collected by the said Trustees shall be kept apart from the other funds of the Society and placed in the care and under the management of the Treasurer and the Financial Agent of the Society, to be applied when sufficient in amount to the carrying out under the future directions of the Society of the objects above mentioned.

Appointment of Trustees On motion of Judge Pennypacker the resolutions were adopted with the understanding that three trustees be appointed by the president of the Council.* In the following December, Chief Justice Mitchell appointed Samuel W. Pennypacker,

* Minutes of the Council, March 25, 1901, pp. 338-39.

William Brooke Rawle and Thomas G. Morton, M.D., as such trustees.* The reader will be careful not to confuse this board of "Trustees of the Building Fund" with the special "Committee on Fireproof Building" subsequently appointed and entrusted with the practical execution of the actual work. Nor should either body be confused with the standing Committee on Hall and Buildings. The "Trustees of the Building Fund" were charged solely with the duty of collecting and accounting for the subscriptions to the building fund.

By this time the serious character of the changes required in the buildings of the Society had become apparent. As time went on the magnitude of the task confronting its officers was clearly realized. No patchwork plan, nor separate construction of kitchens, nor partial fireproofing would suffice; nor could the expense be limited to the paltry sum of twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars. Large thoughts of the future and a boldness in the matter of expenditures never before contemplated were indulged in by the trustees. A circular, undated but printed in the closing pages of the *Magazine* for the year 1902, is convincing evidence of the breadth of view adopted.† The record reads:

*New Building for The Historical Society of
Pennsylvania*

*Circular of
Trustees of
the Building
Fund*

The following circular has been issued to the members of the Historical Society:

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania,
No. 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir:

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania is about to take a very important step. Its invaluable and constantly growing collection of books, manuscripts, portraits, etc., in many lines unequalled by that of any other institution in the world, imperatively demands enlarged accommo-

* Minutes of the Council, December 23, 1901.

† *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXVI, 469.

dations. The entire available space in the present structure is so crowded that proper facilities for the examination and consultation of these original sources of historical information cannot be afforded. The Society is therefore confronted with a grave problem, which can only be solved by a modified reconstruction of the present building, with such additions as will meet ever-increasing requirements. The new work and the old, extended and improved, must be of the best modern construction and absolutely fireproof, since much of the material intrusted to the care of the Society is of priceless value, and, once destroyed, its loss would be irreparable. Such reconstruction and addition will demand an outlay of about two hundred thousand dollars. Towards the accomplishment of this object, a distinguished President of the Society, the late Charles J. Stillé, LL.D., made a most liberal bequest, and we hope for the cordial encouragement and financial support of other members and friends of the Society, who, being apprised of the great urgency of our needs, will undoubtedly contribute to the work with their accustomed generosity. The Trustees of the Building Fund ask your personal interest and active co-operation in this enterprise, and an early response on the enclosed subscription blank will be cordially welcomed by them.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER,
WILLIAM BROOKE RAWLE,
THOMAS G. MORTON,

Trustees of the Building Fund

In December, 1902, it was reported that up to that time twenty-two persons had subscribed to the building fund amounts aggregating \$6,185, of which \$1,280 had been paid.*

* Minutes of the Council, February 24, 1903.

The disappointing character of these returns and the growing conviction that the enterprise, if left to the tardy action of individuals, would be so long delayed as to imperil the safety of priceless possessions, led to the determination to invoke the aid of the commonwealth. The work of the Society was not for private profit, but for the enlightenment of posterity, secured by the preservation of books and papers of the utmost consequence to the state at large. The Society had undertaken and succeeded in a task which government had long neglected. There were ample precedents of grants by the state in aid of educational institutions. Moreover, the auspices were favorable. On February 24, 1903, at a meeting of the Council, Mr. Rawle reported that at a meeting of the trustees of the building fund held February 23, he was requested to submit to the Council the question of appealing to the legislature of the commonwealth for aid in erecting additional accommodations for the uses of the Society, and after a discussion of the subject, on motion it was resolved that the president of the Council appoint a committee of three persons not trustees of the building fund to draft and present to the legislature a bill appealing for such aid. Whereupon, Judge Mitchell appointed on this committee: Mr. John F. Lewis, chairman, and Messrs. William H. Lambert and Effingham B. Morris.*

Disappointing Returns

Appointment of Committee to Seek Legislative Aid

Mr. Lewis, who had been elected to active membership on December 19, 1887, now found himself in a position of new and grave responsibility. He and his colleagues acted with such promptitude in the drafting and introduction of the bill, that on May 25, 1903, it was reported to the Council that a bill, appropriating \$50,000 to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, had passed both houses and had been signed by the governor on May 15. The appropriation was for the two fiscal years beginning June 1, 1903, and carried a proviso that no part of the appropriation should be "paid by the State Treasurer, until the treasurer of the said society and the trustees of the building fund thereof shall have filed with the Auditor General plans and specifications of a fire-proof building, suitable for the purposes of the said historical society, together with contracts, in writing, duly executed, with good and satis-

Success of the Committee

Act of May 15, 1903

* Minutes of the Council, February 24, 1903.

factory sureties, for the erection and completion of said building, and shall have certified to the Auditor General, under oath, that in addition to the appropriation hereby made there has been paid in cash into the treasury of the said society, or subscribed in good faith by good and responsible subscribers, a sum sufficient to complete such building within the price named in such contract." *

Resolution of Thanks to the Committee, to the Speaker and to the President of the Senate of Pennsylvania The report was accepted and the committee discharged. It was then "Resolved, that the sincere thanks of the Council be tendered to the members of the Committee on Legislative Appropriation, and especially to Mr. John F. Lewis, chairman of the Committee, for their earnest and indefatigable and successful efforts to secure an appropriation from the Commonwealth for the uses of the Society." The secretary was instructed to convey the thanks of the Society to the Honorable Henry F. Walton, speaker of the house and the Honorable John M. Scott, president of the senate, for their active and cordial assistance in procuring the passage of the bill.†

Personnel of Committee on Fireproof Building At the same meeting, on motion of Mr. Rawle, the vacancy in the board of trustees of the building fund caused by the death of Dr. Morton was filled by the election of Mr. Lewis, and a new committee, to be known as "The Committee on Fireproof Building," was constituted, consisting of the three trustees of the building fund and four other members of the Council and Society at large to be appointed by the president of Council. The personnel of this committee was as follows: Samuel W. Pennypacker, William Brooke Rawle and John F. Lewis, trustees of the building fund, and James T. Mitchell, William H. Lambert, Edward Robins, members of the Council, and John Page Nicholson, of the Society at large.‡ The new committee was instructed to appeal to the generosity of the members of the Society for further help. Plainly, such help was needed. The state appropriation was conditioned upon a demonstration that the Society would do its part. Consciously or unconsciously it was the method that had been so sagaciously and successfully employed by Franklin

* *Pamphlet Laws of Penna.*, 1903, p. 443, Act of May 15, 1903.

† Minutes of the Council, May 25, 1903.

‡ *Ibid.*

in securing from the assembly the original appropriation for the Pennsylvania Hospital. But requests for money, if they are to be successful, must be sustained by definite plans. An undefined object lacks magnetism. So well aware were the committeemen of this, that in a surprisingly short time Mr. Lewis and Mr. Rawle had worked out to the satisfaction of their colleagues a program of procedure.

*Work of
this Com-
mittee*

An entire building on a lot of ground so large could not be erected within the two fiscal years prescribed by the act of assembly. Moreover, the vast accumulations of books and other treasures could not be removed, but had to be protected against all possible injury as the work progressed. There were not only buildings in existence and in use, but there was vacant ground to the west and to the south calling for useful occupation. There were problems of reconstruction, readaptation, and enlargement involved as well as those of entirely new work. Moreover, there must be a uniformity of plan, viewing the new building as an entirety, and then, too, all parts had to be made completely fireproof. Complexity of detail was not to be permitted to overpower simplicity of design. The manner in which all these difficulties were met and overcome cannot but excite admiration. The energy, persistency and zeal with which the committee wrought are remarkable. President Pennypacker being absent, the active trustees of the building fund were Mr. Rawle and Mr. Lewis. Chief Justice Mitchell and Major Lambert were aged men, and Mr. Nicholson was without experience in the building line, hence the burden fell upon Mr. Rawle and Mr. Lewis, ably assisted by their zealous colleague, Mr. Robins, who, with Mr. Lewis, had just become a councillor.

It was not long before Mr. Lewis found himself in the position of chairman, and Mr. William Drayton, one of the recently elected councillors, was added to the committee on fireproof building. At a special meeting on January 11, 1904, the chairman submitted his first formal report, presenting for the consideration of the Council a set of sketches or preliminary drawings, prepared by Addison Hutton, architect, of a building extending from Thirteenth Street to the westernmost limits of the property of the Society, covering the whole front

*Mr. John
F. Lewis
Appointed
Chairman
of the
Committee*

of the property, so that the members of the Council could see at a glance how the proposed improvement of the westernmost portion might form a part of a general architectural harmony for the entire building when completed. It was deemed inadvisable at that time to undertake more than the improvement of the property west of the old Patterson mansion. The plans covering the building to the east of the mansion were submitted as suggestions, and so as to present to the eye a complete picture of the entire front.* At the same time that drawings of the elevation of the proposed central and eastern buildings were submitted, a letter, dated July 18, 1905, was presented, written by the firm of G. W. and D. D. Hewitt, architects, in response to a request for a professional opinion, expressive of their approval of the sketches prepared by Mr. Hutton, as being in harmony with the architectural design of the western wing already erected, the adoption of a colonial style being satisfactory from an artistic standpoint, as well as consistent with reasonable economy in the erection of a building of fire-proof construction.

Recommendations of the Committee

It was recommended that for the present plans be worked out in detail for that portion of the building only, which was west of the Patterson mansion; that bids be obtained from a dozen reputable bidders for that part of the work, but that the bids be submitted in two ways: first, covering the entire work; and secondly, covering only a new building on the westernmost lot and the portion forming therewith an "L" extending south of the present Hall. It was also recommended that Addison Hutton be employed as architect on terms suggested in the report; that a form of contract be prepared on the lines suggested; and that the powers of the committee in the acceptance of plans be limited for the time being to the building west of the Patterson homestead, so that a future building committee or a future Council might be free to improve the remainder of the property of the Society as might then be determined.

All of these recommendations were adopted, and embodied in an enabling resolution in conformity with the report.† On

* Report of John F. Lewis, Chairman, Minutes of the Council, January 11, 1904.

† Minutes of the Council, January 11, 1904.

January 25, Mr. Lewis reported, in the form of a letter addressed by him to Mr. Hutton, the contract as agreed upon. This action was ratified by the Council.* In the following March, the authority of the committee was extended so as to build over a portion of the alley leading to Irvine Street enclosed by a fence on the south side of the property of the Society, and at the same time the final detailed plans and specifications for the work already authorized were approved by the Council.† In April, on a report by the chairman of the various estimates submitted by contractors, the committee was authorized to close for the work as specified with J. E. and A. L. Pennock for the sum of \$52,813.‡

*Addison
Hutton as
Architect
Agreed
Upon*

The committee, with commendable prescience, requested authority to require the contractors to fireproof the main Hall or assembly room in time for occupancy by September 15, 1904, and the entire new building by January 1, 1905. Full power to act was granted.§ This involved further negotiations, but these were promptly concluded so that in May the committee reported that a contract had been signed, secured by the bond of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company and duly filed with the curator, covering the completion of the new building on the westernmost lot, with the "L" extension on the south to the street line, and the fireproofing of the main Hall, at the times specified, for the total sum of \$55,488.|| Thereupon, Mr. Jordan, the librarian, and Mr. Drayton for the committee, went to Harrisburg with the proper papers duly certified, and brought back with them the state treasurer's warrant for \$10,000, which was placed to the credit of the building fund. The next day, ground was broken in the presence of the committee, and a group of councillors. The contractor erected a frame shanty for his plans and tools and carried on his work during June. The Hall was closed from July 1 to September 5, in accordance with practice. When the Council convened in October, it was reported that

*Require-
ments of the
Committee*

*Progress
of the
Work*

* *Ibid.*, January 25, 1904.

† *Ibid.*, March 28, 1904.

‡ *Ibid.*, April 25, 1904.

§ *Ibid.*, April 25, 1904.

|| *Ibid.*, May 23, 1904.

the building fund had received further payments by the state, aggregating \$40,000, that the contractor had been paid on account \$22,100, and that the cash balance in the building fund amounted to \$22,780, after deducting the expenses of trips to Harrisburg.*

*Oral Re-
ports of
Chairman
Lewis*

From time to time, Mr. Lewis made oral reports of the progress of the work and filed with the Council certificates of the architect as to compliance with details of the contract.†

*A Circular
to the
Members
of the
Society*

At the December meeting a second written report was made. The outside work was nearing completion. The work, as far as it had progressed, had been done satisfactorily, but slowly. A sudden spell of cold weather had injured the plastering of the ceiling of the new Hall, and some extra work on the cornices was found to be necessary. No contract had been let for mantel-pieces in the second and third stories of the southern Hall, nor for gas or electric light fixtures, with exception of alteration of the main chandelier and the placing of sockets in the ceiling of the Assembly Room.‡ By this time it was apparent that to carry out the uniform plan for the entire property of the Society more money was required. The committee submitted a circular to be addressed to members of the Society and as a session of the legislature was to be held in the following January, the chairman, speaking for his committee, urged that a second appeal be made for state aid in the sum of \$150,000 to complete the building. The approval of the Council was promptly given.§

*Third
Report*

At the January meeting of the Council, a third report was presented. There had been a number of delays, largely due to weather conditions, and it was probable that the building would not be ready for occupancy until about the first of March. Full details were given as to plastering, ceilings, cement and fireproof floors, work on the gallery, fireplaces, the installation of heating apparatus and minor matters, all of which were spread upon the minutes.|| In April, a fourth

* *Ibid.*, Oct. 24, 1904.

† These are attached to the Minutes of the Council.

‡ Minutes of the Council, December 27, 1904.

§ *Ibid.*, December 27, 1904.

|| Minutes of the Council, January 23, 1905.

report was presented. A bill had been introduced in the senate by the Honorable John M. Scott, passing that body for the full amount of \$150,000, but the house had reduced the appropriation to \$100,000. The senate concurring, the bill had gone to the governor. The new building, already completed, had been taken over by the committee, and the task of filling it with books had begun. In the judgment of the committee no time should be lost in adapting the Patterson mansion to the general plan utilizing the existing fireproof portions on Thirteenth Street by building over and around them, and underpinning the foundations. In these suggestions the Council concurred and instructed the committee to proceed with plans and specifications.* The appreciative thanks of the Council were conveyed to Senator Scott for his effective action, and the committee was commended for its accomplished work. The first meeting of the Society in the new Hall signaled the stated annual meeting of May 8, 1905, presided over by Chief Justice Mitchell. Mr. Carson, then the attorney general, delivered an address on "William Penn as a Law Giver."

*Fourth
Report*

*First Meet-
ing in Hall
in Western
Wing*

On May 22, Mr. Lewis, as chairman, filed his fifth report—the governor had signed the bill.† Mr. Hutton had been employed as architect for the proposed additional work, and the greater task had begun. The tearing down of the front and rear walls of the Patterson mansion with its wings, all the way from the new structure on the west to the easternmost line on Thirteenth Street, the retention of the Jordan annex, altered to suit the architecture of the new structure by rasing it to a uniform height, and the proper treatment of the Gilpin fireproof were all involved. Through June and the succeeding months, plans were repeatedly discussed; extensions, reconstructions, adaptations, and utilizations of existing parts of value presenting far greater complexities than the comparatively simple problem of the entirely new structure with its "L" on the western side of the property of the Society. The larger expense had also to be considered and the general funds of the Society had to be drawn upon. Besides, these operations

*Fifth Re-
port. Act of
May 11,
1905*

* *Ibid.*, April 24, 1905.

† Act of May 11, 1905, *P. L.*, p. 444.

had to be conducted with as little interference as possible to the great task accomplished by Librarian Jordan and his efficient assistant, Miss May Atherton Leach, in the removal and rearrangement of the library and collections of the Society during the summer. The committee toiled without intermission, and by September, plans, specifications and estimates from fifteen different contractors were submitted to Council in a sixth report of great elaboration and detail.

*Sixth
Report*

A question of much delicacy yet of extreme importance was tactfully handled. The will of Dr. Stillé had bequeathed to the Society one-third of his residuary estate, subject to the life estate of his widow. The widow was still alive. To secure the state appropriation, the Society had to satisfy the auditor general and the state treasurer that there were means within the reach of the Society to defray the cost of completing the projected work within the two fiscal years prescribed by the act of appropriation. The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, trustee under the will of Dr. Stillé, had, through its president, expressed a favorable attitude towards the plan suggested by the committee on fire-proof building of obtaining the consent of the orphans' court to have the residuary estate paid over to the Society upon its giving a sufficient bond to secure the income then yielded to the trustee for the benefit of the life tenant. Much discussion ensued, the matter being carried over for several meetings of the Council.* Finally it was determined that the work must proceed, but that for the present no steps be taken in the matter of the Stillé bequest.

*Contract
Awarded
for Eastern
Part of
Building*

On October 23, 1905, the committee laid the plans, specifications and form of contract before the Council for its information and approval, and recommended that the contract be awarded to J. E. and A. L. Pennock. The action taken was affirmative. At the same time the old and new contracts were assembled and spread upon the minutes, occupying twenty pages folio in which the reader, if hungry for further details, may delve at will.† Copies of the contracts, specifications and

* Minutes of the Council, July 18, 1905, September 25, 1905, October 2, 1905, October 23, 1905.

† Minutes of the Council, Oct. 23, 1905, pp. 44 to 63 inclusive.

of the bonds of The Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Baltimore were filed in the Court of Common Pleas. From month to month the chairman of the committee reported progress and the successive payments on account of the state appropriation, the report of March 26, 1906, being enlivened by the history of a strike and its consequences.* In April, the matter of a stone sill course running along the entire front of the building between the third and fourth story windows was presented and approved.†

*Monthly
Reports of
Chairman
Lewis*

Then followed contracts for equipment, for electric lights and telephone connections, for heating and plumbing, chandeliers and painting, and steel bookcases. At the September meeting the death of the widow of Dr. Stillé was announced, which released, for the uses of the building fund, the principal of Dr. Stillé's bequest for building purposes. The sum received, under the adjudication of the orphans' court of the account of the trustee of Dr. Stillé's estate, was reported as \$39,663.64 under date of October 28, 1907.‡ Later, some additional moneys were received from the same source in the amount of \$1,559.31.§

*Equipment
Contracts*

At the December meeting of 1907, the announcement was made, to the gratification of the Council, that the final payment had been made on the Pennock contract, but that it had been necessary to deduct \$5,500 from the amount of the bill as a penalty for delay in completion.|| Mr. Lewis then moved that the sum so deducted should be drawn from the building fund and deposited to the credit of the endowment fund of the Society which had been drawn on for assistance. At the same time, on a like motion of the chairman of the fireproof building committee, the general fund of the Society was reimbursed out of the building fund the sum of \$4,249.94, advanced by the former to the latter at the time of the purchase of the Patterson mansion, with interest at six per cent for seventeen years, amounting to \$4,335, making a total of \$8,584.94. A

*Adjustment
of Accounts*

* *Ibid.*, Mar. 26, 1906.

† *Ibid.*, Apr. 23, 1906.

‡ *Ibid.*, Oct. 28, 1907. This bequest is not to be confused with the Stillé trust fund of \$10,000 for the arrangement and cataloguing of manuscripts.

§ Minutes of Council, Feb. 24, 1908.

|| Minutes of the Council, December 23, 1907.

similar motion was made by the same gentleman for the repayment from the building fund to the general fund of \$1,165.52 for sundry repairs and improvements, which had been theretofore charged in error to the general fund, instead of to the building fund. Interest was added, making the total of a shifting of funds in this account of \$1,253.86.

*Audit of
Accounts
of Com-
mittee on
Fireproof
Building
Summary
of Cost*

Having thus honorably freed itself from debt, the committee asked that its accounts be audited by a committee of three to be appointed by the chair. Richard M. Cadwalader, Thomas Willing Balch and Israel W. Morris were appointed, and on March 17, 1908, the auditors certified their approval.*

The following summary is interesting:

Cost of land and building, as at first existing,	\$126,201.41
Bequest of Dr. Stillé for building purposes	41,600.00
Subscriptions of members and friends of the Society	21,700.00
Appropriations by the Commonwealth	150,000.00
Total—	<hr/> \$339,501.41†

*Description
of Com-
pleted
Building*

The building is four stories in height, on foundations capable of considerable further elevation. The walls are of brick, and are of great thickness, with ventilating air shafts to the roof. No wood has been used in the construction of the building. The interior of the building had been divided into units of fire risk; each portion being separated from the next to it by a fireproof door, hung on an inclined railway track, counterweighted in such a manner that at a dangerous elevation of temperature, a fusible plug would melt, the weights fall off, and the door automatically close. The window frames are of iron, and the sash also; half-inch wired glass instead of plain glass has been used throughout the building. A separate stairway for the entire western portion of the building is carried in a separate stair-well, fitted with an underwriter's door upon every floor. The eastern portion is dignified by a noble stone

* Minutes of the Council, March 23, 1908.

† Address of President Pennypacker at formal opening of new fireproof building, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXIV, 278.

staircase opening from the left of the imposing entrance hall. The windows on the south were guarded by rolling steel shutters. The book cases, as supplied, were of steel; the tables for general use were of mahoganized steel. So far as modern ingenuity and skill could devise, the building was fireproof throughout.* Attention had been given, wisely, to capacity, safety and strength, in preference to mere ornamentation. The pleasing and attractive rooms for study, addresses and receptions,† displaying books, statuary, busts, portraits, and curios, evoke the pride of members and the outspoken admiration of visitors.‡ The most notable undertaking ever attempted in the history of the Society had been brought, after more than four years of assiduous efforts, to a brilliant and honorable close.

Much remained to be done before the *New Hall* could be formally opened, but these are matters which concern the library and the collections, and the hanging of pictures which belong to another chapter. It was not until April 6 and 7, 1910, that the ceremonies could be held. The dates mentioned were days of jubilee. The memorable address of President Pennypacker, replete with the history and growth of the Society, and exhibiting an exact presentation of existing conditions, forms an imperishable part of our annals, and cannot appropriately be abridged.§ One passage may be fitly quoted, as a just tribute to the men who had done the work:

Important and even essential as is the control of sufficient money, in the performance of a great task much more is required. Had there not been intelligence, energy and activity in the direction of the work, no pyramid would ever

*The Formal
Opening of
the New
Hall*

*President
Pennypacker's
Tribute
to Mr.
Lewis
and his
Colleagues*

* Address of Mr. Lewis at the formal opening of the new fireproof building, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXIV, 258.

† President Pennypacker's address *ut supra*, p. 279.

‡ The history and associations of the old Patterson mansion are well told by Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, a granddaughter of General Robert Patterson, in *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXIX, 80.

§ *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXIV, 257-335, under title "Formal Opening of the New Fireproof Building." A full list of the subscribers to the building and equipment fund is given; followed by a complete report of the speeches made at the banquet, and of the letters received from distinguished men both at home and abroad.

have stood in the Valley of the Nile. When Lincoln was called upon by one of his generals for more men, it was suggested that what was needed was "more man." Happily, the man for this occasion stood at hand. No better fate could befall any Society than to be able to find among its membership the strength and the skill which its necessities demand. To John F. Lewis, indefatigable, irrepressible and not to be misled, who for more than four years gave continuous and capable attention to every detail of design and construction, and to his colleagues on the Building Committee, are to be ascribed all those merits of arrangement, adaptability and utility which you see displayed before you.

As a final result, the old home of General Patterson, a soldier of the War of 1812, of the Mexican War and the Civil War, a merchant, a man of affairs, a capitalist, a club man and an unrivalled host, had been converted into a stately shrine of history.

CHAPTER XII

Administration of Samuel W. Pennypacker Second Period (1903-1910) Continued

The Library — Cooperation Between Building Committee and Committee on Library — Accessions to the Staff of the Librarian — Functions of the Librarian and the Curator Defined — Statistics of Growth of the Library — Character of the Collections — Distribution of Pictures — Naming of Rooms

THE pulse of the Society during the era of home building beat irregularly, quickening or slowing down, as the normal rate was affected by the presence or withdrawal of stone masons, bricklayers and roofers. At no time, however, was the work of the Society suspended, except during the summer months, when the usual closing from July 1 to September 1 took place. The building committee, by beginning with the operations on the vacant land to the west of the Patterson mansion and fully completing those before moving eastward, guarded from intrusion, so far as was possible, the worshippers at the shrine of history. There was, as time went on, a quickening movement in the library preparatory to removal of the books, the shifting of collections and the redistribution of portraits and busts. The labors of the librarian and his assistants, as well as those of the committee on library and collections were largely increased. Happily, the staff was enlarged from time to time, and happily also, the partial interlocking of the committee on fireproof building with the committee on library and collections enabled both bodies to co-ordinate. Mr. Rawle and Mr. Robins were members of both committees throughout the entire period.

*Work in
the Library*

The first step in the direction of promoting the efficiency of the staff is traceable to a motion of Mr. Roberts on February 26, 1900, when the Council authorized the librarian "to employ the services of a boy to assist in getting and putting away books and make himself generally useful."* On April

* Minutes of the Council, February 26, 1900.

George H.
Fairchild

23, Librarian Keen reported that he had "engaged the services of a boy, thirteen years of age, named George H. Fairchild," who had come "well recommended" and "has given satisfaction thus far." * On May 29, 1901, the treasurer stated that young Fairchild "had given great satisfaction in the discharge of his duties in the Library," and moved that his wages be increased.† With a similar commendation, a similar motion was made by Mr. Robins on March 23, 1903.‡ To this record of fidelity, Mr. Fairchild has been ever true, and is today the second oldest employee of the Society in point of service, commanding, in his present position of assistant in charge of the reading room, the confidence and affectionate respect of officers, councillors and members alike. In his knowledge of the contents of the library in active use, and in his ability to produce promptly the books called for by special students, he has fully justified the expectations founded upon his earliest years.

Report of
Special
Committee

On May 25, 1903, a special committee, consisting of William Brooke Rawle, John C. Browne, Francis H. Williams, Edward Robins, and James T. Mitchell, *ex officio*, as president of the Council, previously appointed to take into consideration the state of the library, reported that in the administration of the duties and regulations touching the Hall and buildings and the library there should be a division between those of the curator and librarian, based on the distinctions between the executive and historical departments. Those relating to the executive, involving the care, charge and supervision of the Hall and buildings should be placed under the curator, subject to the supervision and control of the committee on hall and buildings. Assisted by Miss Grant, the supervision of all household employees, the janitor and charwomen belonged to the curator. There was also added an elaborate schedule of duties making him an assistant to committees and other officers. The historical department was allotted to the librarian with an equally elaborate specification of duties.§ The librarian was to have exclusively the assistance

Distinctions
between
the Cura-
tor and
Librarian

* *Ibid.*, April 23, 1900.

† *Ibid.*, May 29, 1901.

‡ *Ibid.*, March 23, 1903.

§ Minutes of the Council, May 25, 1903.

of the veteran and skilled cataloguer, Albert J. Edmunds, the senior employee of the Society from the days of Coxe, and Stone, with George H. Fairchild as messenger, and Miss Wylie and Mrs. Moore in the manuscript division. In aid of both the curator and librarian, an experienced stenographer was to be employed, who was to divide her attention as far as possible between both officers.

Under this arrangement, Gregory B. Keen, after five years of service as librarian, became the curator, and John W. Jordan, who had been assistant, became librarian.* On March 28, 1904, on motion of Mr. Rawle, Miss May Atherton Leach was elected assistant librarian, and at the same time Miss Leach became assistant librarian of the Gilpin Library. These positions entailed arduous duties and the gravest of responsibilities, enhanced by the necessity of removal from the Patterson mansion, the Gilpin fireproof and the Jordan annex into the newly erected wing on the west, of all those vast accumulations of books and pamphlets which had piled up in mountainous ranges as the result of two previous upheavals, and frequent rearrangements and classifications under no less than four librarians, constantly augmented by heaps of fresh accessions. For two years the summer months which brought relaxation to others saw no intermission of labor in the library. The work was well performed, and richly deserved thanks were voted by the Council on September 25, 1905, "to Dr. John W. Jordan and Miss May Atherton Leach for their assiduous labors during the summer in the great task of removing the Library and Collections into the new building." † In April, 1906, Miss Leach presented her resignation in a graceful letter. With the utmost reluctance the Council accepted it, ‡ yielding solely to persuasion that devotion to the engrossing affairs of the Genealogical Society, which was so closely connected with this Society, was quite sufficient of itself as an official burden.

Further changes in the staff resulted. Miss Jane C. Wylie, whose skillful fingers had been trained by Mr. Dreer, and

Gregory B. Keen, Curator. John W. Jordan, Librarian. Miss Leach as Assistant Librarian

Vote of Thanks to Dr. Jordan and to Miss Leach

Resignation of Miss Leach

* *Ibid.*, May 25, 1903.

† Minutes of the Council, Sept. 25, 1905.

‡ Minutes, April 23, 1906.

who had been for several years in charge of the Dreer collection, was constituted assistant librarian in charge of manuscripts; * James W. Pawson was specially employed to repair manuscripts; Miss Grant resigned to travel abroad for her health.† A most important and far reaching stride was taken on November 12, 1906, on the motion of Mr. Robins, sustained by the recommendation of the committee on library and collections in the election of Ernest Spofford as assistant librarian.‡ Mr. Spofford, who brought with him the experience and knowledge acquired by nineteen years of service in the Ridgway Branch of the Library Company of Philadelphia has for more than twenty-one years, and with ever increasing prestige, discharged the duties of a conspicuous officer. In the following December, Mr. Spofford was chosen as librarian of the Gilpin Library,§ and has ever since served as secretary to the trustees of the Gilpin Library.

Election of Ernest Spofford as Assistant Librarian
Appointment of Miss McMahon
Janitor Stenberg

On February 25, 1907, Miss Lilian McMahon was chosen as the clerical and secretarial assistant to the curator and the librarian.|| Her commingled tasks, bringing her into close contact with the membership lists, and the state of their accounts, have equipped her with exact knowledge freely drawn upon by officers and councillors and committeemen at all times to their satisfaction. In May, 1908, Miss M. W. Townsend appeared as an assistant to Miss Wylie, whose successor she became in 1926. Nor should the fidelity, intelligence and general usefulness of R. A. Stenberg, as janitor and the vigilant guardian of our treasures for twenty-one years, be overlooked in a list of those entitled to honorable mention as having entered the service of the Society at this period of its history.

Growth of the Library

The removal of the library and its rearrangement in the new Hall furnished President Pennypacker with the opportunity of stating in general terms its extent and character. It is of interest to contrast his figures with those previously given by Mr. Wallace and various librarians as illustrative of growth. This can best be done in tabulated form.

* *Ibid.*, November 27, 1905.

† *Ibid.*, June, 1906.

‡ *Ibid.*, November 12, 1906.

§ *Ibid.*, December 26, 1906.

|| *Ibid.*, February 25, 1907.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Books</i>	<i>Pamphlets</i>	<i>Authority</i>
1824	Carpenters' Hall, in a room of the Phrenological Society.	None	None	Vol. I of this <i>History</i> , Chap- ter VIII.
1825	American Philo- sophical Society building, part of a room on second floor.	Shelf full in closet.	No mention.	
1844	No. 115 So. 6th St.	"About 60 books and some un- opened boxes."		Chapter XXIII.
1847	Third floor, Athe- naeum Building.	No statistics.	No statistics.	
1849	Third floor, Athe- naeum Building.	1750 volumes.	No computa- tion.	Chapter XXIII.
1854	Third floor, Athe- naeum Building.	2821 bound volumes.	1494 unbound pamphlets.	<i>Pa. Mag.</i> , XXXIV, 271.
1855	Third floor, Athe- naeum Building.	3500 volumes.	100 manuscript volumes.	Volume I, Chapter XVII.
1863	Third floor, Athe- naeum Building.	6980 volumes.	600 pamphlets.	Chapter XXIII.
1866	Third floor, Athe- naeum Building.	9425 volumes.	9045, 1378 almanacs,	Chapter XXIII.
1867		10,256 volumes.	{ 115 volumes manuscripts 12,228 unbound.	" "
1868		10,799 volumes.	12,876	" "
1869		11,483 volumes.	12,910	Chapter XXV.
1872	Picture Building.	12,000 volumes.	{ 80,000 inclusive of Fahnestock Collection.	
1884	Patterson mansion.	No statistics.	No statistics.	Volume II,
1910	<i>New Hall</i> , 1300 Locust Street.	80,000 bound books.	200,000 pam- phlets, 5824 vol- umes of manu- scripts.*	Chapter II. <i>Pa. Mag.</i> , XXXIV, 280.

The growth above exhibited had taken place within eighty-six years, the last twenty-eight of which had been especially fruitful. The general reader, accustomed to the huge cata-

* On growth of the library, see *ante*, Vol. I, Chapters XXIII, XXV.

*Special
Features of
the Library
of the
Society*

logues of great public libraries, displaying figures between half a million and a million books, may, perhaps, smile at the enthusiasm of 1910, prevailing as the dominant note in President Pennypacker's address. Let him, if such there be, remember that the library of the Historical Society is not and never was a general or a miscellaneous circulating library. Its objects were special and intended to be limited to the elucidation of history, primarily of Pennsylvania, colonial and state, but reaching into and embracing the Revolutionary period followed by that of the nation. Pennsylvania has been fortunate in the geographical position which made her soil the theatre of controlling events at successive crises in American history, more fortunate still in the character of her founder, whose benevolence and statesmanship assembled in amity the representative stocks of persecuted peoples. She was fortunate, too, in having been the capital of the colonies struggling for liberation from the shackles of British commercial policies. It contains the shrine in which were composed and adopted those documents which chart the channels of national power. She has been blessed beyond measure in the extent and the value of the historical detritus preserved by her citizens. For these reasons, Pennsylvania can claim, without excessive egotism, that no historian can ever tell the true story of the nation with philosophical accuracy without paying particular attention to the share that she has had in the upbuilding of the great republic. It was not a share nourished by prejudice, nor did it thrive upon detraction or jealousy of other parts of the country. Pennsylvania was, under peculiar but definite circumstances, the melting pot, for here, as if in fulfillment of a divine decree, were first assembled numerous sects, the fugitives from old world tyrannies. In Philadelphia and its vicinity have been preserved the *materia historica* to an unexampled degree. The function of this Society has been to assemble and safeguard the original evidences from which the sources of accurate information spring as unpolluted and inexhaustible fountains of knowledge.

To reduce mere figures into meaning: The wealth of this Society in original papers is unrivalled; the mass is impres-

sive, but the quality is unique. Let President Pennypacker tell the tale, as of 1910:

We have three thousand three hundred and twenty-one volumes of newspapers, among which are complete files of Franklin's Gazette, Bradford's Journal, the Pennsylvania Packet, the earliest daily in the United States; Poulson's Advertiser, and the Aurora, and partial files of the American Weekly Mercury, Sower's Geschichte Schreiber, the Staatsbote, Parker's New York Gazette and Post-Boy, Rivington's New York Gazette and the Royal American Gazette—all of them published in the 18th Century and representing the dawn of American journalism.

*President
Pennypacker's
Account*

In one room alone are seven thousand eight hundred and eight volumes and thirteen hundred and four broadsides called "imprints," in other words American Incunabula, showing what the people read and who did the publishing, down to 1825. Nowhere else in the world can be found so much from the presses of William Bradford, the first printer in the Middle Colonies, and the other Bradfords who succeeded him; of Franklin, the job printer; of Sower, who published the Bible three times and the Testament seven times in Germantown, of Ephrata; and of Robert Bell, who introduced literature into America by printing the works of Blackstone, Milton, and many more. We have three hundred and forty-eight of the publications of Franklin, one hundred and ninety-three of those of Sower, seventy-one of those of Bell and three hundred and four of those of the Bradfords. Of the Poor Richard Almanacs we have the first, and only lack ten, between 1733 and 1801, being unrivalled. Of exceptional importance among the issues of the press of William Brad-

ford, the first printer, are Atkins' Pennsylvania Almanac, the earliest publication, one of only two known copies, and his "Proposal for the printing of a large Bible" in 1688, which is unique. Of the controversial pamphlets beginning in 1692, the outcome of the struggle of the Friends with George Keith which led to the establishment of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Colony, we have nearly all.

Among the Collections of special import, some of them of momentous consequence, are the Charlemagne Tower Colonial Laws, containing more of the Laws of that period relating to Pennsylvania than can be found in Harrisburg, and more of those relating to Massachusetts than can be found in Boston; the Cassel books in the German tongue; William S. Baker's Washingtoniana; the Kennedy drawings of ancient houses in Philadelphia; and the Dreer autographs, in one hundred and ninety-seven volumes, which cost Mr. Dreer over \$100,000.00. The original charter of Philadelphia, in 1691, lies alongside of the title deeds to the Province in the fireproof. The portraits of William Penn, of Franklin by Charles Willson Peale, and of Washington by Gilbert Stuart, hang together upon the walls. A clock made by David Rittenhouse, that Pennsylvania genius who measured the distance of the sun and discovered the atmosphere of Venus, designates the time while I attempt a résumé of the manuscripts, making reference only to the name of the family or personage who once owned them and the number of the volumes;

Bradford	35	Vols.	Lafayette	2	Vols.	<i>President</i>
Bartram	10	"	Ellis Lewis	1	"	<i>Penny-</i>
James Buchanan	160	"	John Langdon	3	"	<i>packer's</i>
Barton	4	"	Lightfoot	6	"	<i>Account</i>
Commodore Barney	2	"	Henry Laurens	3	"	<i>Continued</i>
Biddle	2	"	Robert Morris	10	"	
Boone	12	"	McKean	6	"	
Boudinot	4	"	McPherson	4	"	
Bryan	2	"	Muhlenberg	1	"	
Cadwalader	8	"	Norris	70	"	
Coryell	6	"	Penn	444	"	
Clement	50	"	Pemberton-Clifford	110	"	
Jay Cooke	136	"	Joel R. Poinsett	24	"	
Salmon P. Chase	34	"	Peters	20	"	
Hiester-Clymer	3	"	Parsons	3	"	
Conarroe	14	"	Pastorius	5	"	
Drinker	95	"	Peale	6	"	
Dickinson	3	"	Pleasants	2	"	
Du Ponceau	21	"	Potts	2	"	
Dupuy	4	"	Rawle	14	"	
Etting	113	"	Shippen	60	"	
Franklin	11	"	Sargent	4	"	
Gratz	104	"	Sergeant	6	"	
Galloway	1	"	Stewardson	7	"	
Gibson	8	"	Stillé	12	"	
Hamilton	4	"	Strettell	7	"	
Humphreys	8	"	Taylor	17	"	
Morris-Hollings-			Charles Thomson	2	"	
worth	400	"	Tilghman	32	"	
Thos. Hutchins	2	"	Tousard	1	"	
Wm. Henry	11	"	James Wilson	11	"	
John Heckewelder	5	"	Anthony Wayne	60	"	
Hand	8	"	Willcox	12	"	
Hopkinson	1	"	Wharton	38	"	
Irvine	15	"	Conrad Weiser	8	"	
Logan	67	"	West	4	"	
Lawrence	4	"	Yeates	50	"	

Of early assessment books of Philadelphia County, giving the names of the landowners, there are five hundred and fifty-two volumes; of the accounts of the early forges and furnaces, showing the beginnings of that great industry so important for Pennsylvania, there are forty volumes; and of Papers of the Revolution, including orderly books at Valley Forge and elsewhere, diaries and journals, there are seven hundred and nineteen volumes. We have the original manuscripts of Proud's History of Pennsylvania, Smith's History of Pennsylvania, Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, Christopher Marshall's Diary, and Pastorius' Laws of Germantown. These facts, incomplete as they are, serve to indicate the wealth of the Society in original papers. When the future Mommsen, Gibbon or Grote of America writes the story of the nation from the great centre of the continent where it originated and whence came the influences which created it, he will here find the sources of his information. This Society through nearly nine decades of earnest labors has fixed the foundations upon which the structure will rest.

*Rarities in
Books of
the Society*

Many of the items specifically referred to by President Pennypacker have been dwelt upon in former chapters in the order of their acquisition: * the first booklet for which Franklin set the type with his own hands—a politico-economic tract by Francis Rawle; the original manuscript of Watson's annals with the author's illustrations; the Logan papers; the Shippen papers; the Maclure collection of French Revolutionary papers; Bradford imprints; the Fahnestock collection of pamphlets; the Penn papers; Keimer and Franklin items; the Bradford Book of Common Prayer; the Cassel collection of Pennsylvania-German publications; the Tilghman papers;

* Volume I, Chapters VII, IX, XI, XVI, XVII, XXIII, XXV, XXVII, XXVIII; Volume II, Chapters V, VII, X, XIV, XVII, XIX.

the Tower collection of colonial laws; the Dreer collection of autographs; the Etting collection of autographs; the Franklin books; the Peters papers; the Pemberton papers; the Poinsett papers; the McKean papers; the Baker collection of Washington portraits; the Buchanan papers; the Wayne papers; the Humphreys papers; the Wilson papers; the Morris-Hollingsworth papers; the Gratz papers.

These, with the references given to the chapters in this history in which they are described, will enable the reader to clothe the bare Pennypacker references with flesh. This will make them real. Their supreme value is that they are the *originals*; positive *sources of knowledge*. There may be several editions of rare books. The later ones may be annotated in addition to being reprints of the original text, and may appeal to some as of superior virtue, because they contain discussions brought down to date. These are primarily for the use of the hack writer, the present day essayist or historian of the compiler type, all of whom know but little of bibliography, and are strangers to the thrills caused by unique copies or first editions. But to the initiated there is a magic in seeing and touching an *original*. To read words that carry the thoughts of Franklin to this day from type set by his own hands, impressed upon paper that he handled as his strong young arms pulled down the lever of his own hand press; to read the letters of Washington as he wrote them in person from the frozen camp at Valley Forge; to handle the letter that John Paul Jones himself wrote to Robert Morris describing at full length the fight between the *Bonhomme Richard* and the *Serapis*; to study the plans of the architects of the Constitution of the United States as reported by James Wilson in his own hand as the work progressed; to trace the building of "Old Ironsides" in the veritable measurements and design-drawings of Joshua Humphreys—the foremost naval constructor of his age; to turn the pages and scan the advertisements and news columns of newspapers more than one hundred and fifty years old—these and similar privileges not only instill reverence for the past, and awaken enthusiasm, but lift the patriotism of reverential students to exalted heights which can never be reached by those who are cold to the spiritual influences ex-

*Value of
Originals*

*Old Books
and Their
Significance*

hailed by the still living memorials of the heroic past. Old books and old manuscripts and letters have in their stains the dried blood of the struggles of their times, an individuality, an edge, a mesh, an allurements all their own. They are not simply curios, enticing to the bibliophile, to the autograph collector, to the lover of direct associations with their authors. They possess in unlimited degree all these qualities, but they possess far more. They are veritable monuments of the past, because authentic and contemporaneous. They supply an uncorrupted text; they settle finally all disputes as to what the author actually wrote; they are expressive of the personal sentiments that inspired their composition; they preserve forms of speech, and reflect character; they attest in solemn form the views of leaders of thought and opinion in the times to which they belonged; they register the ambitions, the rivalries, the follies or the wisdom, the aspirations or the deeds of the past as if falling from the lips or the pens of personal witnesses; they are tinctured with the flavor of individuality; they are pitiless in their exposure of lack of early education, or refute the slanders of the overwise critics of today; they present examples of the arts of printing, paper making, binding, and publishers' activities. They are of the very flesh of history.

*Special
Value of
the Penn
Papers*

*The Traits
of William
Penn as a
Founder of
a State*

Their highest value is in the opportunity they offer to penetrating analysis in recording the rise or fall of intellectual temperature, whether of a man or a period. Take the Penn papers as a single example. Place side by side the various drafts that William Penn attempted of his Frame of Government. View them not as specimens of his handwriting, but as successive proofs of the onward march of his mind. They convince us that he was no dreamer like Harrington or even Locke, but a practical thinker in founding a state. They impress us that his objectives were always definite. He did not grope in search of an abstraction. The latitude and longitude of his thoughts were fixed. His goal was determined in advance of his embarking, and his landing place was not a mere hazard. The Pilgrim fathers, without a charter and with no definite destination, came by chance on Plymouth Rock, and Brewster, Robinson and Winthrop expressed themselves in

the Mayflower agreement in the most general terms. That agreement contained a seminal principle but no chart of organized government. It was not so with Penn. His charter from the crown was discussed clause by clause by himself with the crown officers—the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney General—and the representative of Lord Baltimore. His territorial boundary lines were settled by the Chancellor. Before he sailed he had plotted the site of Philadelphia into lots, with bonus grants of liberty lots in outlying districts. He had secured definite purchasers of city lots. He had agreed in terms upon concessions to first purchasers. His advance agent, John Moll, through a deed from Indian chiefs, had determined his Indian policy nearly two years before his famous treaty under the elm at Shackamaxon. He had published in Holland and along the banks of the Rhine a description of his province of Pennsylvania. He had drafted a full code of laws for the government of the settlers, which was ratified by them upon his landing at Chester. Above all, after repeated drafts and redrafts, he had prepared a fundamental constitution and framework of government, founded upon the assent of free men and had partitioned legislative authority between a council and an assembly. In the preface to his plan he had defined popular government in words never matched in simplicity, cogency and pregnancy of meaning, “Any government is free to the people under it—no matter what its form—where the laws rule and the people are a party to those laws; and more or less than this is tyranny, oligarchy or confusion.” Where, in the literature of statesmanship, whether of that period or long afterwards, can be found more conclusive proof of his right to be regarded in the words of Lord Bacon, as a *Conditor Imperiorum*? These facts are not matters of conjecture or of inference, but are conclusively established by the Penn papers in possession of this Society. We can challenge with safety comparison with any other original establishment in any of the colonies, in testing the breadth, the liberality, the humanity, the far-reaching consequences of the acts, the thoughts and the words of the founder of Pennsylvania.

The estimate of the value of our possessions, placed upon them by President Pennypacker, stands upon indisputable proof.

*The
Dangers of
Private
Ownership
of Papers
of Public
Importance*

Some other thoughts suggest themselves. The preservation of the correspondence of men or women in mass is indispensable to the proper writing of history or biography. If the papers are the accumulations of several generations of a family conspicuous in public affairs, so much the richer and the deeper is the vein. It is a senseless, if not a selfish, proceeding for descendants of a distinguished individual to divide up an ancestor's papers, once intact, and scatter them in the hands of heirs to be neglected in broken and combustible boxes pushed into dark corners of a desk or bookcase, or else placed at the mercy of mice and bugs in damp cellars, finally to be dispersed piece-meal by the auctioneer. The speediest way to smother the reputation of an ancestor, and to cut the roots of a once just family pride is to scatter his or her papers and make it an impracticable task for any biographer to reassemble them. The most progressive of undertakers, or the most diligent of cemetery companies would not encourage, even for sanitary reasons, the carving of a body into bits, and the separate but distant burial of the sections.

*Value to
Authorship
of Collec-
tions of the
Society*

The officers of this Society, as trustees and guardians of its growth and prosperity, are well aware that they must rely on the public spirit and liberality of those still in possession of papers of historical significance. With but few exceptions of importance, the Society has *bought* but little. Its means have always been insufficient. The great mass of the manuscript and documentary possessions of the Society have been *given* or *bequeathed* to it, a heavy percentage having been contributed by those who were not even members of the Society. A glance at President Pennypacker's enumeration, a few pages back, is convincing proof of this. Without the Penn and Logan papers, and the Dickinson and Norris papers, Dr. Stillé could never have written his *Life and Times of John Dickinson*; without the Wayne papers, he never could have given us the life of Anthony Wayne; without the Morris papers, Dr. Oberholtzer would not have been satisfied to publish his life of Robert Morris; without the Shippen and Yeates papers, Winthrop Sargent could never have written his life of Major André; without the maps, the diaries and the letters of Revolutionary officers, the matchless oration of Henry Armitt Brown at

Valley Forge would have lacked the life and color of reality; without the Penn papers, Dr. Shepherd could never have prepared his *History of Proprietary Government in Pennsylvania*; without the aid of the same papers Albert Cook Myers would not have toiled upon his monumental but still unfinished task; without the Wilson papers, Burton Alva Konkle would have been unable to complete his manuscript of the life and works of James Wilson. And there are lives yet to be written or to be considerably recast. Full justice must be done to the memories of James Buchanan, of Salmon P. Chase, and of Jay Cooke. Without a close study of the material in the possession of the Society, the task would be futile. The lives of Joshua Humphreys and of Levi Hollingsworth are yet to be written, but the material is at hand. Even the most recent biographer of Franklin found new matter in the collections of this Society, and the late Albert J. Beveridge—the author of the completest life of John Marshall—while at work upon a life of Lincoln found what he called “source material still untouched” in the midst of *Lincolnia* which we owe to the generous gifts of the late William Potter and William H. Lambert.

The more than fifty thousand printed pages of our memoirs, bulletins, collections, and contributions to *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* have been drawn from our own sources. The state librarians of sister states have supplied gaps in their state publications from our stores; innumerable queries and doubts have been met by answers and replies, published in our *Magazine*, which like opened windows have given light and air to those half stifled in the darkness of research. The work cannot stop, but must be carried on. History has no closed season. Each epoch must supply material, and it is the high privilege as well as chartered duty of this Society to assemble material before it is too late to rescue it from the devouring teeth of time. To the receptive reader no further illustrations of these lines of thought are necessary; to the reader uninformed as to the manner in which the collections of the Society have grown and are growing, and have been of service to historic truth, the preceding pages may be instructive. Let both classes ask themselves the question:

*Drafts on
Collections
of the
Society*

*Aid that
can Still be
Rendered*

"What can we do to carry out the purposes of the Society under its charter, and uphold the hands of officers who are but the present day administrators of a public and patriotic trust established more than one hundred years ago by the founders?"

In addition to books, newspapers, pamphlets and manuscripts and thousands upon tens of thousands of autograph letters and documents, there were pictures, portraits, busts, miniatures, curios, and personal memorabilia to be arranged in the new Hall. The spirit which had sustained each prior removal into enlarged quarters was fully awake, spurred into energetic action by a just pride in the completion of a safe, adequate and capacious building of noble proportions and impressive vistas. The first matter in order was to designate the rooms.

*Designa-
tions of
Rooms in
the New
Hall*

At the meeting of the Council, held March 23, 1908, it was

Resolved: That the following designations shall be given the rooms of the new buildings of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

First Floor:

1. The large room opposite the main entrance to the building shall be called "The Reading Room for the Public."
2. The room back of the main staircase, at the North East corner of the building shall be known as "The Librarian's Room. . . ."
3. The large room with gallery West of "The Reading Room for the Public" shall be called "The Assembly Hall."
4. The room West of the Assembly Hall shall be called "The Gilpin Room."
5. The room South of the Assembly Hall shall be called "Stillé Hall," in memory of Charles J. Stillé, formerly President and liberal benefactor of the Society.

Second Floor:

1. The room over the Librarian's Room at the North East Corner of the building shall be known as "The Officers' Room."
2. The front room under the portico facing Locust Street shall be known as "The Council Room."
3. The large room fronting on Thirteenth Street shall be known as "The Governor's Hall. . . ."
4. The South room shall be known as "The Manuscript Reading Room."
5. The room at the North West corner of the building facing Locust Street shall be known as "The Manuscript Room."

Third Floor:

1. The room over the Assembly Hall shall be known as "The Newspaper Room."
2. The small room West of the Newspaper Room shall be called "The Undeveloped Manuscript Room."
3. The large room to the South of the Newspaper and Undeveloped Manuscript Rooms shall be known as "The Manuscript Work Room." *

At the same time it was resolved that the only room to be opened to the public as a reading room was the one so marked, except that in case of overcrowding readers might be permitted to use the Assembly Hall. In visiting other parts of the building persons not members of the Society must be accompanied by one of the officials or employees of the Society.† It was also resolved that it was the sense of the Council that the use of the building should not be granted to any except to historical or analogous societies.‡ These restrictions were sub-

* Minutes of the Council, March 23, 1908.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Ibid.*

sequently somewhat relaxed by granting privileges for addresses before various bodies at the discretion of the Committee on Hall and Buildings.*

*Restoration
of Pictures*

The next matter claiming attention was the cleaning and restoration of the paintings owned by the Society. At no previous time, so far as the minutes disclose, had the matter of the preservation of portraits aroused the solicitude of the Council. The damage wrought by time, exposure, neglect and the moisture from recently plastered walls threatened serious injury. It was a happy circumstance that the chairman of the fireproof building committee and of the Committee on Hall and Buildings was the president of The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and his practiced eye perceived the necessity

*Activities
of John F.
Lewis*

for prompt action. At a meeting of the Council on February 26, 1906, he presented an elaborate report urging that the preservation of the portraits was of equal importance with that of books and manuscripts and in some instances more so. He specified the necessity of cleaning, varnishing, repairing, re-backing and glazing to protect them from smoke and dirt. He suggested that there should be a register of paintings with full details.† Full compliance was delayed by various changes in the equipment of the rooms. At last, he consulted with the expert, now world-famous, Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, who made a study of the condition of the pictures. In a letter, addressed to Mr. John F. Lewis, dated March 16, 1908, he reported: "The Historical Society has probably the finest

*Suggestions
of Dr.
Rosenbach*

and most representative collection of portraits of the American School and some effort should be made *at once* to rescue them from the ravages of time and weather. The great masterpiece of Benjamin West, 'William Hamilton of the Woodlands and his Niece, Mrs. Lyle'—perhaps the finest example of Colonial portraiture in America—is sadly in need of attention, and this is only one of many. . . .

We cannot urge this matter too strongly, especially in view of the approaching celebration of the Founding of the City, when many visitors will view the Society's collections.

* *Ibid.*, May 3, 1909; May 31, 1910; Dec. 28, 1910.

† Minutes of the Council, February 26, 1906.

Above all it is in the interest of the preservation of these great monuments of our early art, pictures of inestimable value and beauty, that this work should be started at once." *

No time was lost. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Browne were appointed as a committee to have the work done; Dr. Rosenbach was entrusted with its execution, and in less than five months, the report was made that a considerable portion of cleaning, restretching, rebacking, varnishing, glazing, and the regilding of frames had been completed.† The cost to date was slightly in excess of \$2,300. By January, 1909, Dr. Rosenbach reported that 310 paintings had been cleaned, glazed and varnished, of which 13 had been relined, 116 had been varnished, some of them from 3 to 8 times, 176 had needed but 2 coats, and 76 had received additional attention in the repairing of holes, relining and restretching. The most delicate varnish and the finest quality of French glass had been used, and the frames were kept from the glass by special linings. They were then sealed and taped in the rear so as to prevent dust from reaching the surface.‡ These are not trivial details, but are cited to indicate the conscientious care bestowed by Mr. Lewis and his coadjutors, William H. Lambert and Charles Morton Smith, of the committee on hall and buildings, and of William Brooke Rawle, Simon Gratz, and Edward S. Sayres, of the committee on library and collections, upon the preservation of the artistic treasures of the Society.

*Completion
of Restora-
tion of
Pictures*

The arrangement and hanging of these pictures was a task of magnitude, requiring judgment in their distribution among the rooms. Mr. Lewis, whose report of February 26, 1906, had first called attention to the condition of the pictures, moved in December, 1907,§ now that restored pictures were being delivered as the work progressed, that the committee on hanging pictures consist of the chairman of the library committee, Mr. Rawle; the librarian, Dr. Jordan; and the curator, Dr. Keen. His motion was not seconded, but on motion of Mr. Rawle, Mr. Lewis was appointed a committee of one to hang the

* *Ibid.*, March 28, 1908.

† Minutes of the Council, April 27, 1908; October 26, 1908.

‡ Minutes of the Council, February 23, 1909.

§ *Ibid.*, December 23, 1907.

pictures, with power to act, seeking the assistance of other members as desired.* In February, 1908, Mr. Lewis reported the execution of the following scheme: portraits of officers, presidents, and councillors, had been hung in the Council or Officers' Room; those of the governors of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania had been hung in Governors' Hall; those of provincial governors in the second story hallway at the head of the main stairs. The Assembly Hall had been confined largely to portraits of prominent Pennsylvanians, connected with the early history of the state, being of special value or rarity; Stillé Hall contained, in separate breasts, the original Washington portraits, the Hopkinson Collection, the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Gilpin. The portraits deposited by the Colonization Society were placed together on the third floor; the public reading room was adorned with miscellaneous portraits, selected because they were well painted and of persons prominently identified with the history of the state. Along the halls of the stairways, and at convenient landing places were hung various framed engravings and framed manuscripts. The report was adopted by the Council, with expressions of approval and of appreciation of the labors of Mr. Lewis.†

Time and numerous subsequent accessions have varied these arrangements in important instances and details—the main features being preserved, in Governors' Hall, the public reading room, and Assembly Hall.

As the reader would doubtless like to have a descriptive summary of the paintings and other objects of interest belonging to the Society, so as to enable him to judge of the extent of their value in illustrating the literary treasures which have been reviewed, the writer will attempt the task according to a classification of his own, based strictly on historical and chronological divisions, covering all of the acquisitions of the Society to date, without restricting it to what were owned at the time of the Pennypacker administration.

It will be recalled, that, in 1872, during the administration of Mr. Wallace, a printed catalogue of sixty-eight pages had

* Minutes of the Council, December 23, 1907.

† *Ibid.*, February 24, 1908.

been issued, and some of its leading items have been noticed in our text.* No subsequent catalogue has ever been printed, although the matter was twice directed to be attended to by the librarian, at the instance of Councillor Edward S. Sayres.† The inattention was doubtless due to the advanced years and ill health of the librarian. Fortunately, a complete card catalogue exists, in substance an unbound register, embracing eight hundred and seventy-six items, all of which the writer has personally examined. From this material, confirmed by the accession books, and a personal examination of the leading pictures and objects in place, the following sketch has been prepared. No account will be taken of engravings or prints, which run far in excess of two hundred and seventy-five thousand.

*Card Cata-
logue of
Pictures
in Oil*

* *Ante*, Vol. I.

† Minutes of the Council, September 23, 1912; Nov. 24, 1913.

CHAPTER XIII

Administration of Samuel W. Pennypacker

The Collections of the Society—Swedish Portraits—Penn Portraits—Indian Chiefs—Deputy Governors—Men of Colonial Days—Originals by Benjamin West—Men of Science—Presidents of the Supreme Executive Council—Soldiers of the Revolution—French Officers—German Officers—Officers of Continental Navy—Members of the Continental Congress—Chaplains—Framers of the Constitution of the United States—Governors of Pennsylvania Under All Constitutions—Naval Battles of War of 1812—Officers of the Mexican War—The Civil War—Historic Buildings and Scenes—Curios

*Art as an
Aid of
History*

THE value of the art of painting as an indispensable aid to the study or the writing of history is very generally acknowledged. The illustrations in a book, if judiciously selected and properly placed—a matter not always attended to—illuminate a printed text. Whether they be portraits or representations of famous events, it cannot be denied that, if faithful and not imaginative, they are of real assistance in the comprehension of a character or of a crisis. They not merely gratify the eye, but they instruct the mind. If they be *originals* they possess a historic value quite equal to that of original documents for they embody the details of feature, form, expression, and peculiarities of dress and fashion. If they be well executed copies—it being impossible in most cases to secure the originals—they serve a useful purpose, none the less useful because they are reproductions. Our debt to the artists has been already dwelt upon.*

*Classification of the
Collections*

With the thought in mind that the collections of this Society, rich as they are in gems of art, are not intended to compete with art galleries, nor to display, primarily, the styles of great painters, but to illustrate history by preserving the authentic features of leading men and women of successive epochs, let their value to the end in view be tested in these pages by grouping them into periods following the lines of our chronological development as a colony, as a state and

* *Ante*, Vol. I, Chapter II.

as a nation. It will be found that each period is more or less satisfactorily illustrated.

The Dutch periods from 1609-1623 to 1638 touch Pennsylvania but remotely. The Dutch were never settlers or colonizers on the shores of the Delaware, they were post traders. Of these periods there are no pictures in oil.

*Dutch
Period*

The Swedes, from 1638 to 1655, were the first to attempt the role of colonizers, and they left a lasting impression. Their earliest efforts to establish "New Sweden" were under the auspices of Gustavus Adolphus and of his successor, Queen Christina, and her great chancellor, Oxenstierna. We have a large portrait in oil of the Swedish king, presented to us by Olof Wyjke, by Frid after the original of Johan Bokhard in the National Museum in Stockholm, and also an exquisite miniature in water colors by Madame Elise Arnberg. We have a large portrait in oil of the queen, by Madame Arnberg after the original by Beck in the National Museum at Stockholm; and of the chancellor, a large oil portrait copied by Frid, and presented by Olof Wyjke; also a miniature in water colors by Madame Arnberg. We have a portrait in oil by Christian Schuessele after the original in Trinity Church, Wilmington, Delaware, of the Reverend Israel Acrelius, the historian of "New Sweden," whose work as translated by the Reverend William M. Reynolds forms Volume XI of the *Memoirs* of this Society. We can display, as an *original manuscript* of those days, a patent from Queen Christina to Captain Hans Amundsen Besk, dated at Stockholm, August 20, 1653, granting land in New Sweden, extending to Upland Kyll.*

*The
Swedish
Portraits
and Relics*

The opening of the colonial period belongs to the Penns. Of Admiral Penn, the father of the founder of Pennsylvania—whose notable victory over the Dutch is recited in the charter of Charles II to William Penn as the moving consideration of the grant—we have a portrait in oil. We have also two large copies in oil of the same portrait, one presented by John R. Crosky, the other by Ferdinand J. Dreer, and also an exquisite miniature, purchased by the library fund. We have also a miniature of Margaret Jasper, Lady Penn, the mother of the founder, purchased by the library fund.

*The Penn
Portraits
and Relics*

* For our Swedish portraits, Vol. II, Chapter VII.

Of William Penn, we have the famous "Armor Portrait," so called because Penn, at the age of twenty-two, is depicted in armor, with the unquaker-like inscription *Pax quaeritur Bello*. This picture was presented to us in 1833, by Granville Penn, a grandson of William Penn and is described by him as "a very perfect picture." The doubts of Sydney George Fisher as to its authenticity have been already discussed and disposed of.* We have also a crayon drawing of William Penn by William Hunt, from this picture. We have also a small portrait in oil of Hannah Callowhill, the second wife of William Penn.

Portraits of John, Thomas, and Richard Penn Of the *sons of Penn*, by Hannah, his second wife, there are portraits in oil of John, Thomas and Richard. That of John was presented to the Society by James R. Lambdin, who copied it from the original in the possession of Richard Penn Lardner, who obtained it because of the family connection with the Penns. Of Thomas, there is a copy in oil from the original in possession of William Dugald Stuart, of Tempsford Hall, England, whose mother was a descendant of Thomas Penn. This copy was purchased by the Society. Of Richard, there is a copy in oil by Lambdin after the original by Richard Wilson, painted in 1751, and now in the possession of J. L. Lardner. It is the gift of the copyist. The original was the gift of Richard Penn to his brother-in-law, Lyndford Lardner, the grandfather of the owner. Of John Penn, the son of Thomas and Lady Juliana Penn, there is a copy in oil by Lambdin after the original by Robert Edge Pine, the gift of the copyist. The original was presented by John Penn, the younger, to his friend Edmund Physick, whose descendants permitted Lambdin to make the copy. Of Granville Penn, a son of Thomas Penn, the generous donor of the "Armor Portrait," there is a life size portrait in oil by R. McInnes, purchased by the Society. Its imposing size and the close relations of the subject to the Society as an early benefactor, justify its

* *Ante*, Vol. I, Chapter IX. For a criticism of the portraits of Penn by Roger Fry, a professional artist and lecturer of the University of Cambridge, see *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XIX, 270-71.

place at the head of the grand staircase of the new Hall of the Society.*

Of authentic relics of William Penn, we have his Bible, with his bookplate and arms, 1703, presented by the contributors to the purchase of the Penn papers; † the ring worn by Penn and containing his hair, presented by Granville Penn; ‡ the blue sash, worn by Penn during his treaty with the Indians; § the wampum belt, || presented by John Granville Penn, a great grandson; the shaving basin and ewer, engraved with the arms of Penn, ¶ presented by Thomas I. Wharton; and the key to a bookcase belonging to Penn, which was worn on a ring attached to his watch chain.** Of the Indian deed to Penn †† and of the acquisition of the Penn papers ‡‡ we have already written. Of the grave of William Penn at Jordans Meeting House, we have an admirable original painting in oil by Henry Francis Decort, of Antwerp, presented by Granville Penn, whose letter states that it had been painted for his "late brother." §§ Of Penn's cottage in Letitia Court, we have a painting in oil by Frank L. Vinton, presented by E. S. Chormann; of the treaty with the Indians we have an oil copy of the picture by Benjamin West, presented by John W. Wright.

*Relics of
William
Penn*

There seemed to be no limit to the interest of Granville Penn in the Society. To his further generosity, in 1834, we owe two portraits in oil, painted by Gustavus Hesselius, |||| of

*Portraits
of Indian
Chiefs*

* See "Granville Penn as a Scholar," by Albert J. Edmunds, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XIX, 119. For the "Family of Penn," see articles by Howard M. Jenkins, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XX, XXI, XXII.

† Catalogue of 1872.

‡ *Ante*, Vol. I, Chapter IX. See letter of presentation of Sept. 24, 1834.

§ *Ibid.*, Chapter IX.

|| *Ibid.*, Chapter XVII.

¶ Catalogue of 1872, p. 58.

** *Ibid.*, p. 32.

†† *Ante*, Vol. I, Chapter XXIII.

‡‡ Vol. I, Chapter XXVII.

§§ See catalogue of 1872, p. 37. See also, for the letter, *ante*, Vol. I, Chapter IX.

|||| Hesselius was the earliest painter and organ builder in America. See *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXIX, 129.

the Indian Chiefs Lapowinsa and Tishcohan.* To John Neagle we owe as gifts portraits in oil, painted by himself, of the Indian Chief "Bravest of the Braves" and of "Big Kansas" or "Caussetongua," and of "Sharitarisshe," Chief of the Pawnees. To these were added, through purchases by the Society, "Indian Squaw" and "Red Jacket," both attributed to Neagle.

The Colonial Period:

The deputy governors of Pennsylvania under the proprietorship of the Penns rank next in order. Of the first eight there are no pictures in oil. Of engravings we have specimens of all that exist. Of *Sir William Keith*, in office from 1717 to 1726, popular with the people yet covetous of power, jealous of Secretary Logan and shabby in his treatment of the lad Franklin, there are: a portrait in oil by J. Harrison Lambdin after a sketch in pencil by John Watson, the gift of the copyist; the original sketch of Watson, framed with one of Lady Keith, presented by William A. Whitehead; and a miniature, the gift of the same donor. Of *Patrick Gordon*—in office from 1726 to 1736—a judicious and generally successful deputy of the proprietaries, we have a portrait in oil from the brush of Gustavus Hesselius, or possibly of Feke, both of whom were in Pennsylvania at the time, presented in 1834 by Granville Penn, who never wearied of effort to encourage this Society, young and struggling as it then was.† There is also a copy in oil by J. Augustus Beck, presented by William H. Jordan. Of the renowned *James Logan*, who from Secretary of the Province became President of the Council from 1736 to 1738, there is a copy in oil by William Cogswell, from an original in the possession of the Logan family, by an artist not known, presented by members of the Society. Of *James Hamilton*—twice in office, from 1748 to 1754, and again from 1759 to 1763—there is a copy in oil by William Cogswell after the original by Benjamin West. The Society is indebted for this to the generosity of twenty-seven members. There is also an-

* See catalogue of 1872, pp. 19-20.

† See *ante*, Vol. I, Chapter IX.

other copy in oil by J. Augustus Beck, presented by William H. Jordan. Of *John Penn*, deputy governor from 1763–1771, *John Penn* and also from 1773–1776, son of Thomas and Lady Juliana Penn, we have the copy of the Pine picture, already noticed. Of *Richard Penn*, the brother of John, and whose term—*Richard Penn* 1771 to 1773—was wedged between the terms of John, we have nothing in oil.

During the proprietary days, there were men more conspicuously engaged in the affairs of the province than the deputy governors themselves, men whose memories we would not willingly let die. Unfortunately, of David Lloyd—the great commoner—there is no portrait, unless, as conjectured recently by Burton Alva Konkle, one of the figures in Benjamin West's painting of the treaty with the Indians is meant to represent him. If this be so, it is an anachronism equal to the corpulence of Penn, the strictness of his Quaker garb, and the absence of the blue sash. *Eminent Public Men of Colonial Days*

The foremost lawyer of his day was *Andrew Hamilton*, attorney general, speaker of the assembly, architect of the State House, and the renowned defender of John Peter Zenger, the very first advocate in all America and England to win against a hostile court a verdict in favor of the liberty of the press.* The original portrait of Hamilton by an artist unknown had been destroyed. Fortunately a copy had been previously made by Wertmuller, which at last came into the possession of Henry Becket, who permitted William Cogswell to make the copy in the ownership of this Society, acquired through the liberality of the same gentlemen who purchased the James Hamilton portrait.† *Andrew Hamilton*

Next to Andrew Hamilton in political prominence stood *Isaac Norris* "the Speaker."‡ Of him there existed an original portrait which had been badly damaged by a coat of varnish while in the possession of John Dickinson Logan. A. Sidney Logan had the picture restored, and permitted Wil- *Isaac Norris, "The Speaker"*

* See *ante*, Vol. I, Chapter XXIV; and also see Vol. II, Chapters VII and XIV.

† See catalogue of 1872, p. 47.

‡ For sketch, see Vol. I.

liam Cogswell to make the copy now owned by this Society and presented by John Jordan, Jr.

Franklin The portrait of *Benjamin Franklin* is one of the most important of originals in existence. It was painted in oil by Charles Willson Peale, and presented by James T. Barclay.

Peters That of the *Reverend Richard Peters*, an associate of Franklin in the Albany Convention, is a copy in oil by Miss Crawford, presented by Mrs. John W. Field. Of the great painter,

West *Benjamin West*, we have Marchant's copy of the life portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, acquired by the trustees of the Gilpin Library. There is also a copy with the cypher C. G., purchased and presented by nine members of the Society.*

Paintings by West From the brush of West, the Quaker lad who went from a farmhouse in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, to London to adorn Windsor Castle with the fruits of his genius and to become the president of the Royal Academy as the immediate successor of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and who was also in later

George III and Queen Charlotte life the teacher of Gilbert Stuart and Washington Allston, we have the original studies in oil, well finished, of his Windsor portraits of George III and of Queen Charlotte, acquired by the trustees of the Gilpin Library; an original in oil of the

Rev. William Smith, D.D. famous educator and long time rival of Franklin, the *Reverend William Smith, D.D.*, first provost of the University of Pennsylvania, presented by his grandson, Horace W. Smith;

William and Ann Henry West's portraits in oil of *William Henry* and his wife *Ann*, ancestors of our munificent benefactor John Jordan, Jr., presented by the members of the Jordan family; of *Mrs. Thomas*

Mrs. Thomas Hopkinson *Hopkinson* (Mary Johnson) the wife of Franklin's rival in electricity, presented by her great-grandson, Oliver Hopkinson; of *Jane Galloway Shippen*, in oil, the bequest of Elizabeth S. Shippen. To crown this constellation of West originals

Jane Galloway Shippen —in number and lustre equal to the Pleiades—we have the

William Hamilton and Miss Lyle life-size portraits, in a single picture, of *William Hamilton and his niece, Miss Lyle*, presented by Charles Kuhn, the members of the Kuhn and Hamilton families generously acceding to the gift. This noble picture, above the fireplace in the As-

* For its history, see catalogue of 1872, p. 48.

sembly Hall of the Society, never fails to awaken the admiration of members and visitors alike.*

Of the work of early painters in Pennsylvania, we have, in addition to the portraits of the Indian chiefs by Hesselius or Feke, already mentioned, indisputable specimens of the work of each: of *Gustavus Hesselius and his wife Lydia* there are portraits in oil painted by Hesselius, presented by Charles Hare Hutchinson; and of the work of Feke a portrait of *William Plumstead*, a mayor, councilman and alderman of Philadelphia before and during the days of the Stamp Act, bequeathed to the Society by Miss Helen R. Scheetz.

Men of science, of medicine, the law and the church of colonial days are represented in the collection. There is a portrait of *William Bartram*, the botanist, in oil copied by James B. Sword from an original by Charles Willson Peale, presented by John Jordan, Jr.; one of *Dr. William Shippen*, the elder, in India ink by Mrs. Francis B. Peirce, presented by Roberdeau Buchanan; one of *Dr. William Shippen, Jr.*, in oil after Gilbert Stuart, presented by Dr. Joseph Carson; one of the *Hon. John Joseph Henry*, and one of the *Hon. William Henry*, both in oil by Benjamin West Henry, presented by Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith; one of the Reverend *John Heckewelder*, the Indian missionary, whose important work, *The History, Manners, and Customs of the Indian Nations Who Once Inhabited Pennsylvania*, forms Volume XII of the *Memoirs* of this Society. It is a copy in oil by William Cogswell of the original in the possession of the American Philosophical Society, the gift of the artist; there is one in oil of *Colonel Joseph Shippen*, said to be copied from the original by Benjamin West by Miss Mary Peale, bequeathed to the Society by Elizabeth S. Shippen; there is a pencil sketch and also a water color of *David Zeisberger* preaching to the Indians by Christian Schuessele, the first purchased by the library fund,

*Gustavus
Hesselius
and Lydia
Hesselius*

*William
Plumstead*

*Men of
Science*

*William
Bartram*

*William
Shippen,
M.D.*

*William
Shippen, Jr.*

*John Jos.
Henry*

Wm. Henry

*John Hecke-
welder*

*Col. Joseph
Shippen*

*David
Zeisberger*

* "The Life and Works of Benjamin West," by Hampton L. Carson, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLV, 301; "Benjamin West's Family," by Charles Henry Hart, *ibid.*, XXXII, 1; "The West Collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania," *ibid.*, XXXV, 152.

the second presented by John Jordan, Jr. The colonial period closes with an oil portrait, artist unknown, of *Thomas Foxcroft*, the last colonial postmaster general in Pennsylvania, purchased by the Society at the instance of the discriminating Charles R. Hildeburn.

The Revolutionary Period:

The Presidents of the Supreme Executive Council When the revolutionary body in Pennsylvania, known as the provincial convention, acting on the suggestion of the Continental Congress, framed the constitution of September 28, 1776, they vested the executive power in a supreme executive council consisting of twelve members, and legislative power in an assembly consisting, according to a conceit of Franklin, of but a single chamber. The president of the supreme council supplanted in the public eye the deputy governor of the days of the Penns. The first president was *Thomas Wharton, Jr.*, chosen by the joint action of the council and the assembly for three years. He served from March 5, 1777, until his sudden death on May 23, 1778. It was a trying period, covering the days of Brandywine, Paoli, the British occupation of Philadelphia, the glorious defence of Fort Mifflin, the Battle of Germantown, the winter at Valley Forge, and the announcement of the French alliance. He was the grandfather of Thomas I. Wharton, one of the founders of this Society.* His portrait in oil, presented by the copyist, is a copy of the original by Charles Willson Peale which is now in the possession of Fishbourne Wharton.

The successor of Mr. Wharton was the vice-president, *George Bryan*, the author of the Act of March 1, 1780, abolishing slavery, and for eleven years an associate member of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. His service was brief, May 23 to December, 1778. His portrait in oil is a copy, by J. Augustus Beck, of a drawing in the family, presented by *Joseph Reed* William H. Jordan. The third president was *Joseph Reed*, of whom we have given an extended account.† His service was from December, 1778 to October, 1781. His portrait is an original in oil by Charles Willson Peale, presented by William

* For sketch of Wharton, Vol. I of this *History*, Chapter V.

† Volume I of this *History*, Chapter XV.

Kalendarium Pennsilvaniense,
OR,
America's Messinger.
BEING AN
ALMANACK
For the Year of Grace, 1686.

Wherein is contained both the English & Forreign Account. the Motions of the Planets through the Signs, with the Luminaries, Conjunctions, Aspects, Eclipses; the rising, southing and setting of the Moon, with the time when she passeth by, or is with the most eminent fixed Stars: Sun rising and setting and the time of High-Water at the City of Philadelphia, &c.

With Chronologies, and many other Notes, Rules, and Tables, very fitting for every man to know & have; all which is accomodated to the Longitude of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Latitude of 40 Degr. north, with a Table of Houses for the same, which may indifferently serve New-England, New York, East & West Jersey, Maryland, and most parts of Virginia.

By *SAMUEL ATKINS.*
Student in the Mathamaticks and Astrology.

And the Stars in their Courses fought against Sefera, Judg. 5. 29.

Printed and Sold by *William Bradford*, sold also by the Author and *H. Murrey* in Philadelphia, and
Philip Richards in New-York; 1685.

The First Book Printed in Pennsylvania
One of two known copies, each with a unique imprint

B. Reed, of whom we have written at length as one of the foremost of our members.* There is also an oil portrait by James Peale, presented by Mrs. William Reed, and a copy of the elder Peale's picture, in oil by J. Augustus Beck, presented by William H. Jordan. The fourth president was *William Moore*, serving from November, 1781 to October, 1782, his retirement being due to the expiration of his three year term as a councillor, and his ineligibility to re-election under the constitution. The portrait we have is a copy in oil by James R. Lambdin after the original by Charles Willson Peale, the gift of the copyist. Then came *John Dickinson*, restored to office and to public favor, serving from November, 1782 to October, 1785. We need not remind the reader of Dr. Stillé's life of Dickinson.† Of Dickinson we have two pictures, the first a copy in oil, by William Cogswell, of the original by Charles Willson Peale, presented by John Jordan, Jr.; the second, the splendid original—the masterpiece of the elder Peale, recently presented to the Society by the estate of A. Sidney Logan, accompanied by its companion piece, a portrait of Mrs. Dickinson, who was the only daughter of Isaac Norris, the Speaker.‡ The portraits of presidents is closed with that of *Franklin* by Charles Willson Peale, already noted.§ To this we add a copy after Benjamin West, presented by Charles Hare Hutchinson and a copy of a pastel by Greuze, presented by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.

Military Characters in the Revolution:

In portraits of *Washington*, the Society is rich. In oils, we have the following: the original study by Charles Willson Peale of his portrait painted in 1772 in the uniform of a colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment of Virginia colonial militia—the first of all known pictures of Washington to have been painted by any one from life, presented by our fellow member, Charles S. Ogden; || a second, from life by Charles

* *Ibid.*, Vol. I, Chapter XV.

† *Ibid.*, Vol. II, Chapter IV.

‡ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, Chapter XVIII.

§ See above.

|| For full account, see Vol. II, Chapter V.

Willson Peale, purchased by the Society; a third, from life, by Charles Willson Peale, presented by members of the Council of the Society; an original by Gilbert Stuart, presented by Francis R. Wharton; an original by Joseph Wright, presented by Oliver Hopkinson; an original by Adolph Ulric Wertmuller, presented by eighteen members of the Society; an original miniature by James Peale, done in 1782, presented by the Washington Grays;* a life-size copy of Stuart's full length portrait, purchased by the Society; a copy by Thomas Sully after the Gilbert Stuart in the possession of Wesley P. Hunt, presented by Thomas Sully; a copy attributed to Bass Otis, presented by the estate of M. Louise Delavan; a copy by Charles Peale Polk after Charles Willson Peale, presented by twenty-five members; another copy by Charles Peale Polk, after Rembrandt Peale, purchased by the Society; a copy by Rembrandt Peale after Charles Willson Peale's portrait of *Martha Washington*, presented by Frank Haseltine. We add a pencil sketch by Charles Willson Peale of George Washington, dated in 1787, presented by twenty-four members of the Society. For engraved portraits of Washington we must refer the reader to the Baker collection.†

Of major generals of the highest distinction serving in the Revolution we have portraits of several: that of *Henry Knox* is a copy by James B. Sword after Charles Willson Peale, presented by John Jordan, Jr.; of *Anthony Wayne*, we have three, an original, painted in 1796, by J. P. Henri Elouis, presented by Mrs. Joseph W. Drexel;‡ a copy after Trumbull, small in size, copyist unknown; and a large copy in oil, by P. F. Rothermel after Trumbull, presented by the copyist; of *William Moultrie*, a copy by James B. Sword after Charles Willson Peale, presented by John Jordan, Jr.; of the ill-fated *Arthur St. Clair* by Sword after C. W. Peale, presented by the copyist. Of *Thomas Mifflin*, we have an original variously attributed to Benjamin West and John Singleton Copley, the

* Catalogue of 1872, p. 35.

† Volume II, Chapter XIV.

‡ Described by Chas. H. Hart, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXV,

bequest of William Mifflin; of *Thomas Mifflin* and *Sarah Morris*, his wife, an original double-portrait by Copley, the bequest of Esther F. Wistar, a copy after Gilbert Stuart by James R. Lambdin, the gift of the copyist; and another copy by Emanuel Leutze, presented by Mrs. H. C. Wood.

Of brigadier generals of the Pennsylvania Line, we have a copy of a portrait of *John Cadwalader*—who fought a duel with Conway because of the latter's strictures upon Washington, and who fought at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth—by Edward Bowers after Charles Willson Peale, the gift of the copyist; of *Edward Hand*, artist unknown, donor unidentified; of *William Irvine*, a copy after Robert Edge Pine, presented by Dr. Wm. A. Irvine.

Our French allies are well represented. Thirteen members of the Society purchased from the collection of Edward Bidle, in 1859, the portrait of Charles Armand Tufin, the Marquis de la Rouerie who served as a brigadier general in the Continental army. He was intimate with the Craig family, of Andalusia, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and after his return to France, sent them this portrait. Though the artist is unknown, the authenticity of the picture is established.* Of *Lafayette*, we have the original in oil by Thomas Sully, presented by the Colonization Society,† and a second portrait, presented by John William Wallace. Of *Rochambeau*, we possess a copy made for Thomas Balch by Anna Lea Merritt from the original at Versailles, presented by Edwin Swift Balch and Thomas Willing Balch.

Of German officers, we have *De Kalb*, artist unknown, but purchased in Paris by Thomas Balch, and presented by his widow in 1872. Of *Steuben* we have a copy in oil from the original presented by Baron Steuben to Judge Richard Peters, and presented to the Society by Mrs. John W. Field; also an original in oil by Charles Willson Peale, presented by members of the Council of the Society.

Nor is the Revolutionary navy without its Philadelphia representative. The late Judge Craig Biddle possessed the original by Charles Willson Peale of the heroic *Nicholas Bid-*

*Thomas
Mifflin*

*John
Cadwalader*

*Edward
Hand*

*William
Irvine*

*French
Officers*

*Armand,
Marquis de
la Rouerie*

Lafayette

Rochambeau

De Kalb

Steuben

*The Conti-
nental Navy*

* Catalogue of 1872, p. 37.

† See Volume II, Chapter X.

Nicholas Biddle *dle*, a native son of Philadelphia, who resigned his commission as a midshipman in the British navy at the outbreak of the Revolution to become the commander of the *Randolph*, the first of the 32 gun frigates ordered by the Continental Congress. On March 7, 1777, he fought against vast odds the British ship *Yarmouth* of 74 guns, and managed to pour into his adversary four broadsides to one. During the engagement Biddle was wounded and while his shattered thigh was being dressed on the open deck, the *Randolph* blew up, with the loss of all on board,* except one or two seamen saved by the *Yarmouth*, whose commander, Captain Vincent, declared: "The temerity of Captain Biddle in thus engaging a ship so much superior to his own deserved a better fate." † A copy of the Peale original was made by Christian Schuessele and presented to the Society in 1859.

Members of the Continental Congress Of the members of the Continental Congress, we have several important originals, and some interesting copies. An original group picture of the voting of the Declaration of Independence by Robert Edge Pine finished by Savage has already been described.‡ Of *Charles Carroll*, we have Sully's original in oil, presented by the Colonization Society; § a miniature, by Sully, of *Cyrus Griffin*, presented by Mrs. L. M. S. Leyburn; of *Francis Hopkinson*, an original by Robert Edge Pine. Of *Arthur Lee*, whose disagreements with Franklin and Silas Deane, while a commissioner at the court of France have clouded his reputation, we have a miniature by William Russell Birch, presented by Dr. William Pepper, the renowned physician and energetic provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Of *Thomas McKean*, chief justice of Pennsylvania, governor of Delaware and president of the Continental Congress, there is a copy by James R. Lambdin after the original by Gilbert Stuart in the possession of Commodore McKean. This portrait was the gift of the copyist. The McKean

* Catalogue 1872, p. 42. See also "Selected List of Naval Matter in the library of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania," by Albert J. Edmunds, in *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXVII, 63.

† Maclay's *History of the United States Navy*, I, 84.

‡ Volume II, Chapter VIII.

§ *Ibid.*, Volume II, Chapter X.

letter as to the Declaration of Independence has been noted.* The Morris group of portraits, already described as presented by Miss Elizabeth Nixon,† a granddaughter of the famous financier, contains Sully's copy of Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Robert Morris. Of *Gouverneur Morris*, renowned in all the offices he filled, we have Sully's original portrait, presented by the Misses Catharine M. and Sarah C. Biddle. The Honorable *Richard Peters*, the head of the Board of War of the Continental Congress, the witty and hospitable host at Belmont, is represented by a copy after Rembrandt Peale, presented by Mrs. John W. Field. Of *Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant*, previously noticed in these pages,‡ we own a copy in oil by John Lambert, Jr., after Charles Willson Peale, presented by Dr. Richard H. Harte.

*Robert
Morris*

*Richard
Peters*

*Jonathan
D. Sergeant*

The chaplains to the Continental Congress are both in our collection. The chicken hearted Reverend *Jacob Duché*, properly pilloried by Washington's stern reply in rebuke of the letter sent to the camp at Valley Forge, is depicted in two oils by Thomas Spence Duché, presented by Oliver Hopkinson. Of Duché's successor, the lion hearted, and saintly *William White*, later revered as the Right Reverend Bishop White, we have an original by Thomas Sully, the gift of the Colonization Society; a copy by Sully after Gilbert Stuart, presented by Miss Elizabeth Nixon; an original in oil by Henry Inman, presented by John William Wallace; and an exquisite miniature, artist unidentified, presented by Miss Susan Carson. Nor should *John Nixon* be overlooked, the man whose far carrying voice read the Declaration of Independence for the first time to the people assembled in Independence Square on July 8, 1776, of whom a miniature, by Caroline Bollman after Gilbert Stuart, was presented by Miss Elizabeth Nixon.

*Chaplains
to Conti-
nental
Congress*

*Rev. Jacob
Duché*

*Rt. Rev.
William
White*

John Nixon

The era of the framing of the Constitution of the United States succeeded that of the Revolution. The portraits of *Washington*, the president of the Federal Convention, have been already noted. The secretary of that convention, Major *William Jackson*, is portrayed by John Trumbull, the original

*Framers of
the Consti-
tution of
the United
States*

* *Ibid.*, Volume I, Chapter XI.

† *Ibid.*, Volume II, Chapter V.

‡ Volume I, Chapter XIV.

William Jackson having been bequeathed to the Society by Ann Willing Jackson. Of members of the Federal Convention we have already noted the portraits of Dickinson, Franklin, Mifflin, Gouverneur Morris and Robert Morris. We add that of *Jared Ingersoll*, artist not noted, purchased by the Society, in November, 1881; and also that of *John Marshall*, the expounder of the Constitution, a copy by Eichholtz after Henry Inman, presented by the Colonization Society.

Governors of Pennsylvania under Constitution of 1790 The framing of the Constitution of the United States was followed by that of the constitution of Pennsylvania of 1790. Of the governors under that instrument we have already noted the portraits of *Thomas Mifflin*—governor from December 21, 1790, to December 17, 1799; of *Thomas McKean*—from December 17, 1799, to December 20, 1808. To continue the list, of *Simon Snyder*, governor from December 20, 1808, to December 16, 1817, there is a copy by James R. Lambdin after Thomas Sully, the original having been once in the possession of no less a personage than Alderman John Binns. This copy was the gift of Mr. Lambdin. Of *William Findlay*, December 16, 1817, to December 19, 1820, there is a copy by James B. Sword after Charles Willson Peale, the gift of the copyist; of *Joseph Hiester*, December 19, 1820, to December 15, 1823, a copy painted by Spangs, the gift of Hiester H. Muhlenberg, and Henry A. Muhlenberg; of *John A. Shulze*, December 16, 1823, to December, 1829, an original by Jacob Eichholtz, presented by Frank M. Etting, and also an original by James R. Lambdin, presented by the artist; of *George Wolf*, December 15, 1829, to December 15, 1835, a copy by James R. Lambdin after Joseph Kyle, the gift of the copyist; of *Joseph Ritner*, December 15, 1835, to January 15, 1839, a copy by Lambdin after Jacob Eichholtz, the gift of the copyist.

Governors under the Constitution of 1838 Of governors under the Pennsylvania constitution of 1838, we have an original by E. D. Marchant of Governor *David R. Porter*, January 15, 1839, to January 21, 1845, presented by the Honorable William A. Porter; of *Francis R. Shunk*, January 21, 1845, to July 9, 1848, an original by Lambdin, the gift of the artist; of *William F. Johnston*, July 9, 1848, to January 20, 1852; of *William Bigler*, January 20, 1852, to January 16, 1855; of *James Pollock*, January 16, 1855, to Jan-

uary 19, 1858; of *William F. Packer*, January 15, 1858, to January 15, 1861, and of *Andrew G. Curtin*, January 15, 1861, to January 15, 1867.* We have copies of the five last named, by J. Augustus Beck, the gifts of William H. Jordan. Of *John W. Geary*, January 15, 1867, to January 21, 1873, the Society has an original by E. D. Marchant, the gift of the Colonization Society; and of *John F. Hartranft*, an original by Matthew Wilson, presented by Charles E. Smith.

Of governors under the Constitution of 1873, beginning with Hartranft, 1874-1878, we have also originals by J. Augustus Beck; of governors Henry M. Hoyt, 1879-1882, Robert E. Pattison, 1883-1886, and 1891-1894, twice in office; James A. Beaver, 1887-1890, intervening; Daniel E. Hastings, 1895-1898; William A. Stone, 1899-1902; Samuel W. Pennypacker, 1903-1906; Edwin S. Stuart, 1907-1910; and John K. Tener, 1911-1914, all presented by William H. Jordan. To complete the series to date, we lack portraits of Brumbaugh, 1915-1918; Sproul, 1919-1922; Pinchot, 1923-1926; and Fisher, 1927. As the late William H. Jordan, the donor of so many of the portraits of the governors, bequeathed a fund to maintain the series, the missing pictures will be supplied as the interest accumulates.

*Governors
under the
Constitution
of 1873*

In scenes as well as portraits the period of the War of 1812 is well illustrated. We have written of that war and its naval glories as being among the inciting causes of the formation of this Society, and of the growing consciousness of the strength of the young nation.† Having in its possession all of the original papers of Joshua Humphreys of Philadelphia, the architect of the pride of the navy—the *Constitution*, better known as “Old Ironsides”—and her sister ships, the Society is happily in ownership of two spirited oil paintings, both by Thomas Birch, of the victories of the *Constitution* over the *Guerriere* and the *United States* over the *Macedonian*, both presented by Mrs. M. T. Kaehmle, accompanied by one of the panels from the captain’s cabin of the *Guerriere* presented by Dr. Isaac Hull Platt, a grandson of Isaac Hull, captain of the *Constitution* in the memorable fight.

*Period of
the War of
1812*

*Pictures by
Thomas
Birch*

* There is an appreciative estimate of Governor Curtin in the July, 1928, number of *The Penna. Mag. of Hist & Biog.*, by Isaac W. Pennypacker.

† Volume I, Chapter II,

Stephen Decatur Of *Stephen Decatur*—the victor in the frigate *United States*, another Humphreys' ship, over the *Macedonian*—we have an original in oil by Thomas Sully, presented by Samuel Breck, the sturdiest of the supporters of the Society in its days of trouble.* Of *George Campbell Read* of Philadelphia, the young lieutenant deputed by Hull to pull alongside of the sinking *Guerriere* and demand her surrender, and distinguished also under Decatur in the fight with the *Macedonian*,† we have an original by James R. Lambdin, the gift of the artist. The writer well remembers seeing and talking with Commodore Read about these fights, when the Commodore was well over seventy years of age. Of Lieutenant *George W. Reed* *Washington Reed*, we have a copy by James R. Lambdin after Rembrandt Peale, presented by Mrs. William Reed. Of *Perry's Victory* Perry's victory on Lake Erie we have the original study by Thomas Birch for his larger work, presented by Robert Tripple.

Of portraits of soldiers of the War of 1812, there are several. There is a copy by E. D. Marchant after Jacob Eichholtz of *General Andrew Porter*, presented by the Honorable William A. Porter. There is a portrait, artist not designated, of *Major General William Henry Harrison*, the victor at Tippecanoe, presented by Mrs. John F. Combs. Of *Andrew Jackson*, the hero of New Orleans, we have an original by Sully, presented by Samuel Breck, and a second picture given by Jackson himself to Chandler Price, through whom it came to M. Eakins, whose widow presented it to the Society. We close the period of the War of 1812, with an original portrait of *Henry Clay* by Charles Willson Peale, presented to the Society by Charles S. Ogden; and one of *Stephen Girard*, the financier of the war who imperiled his fortune to win it, painted from life by James R. Lambdin, purchased by the Society in 1900.

Mexican War The period of the Mexican War is illustrated by three distinguished names. Of *Zachary Taylor*, the victor at Palo Alto, Monterey and Buena Vista, we have an interesting portrait, painted at Monterey in 1847, by J. Attwood, presented by the *Zachary Taylor*

* For sketch of Breck, Vol. I, Chapter XIII.

† Maclay's *History of the United States Navy*, I, 333, 354, 389.

Honorable James Clarency; also a portrait by Miss Hattie N. Wayne, of *Winfield Scott*, the victor at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, and Mexico City, presented by Stan V. Henkels.* The third general of the period was *Robert Patterson* the owner of the Patterson mansion, on whose site the Hall of the Society now stands, whose portrait, painted by Albert Rosenthal, was presented by his son, Wm. H. Patterson.

We next reach the period of the Civil War. Of ten representative portraits, eight are of the sons of Pennsylvania, six of whom were particularly distinguished at Gettysburg. Earliest in the list is *George B. McClellan*, the first commander of the Army of the Potomac, the victor at Antietam, painted by J. Augustus Beck, and presented by William H. Jordan. Then come the men of Gettysburg: *George G. Meade*, the conqueror on that fateful field, whose career was specially memorialized at the notable banquet of the Society noted in the succeeding pages; † *Winfield Scott Hancock*, who took up and held Cemetery Ridge as the backbone of Meade's position and crushed Pickett's memorable charge; *Andrew A. Humphreys*, who in the Peach Orchard, by extraordinary skill in manoeuvring under hot fire, saved the Third Corps under Sickles from disaster, and later became Meade's chief of staff. The portraits are by J. Augustus Beck, and are the gift of William H. Jordan. Of *John F. Reynolds*, killed in the first day's fight, in command of the right wing of the Army of the Potomac, the portrait is an original by Balling, the bequest to the Society of Admiral William Reynolds. Of Colonel *Chapman Biddle*, who steadied the line after the death of Reynolds, while Carl Schurz took command, we have an original by Bernard Uhle, the gift of Mrs. Arthur Biddle; and of Captain *William Brooke Rawle*, conspicuous for personal daring in the great cavalry battle under General David McMurtrie Gregg, and for many years an officer of this Society, ‡ a portrait from life by Albert Rosenthal, the bequest of Mrs. Rawle. Of Major General *Hector Tyndale*,

*Winfield
Scott*

*Robert
Patterson*

*Period of
the Civil
War*

*Geo. B.
McClellan*

*Geo. B.
Meade*

*Winfield S.
Hancock*

*A. A.
Humphreys*

*John F.
Reynolds*

*Chapman
Biddle*

*Wm.
Brooke
Rawle*

*Hector
Tyndale*

* The reader will recall the presentation to the Society of the flags of the Mexican War, *ante*, Vol. II, Chapter VI.

† Vol. II, Chapter XIV.

‡ For sketch of William Brooke Rawle, Vol. II, Chapter XV.

there is the original by Peter F. Rothermel, presented by Dr. *Philip H. Walton I. Mitchell. Of Philip H. Sheridan*, there is the original by T. Buchanan Read, the gift to the Society of E. T. Snow, who purchased it at the sale of the artist's effects after his death. Of *Abraham Lincoln*, we have the original by A. E. Darling, presented jointly, with most important personal effects of Lincoln including his law office desk and law books—by the residuary legatees of L. C. Vanuxem, and by our late fellow member and councillor, William Potter.*

Here we must close our descriptive analysis of portraits illustrating successive periods of our history—from colonial days to those of the Civil War, inclusive. It is too early to have acquired pictures relating to the great World War.

Historic Buildings and Scenes Of scenes dear to students of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia history, there are upon our walls pictures too numerous to mention in detail, but represented by such as the following: Penn's cottage in Letitia Court; Penn's treaty with the Indians by Benjamin West; Penn's grave at Jordans; Stoke Poges park and castle; Stenton, the home of James Logan; Birch's treaty tree; early views of Philadelphia, the Delaware River, and the bridges on the Schuylkill; the Blue Anchor Inn and early taverns; the London Coffee House; the State House or Independence Hall; the market houses; the Pennsylvania Alms House, the Quaker Alms House; old residences, street scenes; Braddock's battlefield, and blockhouses in various parts of the state, erected against the Indians.

Curios The visitors to our Hall, whether members or strangers, as they gaze upon our pictured walls, cannot fail to derive pleasure and inspiration, as illuminating aids to the study of history. Painters, as well as authors expressively tell the story of the commonwealth. Thousands upon thousands of engravings and print portraits support tens of thousands of autograph letters. Curios, such as Penn's chair, his ring, his sash, his shaving basin; Washington's writing desk; the spyglass and sword of Paul Jones; the desk of Lincoln; the silver, the glass, the china, the jewelry of distinguished persons; the miniatures of their owners; the fabrics of their dress, the memorabilia of an honorable past, stir a just pride in the success of the Society

* For sketch of Mr. Potter, Vol. II, Chapter XVII.

in collecting and preserving such rich and varied material suitable to the proper elucidation of the history of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A future re-arrangement, classification and distribution of our treasures, somewhat on the lines attempted in this chapter, may serve, perhaps, to emphasize the story of successive growths. The chronological arrangement of the paintings at Versailles, in pictorial illustration of the evolution of the glories of France from the days of Clovis to those of Napoleon, is not only historically accurate, but instructively scientific.

CHAPTER XIV

Administration of Samuel W. Pennypacker

Activities of the Society 1903-1916 — Addresses — Entertainments — Meade Banquet — Annual Dinners — Addresses — The Patterson Mansion — Work of the Society — The Volume of Work — Accessions and Portraits — The Benjamin West Collection — Colonial Papers — Penn Accessions — Court Items — Rare Imprints — Cadwalader Papers — Moravian Records — Indian Documents — English Parish Registers — Revolutionary Papers — The Wilson Papers — The Morris-Hollingsworth Papers — The Humphreys' Papers — The Jay Cooke Papers — The Bryan Papers — The Lewis' Papers — The Stauffer Gift

THE activities of the Society, not reviewed in the preceding chapters, during the years 1903 to 1916, which constituted the larger part of the span of President Pennypacker's term, were marked by a fast growing interest in their importance, both to members and to the public.

*Features of
Addresses*

The addresses at the quarterly stated meetings of the Society, in cases where the texts were supplied by the authors, were promptly published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, and thus served to keep its readers in close touch with current events in our societary life. The speakers were distinguished and were experts in their particular lines. Most of the addresses were illustrated by lantern slides, or by the display of original material, and when published were appropriately accompanied by portraits, facsimiles of documents, by reproductions of old engravings of buildings or scenes, and by drawings of merit.

*Addresses
Published
in the
Magazine*

Dr. Ellis P. Oberholtzer twice addressed the Society on the literary history of Philadelphia, and on "A Great Philadelphian Robert Morris"; * Professor Albert H. Smyth, of the Philadelphia High School, discoursed on Benjamin Franklin as a man of letters; Professor Herman V. Ames, of the University of Pennsylvania, discussed peculiar laws and customs of colonial days; Professor Lorenzo Sears, of Brown University, talked about books our forefathers read and wrote;

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXVIII, 273.

the historian, Sydney George Fisher, presented a careful analysis of the Declaration of Independence, and in an original and masterly manner examined "The Twenty-eight Charges against the King in the Declaration of Independence." * Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, President of Girard College, discussed indentured immigrants to Pennsylvania from Great Britain and Ireland.

Our officers also bore their fair share of contributing to the entertainment and instruction of increasing audiences. Councillor William H. Lambert, an ardent collector of Lincoliana, a speaker of rich voice and rare charm of presence and manner, talked about "Unpublished Letters of Abraham Lincoln," and exhibited his treasures.† On a second occasion, he discussed "The Gettysburg Address, When Written, How Received, Its True Form." ‡ Major Joseph G. Rosengarten did essential service by presenting a brief but accurate history of "The American Philosophical Society, 1743-1903," from whose loins we sprang.§ Recording Secretary Thomas Willing Balch discoursed on "The English Ancestors of the Shippen Family and Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia," thus supplementing his father's work in editing the Shippen papers.|| Vice-President John F. Lewis, fully equipped for his task, talked on the origin and early history of the art of engraving, displaying printers' instruments, tools and processes, and illustrated his lectures by lantern slides of rare prints and successive stages of the plates. President Pennypacker, personally familiar with the locality from boyhood, fixed "The High Water Mark of the British Invasion" at Phoenixville.¶ Vice-President Hampton L. Carson presented "William Penn as a Law Giver," ** and, on subsequent occasions, summed up "The Dramatic Features of Pennsylvania's History," †† and

*Addresses
Continued*

* *Ibid.*, XXXI, 257.

† *Ibid.*, XXVII, 60.

‡ *Ibid.*, XXXIII, 385.

§ *Ibid.*, XXVII, 329.

|| *Ibid.*, XXVIII, 385.

¶ *Ibid.*, XXXI, 393.

** *Ibid.*, XXX, 1.

†† *Ibid.*, XXXII, 129.

pictured the incidents of the "Dutch and Swedish Settlements on the Delaware." *

Members of the Society, not of the official staff, then occupied the platform. Burton Alva Konkle, who had given years of study to the subject as the basis of a long contemplated publication, discoursed on James Wilson and the Constitution, the rich material in the possession of the Society being displayed by well chosen exhibits. H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., of the Lancaster County bar, reviewed "The Struggle and Rise of Popular Power in Pennsylvania's First Two Decades (1682-1701)." †

*A Novel
Entertainment*

A pleasing change in the form of entertainment was successfully attempted by devoting an evening to "Pageantry and the Masque" ‡ illustrated by lantern slides. Under the direction of Dr. Ellis P. Oberholtzer and Miss May Morris historical pageants in England and America were discussed. The narration or recitation of *Forefathers' Tales* was undertaken by Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, Mrs. Joseph P. Mumford, Mrs. Anthony Hance, Mrs. George Dallas Dixon, Mrs. Edmund Wetherill, and Mrs. James Mapes Dodge.§

*Banquet
Commemorative of
General
Meade*

On the evening of December 31, 1910, the Society celebrated, at a brilliant banquet, the ninety-fifth anniversary of the birth of Major General George Gordon Meade, the victor at Gettysburg, and the commander of the Army of the Potomac from June 28, 1863, until the disbandment of that army after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. The movement originated with President Pennypacker, and the motive was well stated by Vice-President William Brooke Rawle that if there was delay, and the one hundredth anniversary, on December 31, 1915, was awaited as a more appropriate date to honor the memory of Meade, there would be scarcely any one left of those who served under his command to tell of what they saw,

* *Ibid.*, XXXIII, 1. In this connection the reader may consult "The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware, 1638-1664," by Gregory B. Keen (reviewing the monumental work of Amandus Johnson, Ph.D.), *ibid.*, XXXV, 223; see also "Johan Classon Rising, the Last Director of New Sweden, on the Delaware."

† *Ibid.*, XXXIX, 129.

‡ *Ibid.*, XXXIV, 129.

§ Minutes of the Society, April 11, 1910.

and of the events in which they took part. It was a wise precaution. Of the eight speakers on that occasion, seven were dead within five years. The present writer is the sole survivor. Three lieutenant generals of the army—Miles, Bates and Young; Melville, an admiral of the navy; Colonel John P. Nicholson, Lieutenant Colonel Rawle; and President Pennypacker had passed away. Had delay occurred the occasion would have been shorn of its truly thrilling interest, the participation of six men who had fought at Gettysburg. The tributes paid to Pennsylvania's greatest soldier in the presence of sixteen of his descendants and of an assemblage of military and naval officers, statesmen, diplomats, judges, barristers of national reputation, authors, journalists and captains of industry were serious, well considered, eloquent and just, well worthy of preservation, and they have been fitly preserved for the edification of posterity.*

During the whole of President Pennypacker's term, it was the custom of the officers of the Society to dine together as a body in the Hall each year on December 2 in celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the Society. This custom was interrupted by the World War, and not resumed because of the chilling effect of the Volstead Act, for in those vanished days, in the spirit of Duane's toast in 1842 to the wine cellar of William Penn, there was unaffected but decorous enjoyment of the vintages provided with each course by the knowledgeable treasurer, Francis Howard Williams, a fit successor to Librarian Stone in the conduct of a banquet.

In resumption of the usual routine there were three closely related addresses by Edward Raymond Turner, Ph.D., associate in history at Bryn Mawr College, on "Slavery in Colonial Pennsylvania"; † "The Abolition of Slavery in Pennsylvania"; ‡ "The Underground Railroad in Pennsylvania." § Major William H. Lambert, interested by breadth of zeal in collecting, as much in Thackeray as in Lincoln, talked on

*Annual
Dinners of
the Officers
of the
Society*

*Slavery in
Penn-
sylvania*

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXV, 1. They were also published in a separate brochure.

† *Ibid.*, XXXV, 141.

‡ *Ibid.*, XXXVI, 129.

§ *Ibid.*, XXXVI, 309.

*Varied
Addresses*

Thackeray in America, and exhibited his precious first editions. Professor Marion D. Learned of the University of Pennsylvania lectured on Germany and the American Revolution. Retired Admiral Edward Trenchard gave an historical review of our navy in time of peace; Doctor Austin Baxter Kemp, of the University of New York, had for his theme, colonial libraries, their founders and patrons; Professor C. H. Van Tyne, of the University of Michigan, analyzed the influence of the clergy and of religious and sectarian forces in the American Revolution; Professor Edward S. Corwin of Princeton University described the character of Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War; while our recording secretary, John Bach McMaster, devoted an hour to the visit of Kossuth to the United States in 1851-52.

*History of
the Patter-
son Mansion*

These gentlemen were followed by Professor Robert McNutt McElroy of the chair of American history at Princeton on Andrew Jackson and the annexation of Texas; by Professor Edward P. Cheyney of the University of Pennsylvania on the English people in the sixteenth century; by Sydney George Fisher, the most renowned of our then rising historians, on the stone age men of the Delaware valley; Vice-President Carson gave an illustrated talk on Benjamin Franklin; the Reverend George P. Donehoo, secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, a master of his subject, traced and described Indian trails in Pennsylvania. Then came an address of peculiar charm and interest to our members because of the historic associations with the ground on which our Hall now stands. Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, a granddaughter of General Robert Patterson, read a paper on "The Old Patterson Mansion, the Master and His Guests," valuable for its biographical details, radiant in its recollections, and repeopling as if by magic its vanished chambers with the shades of distinguished personalities.*

A most interesting address, illustrated by lantern slides, was delivered by Frank Miles Day, chairman of the committee of architects in charge of the restoration of Congress Hall, at Sixth and Chestnut Streets. The period closed with two memorial addresses, delivered by Vice-President Carson, the

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXIX, 80.

first commemorative of the late Chief Justice James T. Mitchell, senior vice-president of the Society;* the second commemorative of the late president, Samuel W. Pennypacker.†

The public interest in the work of the Society was manifest. The librarian records that in the year 1910, no less than 35,000 people had entered the Hall. The repair department was actively at work. In 1911, 7,735 manuscripts had been repaired, 6,868 manuscripts had been mounted, together with 22 maps, one of which, a large one of the country surrounding the battlefield of Brandywine, was of great interest as bearing numerous annotations in the handwriting of Washington. One year later, the number of manuscripts handled was stated at 18,251. Two years later, the librarian, John W. Jordan, stated to the Council that "38,000 was a conservative estimate of the number of manuscripts handled during the year." The Etting collection of autographs had been augmented by 2,000 letters and documents; the Dreer collection by six successive annual additions, aggregating 2,410. The Gilpin trust had added 314 rare books and pamphlets, while the Penn papers had been increased by more than 1,000. These are but illustrations of the virility of existing collections. It is now in order to note a few fresh accessions unrelated to these earlier collections.

*Repair of
Manuscripts*

Several portraits and pictures were acquired of sufficient importance to justify special meetings for their reception, or to exact description in the *Magazine*. There was the portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart, originally owned by Gilbert Robinson, British consul at Philadelphia between 1818 and 1836, bequeathed to his step-daughter, the wife of Francis Rawle Wharton, mother of the donor, Francis Rawle Wharton. There was the portrait of Anthony Wayne, painted from life in 1796 by J. B. Henri Elouis, the gift of Mrs. Joseph W. Drexel, and described by Charles Henry Hart.‡ There was the portrait of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, copied by the talented John Lambert after the original by Charles Willson Peale, the gift of Dr. Richard H. Harte; there was the portrait of John William Wallace, the sixth president of

*Accessions
and Por-
traits*

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XL, 1-45.

† *Ibid.*, XLI, 1-125.

‡ *Ibid.*, XXXV, 257.

the Society, presented by his grandsons, Willing and Arthur R. Spencer; there was the portrait of Charles J. Stillé, the eighth president of the Society, by Waugh, the gift of Mrs. Stillé; there was the portrait of Vice-President Henry Charles Lea, copied by Hugh H. Breckenridge after the original by Robert Vonnoh, presented by the family of Mr. Lea.* This portrait of the learned and renowned historian of world wide fame now hangs above the fireplace in the Reading Room.

*Pictures of
Scenes*

Of scenes, there were originals of two notable events: "The Congress Voting Independence," painted by Robert Edge Pine, and finished by Edward Savage, described by the expert Charles Henry Hart; † and "The Parting of the Boats," an incident of the Jeannette expedition, painted by Briscoe, and personally presented in behalf of the donor, Fannie Muhr, by Admiral George W. Melville, U. S. N., the heroic leader of the ill-starred enterprise.

Then came a pre-eminent acquisition to our artistic treasures, consisting of the purchase in London, in 1910, by the trustees of the Gilpin Library of the Benjamin West collection of original drawings, studies, manuscripts, correspondence and papers of the great artist. These, when added to originals in oil of portraits from the brush of West already owned by the Society, ‡ constituted and still constitute the completest collection in existence of West memorabilia. Nowhere else, on either side of the Atlantic, can such a collection be found.

*The
Benjamin
West
Collection*

Charles Frederick Ramsey, curator of The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, addressed the Society on the evening of November 10, 1910, inspired by the splendors of the treasures then displayed to the devouring eyes of a crowded Hall. There was cause for enthusiasm. There were six originals in oil by West, the *pièce de résistance* being the full length portrait of William Hamilton of the Woodlands and his niece, Mrs. Lyle. There were 30 portraits engraved by West, some of them very rare. There were 350 prints of West's friends, the great artists of the world, and his numerous patrons here and abroad. There were two bound volumes of mounted drawings,

* *Ibid.*, XXXV, 129.

† *Ibid.*, XXIX, 1.

‡ See West's items in Vol. II, Chapter XIII, *ante*.

110 in number, with sketches in pencil, ink, and in color, autographed by West, several of them studies for his most celebrated pictures. There were 300 of his letters and manuscripts relating to his pictures, a correspondence with royalty, noblemen, and scientific men, Europeans and Americans; his autograph collection, with specimens 532 in number, embracing the reign of Louis XIV, and the names of Catherine the Great, Charles V, Queen Isabella, Lorenzo de Medici, Napoleon, George III and his family and court, and, among painters, Poussin, Salvator Rosa, Reynolds, Harlow and Flaxman. There was his family Bible, and even the receipt for £696 to cover the expenses of his funeral in 1820, a still speaking proof of the august ceremony attending his interment in St. Paul's—a tribute by the British nation to the Delaware County lad. There were seven huge folio volumes of John Galt's life of West, extra-illustrated with autograph letters.*

It is interesting to observe the incoming stream of books, pamphlets, documents, newspapers, records, reports, autograph letters and masses of family and individual papers pouring into the safe and hospitable reservoirs of the Society in an unceasing flow, taxing to the utmost the energies of the librarian and his efficient staff of cataloguers, repairers and classifiers in directing them into their appropriate channels leading to their ultimate destination by skillful filtering processes. Instead of simply enumerating and tagging the gifts with the dates of acquisition, let us adopt an arrangement illustrative of the manner in which they may be assigned to successive periods in our history.

*A Stream
of Gifts*

Relating to the earliest period were accessions to the vast mass of Penn papers: three manuscripts of minutes of naval councils of war dated in March, 1650, and in January, 1651, signed by Admiral Sir William Penn, captains Blake, Stayner and others, the gift of John Frederick Lewis; a full report of a council of war—during the first war between England and

* "Benjamin West's Family," by Charles Henry Hart, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXII, 1; "The West Collection," *ibid.*, XXXV, 152; "Letters of Benjamin West," *ibid.*, XXXVII, 499; "Life and Works of Benjamin West," an address before the Philadelphia Art Alliance, December 21, by Hampton L. Carson, *ibid.*, XLV, 301.

*Penn
Papers*

Holland—signed by Sir William Penn, dated August 11, 1651, presented by several members of the Society; the manuscript of the law guaranteeing liberty of conscience of 1682; the rare German translation of William Penn's description of the province of Pennsylvania, printed at Hamburg, in 1684; letter of William Penn to Thomas Lloyd and members of the provincial council, dated 16, 6 mo. 1684, the gift of John Frederick Lewis; 14 letters of William Penn to his representatives and friends in Pennsylvania, between the dates of 1686 and 1697; * a manuscript of William Markham, 1692; various proclamations of Markham, Lloyd and John Penn; Penn's commission to John Moore as attorney general of Pennsylvania, dated May 19, 1698; a twelve paged holograph letter of William Penn to James Logan, dated at London, 28/5 mo. 1702, the gift of members of the Society; an instructive letter of great length and much detail of James Logan to Hannah Penn, whom he addressed as "Honoured Mistress," dated at Philadelphia, 1/11 mo., 1725/6.† These were followed by the commission of Governor Keith to Andrew Hamilton—the greatest lawyer in all the colonies—as attorney general, dated September 7, 1717, accompanied by the certificate of Hamilton's admission to Gray's Inn, 1713; his appointment as an admiralty commissioner, 1737, and most interesting of all, his original sketch of the façade of the State House, of which he was the architect, and also the instructions to Lieutenant Governor James Hamilton for the government of the province by Thomas and Richard Penn in 1759. Besides the foregoing gifts, on July 16, 1914, there was bought from Lucy B. Roberts, widow of the late councillor, Charles Roberts, for the sum of \$5,750, to be charged to the library fund, William Penn's journals in Ireland, in Germany and in Holland, and miniatures of Sir William Penn and his wife, and 33 letters and documents, including letters of William Penn, Hannah Penn, Sir William Penn and others.‡

* *Ibid.*, XXXIII, 303, 423.

† *Ibid.*, XXXIII, 347.

‡ As the purchase could not be made out of income, and it was inexpedient to use a part of the principal, at the suggestion of Mr. John T. Morris, seconded by Mr. Drayton, it was ordered that the treasurer be authorized to issue the Society's note or notes at 5 per cent interest, for the full amount.

The matter just reviewed pertained to the executive phase of our colonial history. We now turn to the judicial side. The minute book of the courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of Bucks County from 1684 to 1730, and the records of the orphans' court of Philadelphia County, from 1716 to 1755, supplemented those that we already had of Chester County, and displayed those phases of early colonial litigation in the courts which formed an important part of the daily life of the community, for it will be remembered that in those days the settled portions of Pennsylvania were embraced within the three counties named, which were then of great size, reaching to the Susquehanna and Lehigh rivers.

*Court
Items*

The colonial period was still further represented by original pamphlets of the Keithian controversy, the most bitter of the times; by Poor Richard almanacs of the years 1726 and 1766; by 50 German almanacs published in Lancaster and Berks counties, the gift of Charles F. Jenkins; by a sermon of the Reverend William Barroll, printed by Franklin in 1765, and so rare as to have escaped the vigilance of Hildesburn; by the receipt book of Samuel Rhoads in account with B. Franklin, from 1764 to 1766; by hymn books of the hermits of the Wissahickon; by records in manuscript of Moravian emigration to America, 1734 to 1800; annals of the Moravian church in America, 1734 to 1857; Moravian church in Philadelphia, 1733 to 1741; Moravian church in York, Pa., 1780 to 1791; Moravian church in New Jersey, 1745; Philadelphia Moravian records, 1743 to 1761; and Moravians in St. Petersburg, Russia, 1744.* There were also 115 letters, documents and almanacs of the Norris and Logan families, the gift of Emily Norris Vaux; and papers of the colonial family of Frazer, presented by the late Dr. Persifor Frazer.†

*Scarce
Imprints*

*Moravian
Records*

The relations between the colonists in Pennsylvania and New Jersey and the Indians were exemplified in the valuable mass of documents known as the Foster and Clement papers as Indian commissioners from 1761 to 1816, embodying im-

*Indian
Documents*

*The
Clement
Papers*

* "Moravian Immigration to Pennsylvania, 1734-1765," by John W. Jordan, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXIII, 228.

† Extracts from these papers, made by Dr. Frazer, are to be found in *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXI, 129, 311, 447.

portant treaties, presented by a member of the Clement family. As a crown to the foregoing acquisitions, relating to various phases of colonial days, was the purchase by the Society of six large volumes containing the original manuscript of Robert Proud's history of Pennsylvania, with his letter books, diaries and miscellaneous papers.

English Parish Registers As a source of ancestral and genealogical information, of growing importance, was the series of English parish registers of all the counties in England, subdivided into parishes, in 199 volumes, from the early sixteenth century to the middle of the nineteenth century, built up from year to year for 17 years, through the liberality of Vice-President Rawle.

Military Items of the Revolution The Revolutionary period was rich in military material. There was the orderly book of Anthony Wayne of September, 1776; and the orderly books of John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, divided into two parts, the first, beginning at "College Camp, Va.," and ending at Suffolk, April 15, 1776; and the latter at Camp Middlebrook, N. J., March 26, and closing at Valley Forge, December 20, 1777. The latter part, which is associated with the movements of the army in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, under the immediate command of Washington, was selected for publication.* In close connection with these is the orderly book of Colonel Henry Bicker at Valley Forge, when commanding the Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania Continental Line.† Sullivan's dangerous but successful expedition against the Indians was well illustrated by 62 letters of General Edward Hand of Pennsylvania,‡ and by the journal of Lt. Col. Adam Hubley, Jr., commanding the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment.§ Then, as an interesting proof of British activity in our midst, are the "Muster Rolls of Three Troops of Loyalist Light Dragoons Raised in Pennsylvania, 1777-1778." ||

Sullivan's Indian Campaign

There followed 12 boxes of letters, letter books and accounts of provisions furnished to the Continental army, en-

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXIII, 257, 454; XXXIV, 21, 166, 336, 438.

† *Ibid.*, XXXV, 333, 463; XXXVI, 30, 236, 329.

‡ *Ibid.*, XXXIII, 353.

§ *Ibid.*, XXXIII, 129, 279, 409.

|| *Ibid.*, XXXIV, 1.

tered as "Papers of Chaloner and White, and John Chaloner, commissary of purchases during the Revolution."

The Chaloner papers must be noticed more particularly. They comprise 2,806 manuscripts, besides those just above mentioned. They furnish us not only with the details of provisioning Washington's army, but with information regarding the British prisoners of war, and the military and naval forces of France, between the years 1778 and 1783. They contain the original documents of Washington's orders for the advance of his army from Valley Forge to the Hudson, following the evacuation of Philadelphia by Clinton; the selection of three ferries for crossing the Delaware by the five divisions of the Continental army; the assignments and routes to be taken by the baggage trains (Washington's private baggage being attached to Stirling's train) and the itinerary for their march of thirteen days as projected. They contain the letters of Major Gibbs, commandant of the guard of the commander-in-chief, relating to the supplies for Washington's mess (a number of them franked by the General); also some of the accounts of Arnold while in command at Philadelphia; also muster rolls, requisitions for rations and other commissary stores on forms printed by Dunlap. They are rich in holograph letters of Greene, Wayne, Arnold, Knox, Schuyler, Weedon, Woodford, Muhlenberg, Hamilton, Hartley, Light Horse Harry Lee, Bland, Henry, Miller, Robert Morris, Thomas McKean, Francis Hopkinson, Samuel Adams and others too numerous to be mentioned.

*The
Chaloner
Papers*

Second to none in value are the military maps, prepared for Major General Henry Knox in planning the defence of Philadelphia, showing the Delaware River and its courses in 1776, a plan of York Island and New Jersey, 1776; plan of redoubts and forts Mifflin and Mercer, 1777; plan of the roads around Philadelphia, 1777; plan of roads between Trenton and Princeton, 1777; plan of roads along the Skippack and at Germantown, showing changes of encampments in 1777-78.* There was also a plan of Stony Point, prepared by Rufus Putnam, chief engineer; an original plan of the encampment at Valley Forge, of the battle at Trenton, and of the attack

*Maps of
Defences of
the Dela-
ware*

* See *ante* as to defences of Philadelphia, Vol. II, Chapter VII.

on Quebec. These were all purchased by the Society. Then, later in date, but close in association, was the journal of Anthony Wayne of the campaign of 1794.

Cadwalader Papers The Cadwalader papers, touching the Cadwalader-Reed controversy, were accompanied by 155 autograph letters, including 16 from Washington and many from Rush, Clymer, Laurens and Colonel Richard Butler—the gift of Mrs. Charles E. Cadwalader.

Financial Papers On the civil and financial side of the Revolution there were 1,036 letters and documents of Robert Morris and of the Nixon family, the gift of Charles Henry Hart, whose wife was a granddaughter of John Nixon; the letter book of Michael Hillegas from 1777 to 1782,* and 73 manuscripts, 1 book and 32 miscellaneous items relating to the first Bank of the United States, presented by Israel W. Morris.

Specimen Accessions We turn now to accessions of a different character, illustrative of the infinite variety and broad scope of the possessions of the Society. There was the marble mantelpiece from the Graff house in which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence; the record and account books of the Charles Willson Peale Museum, from 1794 to 1842, accompanied by the sketch book of Rembrandt Peale; the Swedish Bible of the Stillé family; a fan used at the first presidential ball given to Washington in 1789, and there was President Washington's household book of accounts from March, 1793, to March, 1797, kept by Tobias Lear, purchased at the Hurst sale in New York; a tall clock made by David Rittenhouse, the gift of Councillor John T. Morris; the family Bible of John Hart, signer of the Declaration of Independence, the gift of Miss Fannie S. Magee; and 47 pieces of silverware of the Conyngham, Roberdeau and Buchanan families. Then came the Abraham Lincoln relics, consisting of his law library, office desk, chairs, and miscellaneous articles, presented by the Honorable William Potter, a councillor, and the heirs of Louis Vanuxem.

As belonging to the earliest as well as latest stages of the formative period of the national government are the James

* "Selected letters of Michael Hillegas, Treasurer of the United States," *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXIX, 232.

Wilson papers. They are mounted in 11 large well bound volumes, and contain important material illustrative of various phases of the career of a remarkable man. Coming from Scotland to Pennsylvania in the flush of early manhood, Wilson rose to great eminence at the bar, became a member of the Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a framer of the Constitution of the United States, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the first professor of law in the University of Pennsylvania. With but few, if any, rivals of his own age in exact knowledge of general jurisprudence and historical and classical literature, a powerful logician, an impressive orator, and a bold and original thinker upon the underlying principles of popular government, he exerted an influence of weight upon the organization and development of the Federal government, and as a judge, most conspicuously of all his colleagues, sustained the doctrine, so startling then, so universally accepted now, that "the People of the United States form a nation." *

*The Papers
of James
Wilson*

In January, 1908, Israel W. Morris, a councillor presented to the Society 571 letters and documents filling six volumes, as an addition to what was then in the vaults of Wilson papers. The collection had its origin in the gift presented in June, 1876, through the good offices of President Wallace, by Miss Emily Hollingsworth, whose father, Paschall Hollingsworth had married Mary, the daughter of Wilson. The first gift was slender, but was enlarged from time to time by Miss Hollingsworth, who had inherited the papers in bulk, but whose gifts to the Society, while most important, had been diminished by her generosity to relatives, especially to her cousin, Dr. Caspar Morris, but through the generosity of his son the papers became in large part reunited.† Prior to 1903 the two most

*Origin of
the Gift*

*Character
of the
Wilson
Papers*

* *Chisholm, Executor, vs. State of Georgia*, 2 *Dallas Reports*, 419. "James Wilson and James Iredell," by Hampton L. Carson, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLV, 1.

† The papers relating to Wilson's appointment as a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, and those pertaining (exclusive of his lectures) to his law professorship, are now in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Many personal letters are outstanding in the collections of individuals, represented in the Society by the Dreer, the Gratz, the Etting, and the Connaroe collections.

precious of these papers were unknown to students of the framing of the Constitution of the United States. They are to be found in the first volume, incautiously lettered in the binding "Original Draft of the Constitution of the United States." This lettering is misleading, as suggesting too much, and at the same time too little. The papers are in Wilson's handwriting, with marginal annotations on the first paper in the hand of John Rutledge, the chairman of the committee on detail. They are not drafts of a Wilson plan, in the sense of the Randolph, Patterson and Pinckney plans, but represent the labors of Wilson as a skilled member of the committee on detail in collating and reducing to form for consideration and action by the committee of the matters and resolutions then before it. Their true character appears in the painstaking and minute analysis of their contents given by Professor John Franklin Jameson, who has printed both of the Wilson drafts *in extenso*.^{*} The matter of this analysis provoked further discussion and comparison of plans.[†]

It is not the province of the writer to enter into discussion. It is sufficient to indicate the distinction due to this Society in bringing to light papers of such significance to the full truth of history as the Wilson drafts of the work of the committee on detail in refutation of the sweeping assertion of Bancroft in his *History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States of America*: "There is neither record nor personal narrative of their proceedings, though they were invested with the largest constructive powers."

The remaining volumes of the Wilson papers furnish material for a more complete biography of the man than has hitherto appeared, a work imperatively demanded before his commanding position, and the breadth and depth of his views can be properly realized by this and coming generations.[‡]

^{*} "Studies in the History of the Federal Convention of 1787." *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1902*. I, 150-156.

[†] "Sketch of Pinckney's Plan for a Constitution, 1787." *American Historical Review*, IX, 735-747; see also "Papers of William Paterson on the Federal Convention, 1787," *ibid.*, 310-340.

[‡] The work is well in hand by our fellow member, Burton Alva Konkle, who has given years of research to a patriotic task, his interest having grown from his competent superintendence of the removal of the remains of Wilson

Included in the Wilson papers there is also a large volume of the letters of Mary Wilson Hollingsworth, sprightly, interesting and instructive.

In close association with the Wilson papers, through the marital tie of his daughter to a Hollingsworth, are those of the Morris-Hollingsworth families, which in bulk exceed those of any other family collection owned by the Society, numbering 400 volumes. These serve to bind together events far separated in point of time. Valentine Hollingsworth, a member of the Society of Friends, who, according to tradition, had married Catherine, the daughter of Henry Cornish, High Sheriff of London, and was, subsequently, a victim of one of the many prosecutions for treason in the reign of James II, came to Pennsylvania in the *Lion*, early in 1682, with his wife, who died on the voyage, and his son, Henry. Valentine served for several years as a member of the first assembly from the territory of New Castle—now in the state of Delaware—under the first frame of Penn's government. His son Henry, an engineer and surveyor, was the assistant surveyor to Thomas Holme in laying out the original plan of Philadelphia. He also served as an assemblyman, as sheriff of Chester County, as a deputy master of the rolls in 1696, and as prothonotary of the court of common pleas in 1707. Removing to Elkton, Maryland, he was appointed by Lord Baltimore to be surveyor of Cecil County, and went to Ireland to marry Lydia Atkinson, a Quakeress of the county of Armagh, whom he brought to Maryland. Their son Zebulon became president of the Cecil County Court in Maryland, marrying Ann, the daughter of Colonel Francis Maulden.

The Morris-Hollingsworth Papers

The Hollingsworth Family

Their son, Levi Hollingsworth, who married Hannah Paschall, was born at Elkton on November 29, 1738, but removed to Philadelphia in 1760, and became one of the leading merchants supplying flour and supplies, often at his own expense, to the Continental army. He served actively as a soldier at Trenton and Princeton, and as quartermaster of the

Levi Hollingsworth

from his neglected burial place at Edenton, North Carolina, to the churchyard of Christ Church, Philadelphia. There, on November 22, 1906, they were re-interred with impressive ceremonies. *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLV, 2-4.

Philadelphia troop of light horse, now known as the First City Troop. He also acted as the trusted agent of the Continental Congress in carrying through the wilderness of Maine the specie for the payment of Montgomery's army when investing Quebec. He was frequently in correspondence with Washington, and, as a sturdy Federalist, was a strong supporter of his administrations. For his Federalism he was fiercely assailed as having been a Tory by William Duane in the *Aurora*, and vindicated himself in a vigorous letter based on conclusive evidence of his services in the Revolution, published in the *Gazette of the United States*, on March 3, 1803. He died March 22, 1820, at the age of eighty-four years, honored for his integrity, enterprise and patriotism.*

*His De-
scendants*

Levi Hollingsworth's son, Paschall, married James Wilson's daughter, Mary. His younger son, Henry, married to Sarah, the daughter of Joshua Humphreys, was a cashier of the Bank of North America, and later a founder and the first president of the Western Savings Fund Society. His daughter, Mary, married Israel W. Morris, in 1799, the son of Samuel Morris, second captain of the First City Troop, and the grandfather of Israel W. Morris, to whose generosity this Society is indebted for the gift of the vast mass of papers which still awaits the searching examination of the biographer and the historian. Genealogists are fairly familiar with its contents in their particular fields.

*The Morris
Family*

The ramifications of the Morris family were numerous, and interest in the papers now discussed should be widespread. The American founder of the family was one Anthony, born in London, August 23, 1654, and dying in Philadelphia in 1721. He reached the Delaware in October, 1682, but instead of joining Penn was attracted to Burlington, New Jersey, a Quaker settlement older than Philadelphia by five years. His occupation as a maltster or brewer brought him to Philadelphia where he established a successful and long lived business

* Levi Hollingsworth, Poulson's *American Daily Advertiser*, March 26, 1824; Simpson's *Lives of Eminent Philadelphians*, 539-42; family papers in possession of the writer; see also *Hollingsworth Genealogical Memoranda*, by Wm. B. Hollingsworth of Baltimore. The original portrait in oil, painted from life by Rembrandt Peale, is in possession of the writer, a great grandson.



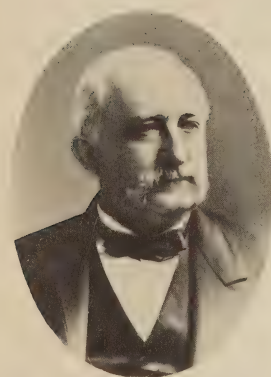
Joseph R. Ingersoll
1860-1868



John William Wallace
1868-1884



Brinton Coxe
1884-1892



Charles J. Stillé
1892-1899



Charlemagne Tower
1917-1921



Samuel W. Pennypacker
1900-1916

Presidents of the Society
1860-1921

which is within the recollection of men of today. His great respectability and influential character made him a lay judge of the courts of common pleas and quarter sessions, and an assemblyman, but it is an error to name him, as some have done, as a provincial councillor. He married four times and had a numerous progeny, many of whom became distinguished as merchants, soldiers, statesmen, physicians, manufacturers, bankers and lawyers. Anthony the third, was killed at Princeton; his brother Samuel, who had married Rebecca Wister, and thus introduced that name into the family, became the captain of the First City Troop as successor to Abraham Markoe; Cadwalader Morris was a member of the Continental Congress, and Anthony the sixth, was minister to Spain. Samuel's son, Israel Wister Morris, who married Mary, the daughter of Levi Hollingsworth, was the father of Dr. Caspar Morris, a distinguished physician, and an early and prominent member of this Society. Dr. Morris was the recipient from his cousin, Emily Hollingsworth, the granddaughter of James Wilson, of the Wilson papers, which, through the generosity of his son, Israel W. Morris, the second, became the property of this Society. From him also came the Morris-Hollingsworth papers. It was through the intermarriage of Wilsons, Hollingsworths, Morrises and Humphreys that the important papers of six generations and four families found safe harbor-age in our vaults.*

The Humphreys' papers, the gift of our fellow member, Miss Letitia A. Humphreys,† cover the activities of six generations of men conspicuous as colonists, merchants, ship-builders, naval constructors, and soldiers. The family, originally Norman, was long settled in Wales. Daniel, the first to come to America, arrived in Pennsylvania in 1682, and took up lands in the Welsh barony, at present Bryn Mawr, long known as Humphreysville, and married Hannah Wynne, daughter of Dr. Thomas Wynne, first speaker of the provin-

*The
Humphreys
Papers*

* The Morris Family, by Frank Willing Leach, *The North American*, Sunday, January 19, 1908; *The Morris Family of Philadelphia, Descendants of Anthony Morris, 1654-1721*, by Robert C. Moon (Phila., 1898); *Hollingsworth Genealogical Memoranda*, by Wm. B. Hollingsworth.

† Miss Humphreys is the daughter of Genl. Andrew A. Humphreys, and a great granddaughter of Joshua Humphreys, and also of Levi Hollingsworth.

The Humphreys Family cial assembly of Pennsylvania. He was followed by his widowed mother and her four remaining children, a son and three daughters, as shown by a paper dated 27/5 mo., 1683, issued by the Quarterly Meeting of Friends at Merionethshire, Wales, attesting their purpose to join Daniel "already gone into Penn., about twelve months since." Daniel had daughters and sons, one of whom, Joshua, married Sarah, daughter of Edward and Eleanor Williams of Blockley. Another son was Charles Humphreys, a member of the provincial assembly from 1763 to 1776, a member of the Continental Congress in 1774, 1775, 1776, who with John Dickinson, Thomas Willing, Andrew Allen, and Edward Biddle absented themselves at the time of the critical vote upon the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, so as to enable Robert Morris, James Wilson and Franklin to cast the vote of the state.*

Joshua Humphreys A grandson of Daniel was Joshua Humphreys, born June 17, 1751, the most renowned member of the family, the designer of "Old Ironsides" and her five sister ships. The full story of his memorable achievements, so glorious in results and so lasting in their consequences to the prestige of the American navy, has been extracted from the original papers in the possession of the Society by a great-grandson, supported by the incontestable evidence of the papers themselves.† To Joshua Humphreys belongs the honorable title "Father of the American Navy," accorded by the acclaim of instructed naval historians. At the present time, when the reconstruction of "Old Ironsides" is one of the tasks of the Secretary of the Navy, and audiences throughout the nation are thrilled by the pictorial exhibitions of the prowess of the "most famous battle ship in the world," these papers are being constantly drawn upon for authentic information necessary to the fit execution of the task. This is a striking instance of the practical value of old original drawings, plans, measurements and estimates in aid of modern work.

* Their reasons have been already reviewed, *ante*, Vol. II, Chapter IV. See also "Charles Humphreys," by Andrew Atkinson Humphreys, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, I, 83.

† "Who Built the First United States Navy?" by Colonel Henry H. Humphreys, U. S. A., Retired, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XL, 385.

But the Humphreys' papers have a far wider claim upon our pride and affections. They illustrate the career of the young shipbuilder from the time when he was commissioned by the Continental Congress to build the *Randolph*, and her younger sisters until the days of Washington's administration, when he planned bolder armaments according to his own original designs to out-sail and out-fight any adversaries afloat. Let the victories of the *Constitution*, the *Congress*, the *Chesapeake*, the *Constellation*, the *President*, and the *United States*, in ridding the Mediterranean of the Barbary pirates, and in the destruction of the *Guerriere*, the *Macedonian*, and the *Insurgent*, and the capture of the *Java*, the *Cyane*, and the *Levant*, stand to the immortal credit of Preble, Hull, Decatur, Truxton, Bainbridge, and Stewart, but let it never be forgotten that the success of these incomparable seamen was in large part due to the swiftness of their keels, the steadiness of their gun decks, the mathematical adaptation of their canvas, and the strength of their sides, designed by Joshua Humphreys of Philadelphia. When Nelson first saw two of Humphreys' ships in the harbor of Tripoli, he said, "There are ships with which we will one day have to reckon."

*Character
of the
Humphreys
Papers*

In the ledgers, letter books, and accounts of Joshua Humphreys, with his plans, drawings, shipyard notes and measurements of vessels of war from shallops to frigates, from 1775 to 1801, we have the story of the building of the Revolutionary navy, and the first navy of the nation. In the books of Samuel Humphreys from 1801 to 1845, we have the continuation, compassing the building of the famous fighting frigate *Franklin*, the largest then afloat.

*Scope of the
Humphreys
Papers*

The papers also contain the diary of Clement Humphreys, the eldest son of the shipbuilder, who, as a lad of nineteen, caned Duane, the editor of the *Aurora*, for a libel on Washington, and later was sent by President Adams as bearer of dispatches to John Marshall, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and Elbridge Gerry when these men were envoys to France in 1797.* Another son, Samuel, succeeded his father as chief

*Diary of
Clement
Humphreys*

*Samuel
Humphreys*

* "Diary of Clement Humphreys," *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXII, 34.

naval constructor of the United States, and his devout patriotism led him to refuse an offer from the Russian Czar Alexander, which would have dazzled any man less true.*

Andrew
Atkinson
Humphreys

The remaining portions of the Humphreys' papers, collected into 56 bound folios and 20 boxes of material awaiting the binder, relate to the career of Andrew Atkinson Humphreys, the second son of the eight children of Samuel Humphreys and Letitia Atkinson, the daughter of Andrew Atkinson, an English army officer, and Jane Murray of Scottish ancestry. The papers are well arranged, well classified, and strongly bound in full morocco. They fall into two divisions, illustrating the productive periods of the unusual career of a man equally distinguished as a topographical engineer and as a Federal officer of high rank in the Civil War. As a man of science he won reputation both at home and abroad, his works being translated twice into German, twice into French, twice into Italian, and once into Hungarian. As a soldier he was regarded by associates and antagonists alike as combining in a rare degree the finest qualities of a scientific engineer with those of a commander of troops in action, and the practical wisdom of a chief of staff. Competent critics declared that "he was illustrious in every branch of the service"; that "he was equally able as an engineer for the use of inert materials, and as a general for the handling of living masses, and as a soldier for setting an example of personal intrepidity"; that "what Von Moltke was to the King of Prussia, afterwards Emperor of Germany, what Blumenthal was to the Crown Prince, Humphreys was to Meade in many respects." His books—*The Virginia Campaign of '64 and '65*, and *From Gettysburg to the Rapidan*, the latter being, properly, an introduction to the first—together constitute a military classic and a mine of important matter relating to the history of the Civil War.

His Char-
acteristics

Another great Pennsylvanian must be mentioned. Rich mines of material for the instruction and use of future historians of the finances of the Civil War of 1861-65, and the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad opening up the vast Northwest, are to be found in the Jay Cooke papers.

* "Samuel Humphreys," *ibid.*, VIII, 216.

Our fellow-member, Dr. Ellis P. Oberholtzer in 1907 made commendable use of them in his vivid and inspiring biography of the great banker. These papers contain illustrative material for a study of the courageous patriotism and incorruptible integrity of a man as conspicuous and indispensable to the national government in the darkest of hours of the Civil War as Robert Morris and Stephen Girard had been in an earlier crisis, and as far-seeing in his wisdom and boldness in the development of the West as his successors and imitators, James J. Hill and Edward H. Harriman. But there are still rich veins to be worked into the pages of national history which lie beyond the scope of personal biography. Years after the appearance of *Jay Cooke, Financier of the Civil War*, the children of Mr. Cooke presented to this Society, in 1915, the original papers of their illustrious father, consisting of 26 books, 120 pamphlets, 37,850 manuscripts, 20 maps, 94 miscellaneous broadsides, and innumerable photographs and pictures of the men and scenes of a distinct era in American history.

Closely associated with these are the Salmon P. Chase papers in 34 volumes, which bring the Secretary of the Treasury in the Lincoln cabinet into intimate touch with the Philadelphia banker, who, on his own initiative, without authority as a government agent, after the disastrous news of the Battle of Bull Run had spread financial panic, in a few hours of personal activity on July 22, 1861, raised almost two millions of dollars for the distracted Secretary. Some of the Chase papers have been edited by Mr. Edward Robins.

Two collections of importance must here be noticed. The George Bryan papers illustrate the political struggles in Pennsylvania for constitutional government to supplant the proprietary establishments of the Penns. The military, naval and financial features of the Revolution had largely crowded into the background consideration of the upheaval of institutions existing under the charter of Charles II, liberalized by the efforts of David Lloyd and Franklin, and in the main satisfactory to the people of Pennsylvania until inevitably disturbed by the Declaration of Independence. The story was well told by our fellow member, Mr. Konkle, in his life of

*Jay Cooke
Papers*

*Papers of
Salmon P.
Chase*

*The Bryan
Papers*

*The Lewis
Papers*

George Bryan, the leading radical of his day, and the success of his work induced the Honorable William F. Bryan and S. S. Bryan to present to the Society the original papers of their distinguished ancestor which had been used as the basis of the biography. The papers possess a triple interest, not only as related to the organic law of the newly born commonwealth and the abolition by statute of human slavery—the first of its kind in the United States—but also to the composition and labors of the state judiciary. As a later chapter in our judicial history, Mr. Konkle followed up his task in the life of Chief Justice Ellis Lewis, and after the publication of this work, Miss Josephine Lewis, a daughter, was persuaded to present the Lewis papers.

*The
Stauffer
Collection*

Finally, like a clasp of gold richly enamelled, the past and the present were clamped together by the *History of Philadelphia* by Thompson Westcott, expanded into thirty-two folio volumes, mounted and illustrated by the insertion of rare prints, portraits, letters and documents collected by that most accomplished bibliophile, David McNeely Stauffer, who delighted in Grolier methods. This volume was the gift of his generous widow.*

* Sketch of Mr. Stauffer, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXVII, 202.

CHAPTER XV

Administration of Samuel W. Pennypacker

The Closing Years — Summary — Articles in the Magazine — Growth of the Library — Financial Conditions — Increase of Dues — Contest Over Presidency — Necrology — Changes in Official Staff — Sketches of Henry Charles Lea, James T. Mitchell, William Brooke Rawle, William H. Lambert, Charles Morton Smith, John T. Morris — Death of President Pennypacker

DURING the sixteen years of the administration of President Pennypacker, sixteen volumes of *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* were published, numbered as Volumes XXIV to XXXIX, inclusive. Those belonging to the first three years of Judge Pennypacker's presidency have been reviewed in Chapter X. In the early part of the chapter just closed special attention has been paid to all those addresses before the Society during the remaining thirteen years, which were published in the *Magazine*. These were sufficiently numerous and varied to furnish the reader with reasonably definite knowledge of the instructive character of the subjects discussed by eminent speakers at stated quarterly meetings of the Society. It is now proper to complete the review by noticing a few of the leading contributions to the *Magazine* made by scholars generously laboring to make known to the public the character and extent of the rich mines of historical matter in the ownership of the Society. For greater detail recourse must be had to the *Magazine* itself, which well deserves a more liberal patronage than it has hitherto received. It is the official organ of the Society, and all of our members should loyally support it.

*General
Summary*

Of particular value are the following articles: George Inman, a Lieutenant of H. R. M.'s Twenty-sixth Regiment of Foot, had written, in 1784, a narrative of the American Revolution, printed by the Society in 1883; * an important supplement was supplied, twenty years later, in a paper from the

*Leading
Articles
in the
Magazine*

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, VII, 237. Printed from a manuscript supplied by Charles R. Hildeburn.

*Revolution-
ary Period*

same hand entitled "Losses of the Military and Naval Forces Engaged in the War of the American Revolution," containing lists of British officers killed or wounded, and the names of American, French, Spanish and Dutch men-of-war destroyed by the British.* Doubtless, the statement of the latter was a solace to the candid enumeration of the former, for it must not be forgotten, as our highly discerning fellow-member, Albert J. Edmunds, once impressively wrote, that at the time of the American Revolution England was at war not only with ourselves, but with France, Spain and Holland.†

Closely related in interest to the foregoing papers are "The Generals of the Continental Line in the Revolutionary War," ‡ by Simon Gratz, a councillor, intimately familiar with his subject, and "Pennsylvania Soldiers of the Revolution Entitled to Depreciation Pay"; § so also "Letters of Some Members of the Old Congress," || selected from the Dreer collection by Miss J. C. Wylie, their custodian, and selections from the papers of Judge Peters, ¶ made by the same accomplished lady.

Then came a critical study of the famous picture so familiar to visitors to the rotunda in the capitol at Washington, of "The Historical Value of Trumbull's 'Declaration of Independence,'" by John H. Hazleton, in which the thesis was maintained that art and history do not always agree.**

*Colonial
Period*

Far earlier subjects were then resumed: "Penn's Proposals for a Second Settlement in the Province of Pennsylvania" was reproduced in facsimile; †† Samuel W. Pennypacker wrote of the Dutch patroons of Pennsylvania, ‡‡ and Albert J. Edmunds wrote of "The First Books Imported by America's First Great Library: 1732," §§ the Library Company of Phila-

* *Ibid.*, XXVII, 176.

† "A Forgotten Victory of the American Revolution," by Albert J. Edmunds, *ibid.*, XXXVII, 89.

‡ *Ibid.*, XXVII, 385.

§ *Ibid.*, XXVII, 449; XXVIII, 45, 201.

|| *Ibid.*, XXIX, 191.

¶ *Ibid.*, XXIX, 451.

** *Ibid.*, XXXI, 30.

†† *Ibid.*, XXVIII, 60.

‡‡ *Ibid.*, XXXI, 1.

§§ *Ibid.*, XXX, 300.

delphia, founded by Franklin, being so designated, because it has enjoyed an uninterrupted existence, free from the limitations and casualties that had overtaken older sisters. "Brad-dock Road," * illustrated, by John K. Lacock, presented a careful tracing of the route pursued by the hapless general whose misfortunes it well depicted, and the draft of a *letter* from James Wilson to Horatio Gates, † probably in June, 1776, disclosed the political contentions of the period over the making of a constitution for Pennsylvania to supersede the government of the Penns.

The famous artists then had their turn. Horace Wells Sellers wrote of "Charles Willson Peale, Artist-Soldier," ‡ and after portraying his early career as an artist, added a full and illuminating account of his services as a soldier, a portion of his life but little known, and concluded with an account of his life after he had resumed his labors with the brush.

Artists—
Peale

The Honorable William Uhler Hensel wrote of Jacob Eichholtz, § the painter of whom Lancaster County is so justly proud. Charles Henry Hart presented, with critical remarks, "Thomas Sully's Register of Portraits, 1801-1871," || covering a record of 2,520 portraits of men notable for achievements and of women famous for their beauty, of a total value to the artist of \$247,744. Sully averaged 36 pictures a year, at an annual average income of \$3,525. Modest indeed were the requirements of the man who painted Victoria in her coronation robes in 1839, and composed a head of Martha Washington, after Trumbull and Stuart, in 1869.

Eichholtz

Sully

Running through seven volumes of the *Magazine*—from volumes XXVIII to XXXIV, inclusive—were articles entitled "Pennsylvania Gleanings in England," ¶ and "Pennsylvania Gleanings in Ireland," ** contributed by Lothrop Withington of London, who stated that the matter concerning

Penn-
sylvania
Gleanings
in England

* *Ibid.*, XXXVIII, 1.

† *Ibid.*, XXXVI, 473.

‡ *Ibid.*, XXXVIII, 257.

§ *Ibid.*, XXXVII, 48.

|| *Ibid.*, XXXII, 385; XXXIII, 22, 147; XXXIV, 381.

¶ *Ibid.*, XXVIII, 169, 456; XXIX, 89, 207, 310; XXX, 80; XXXI, 474; XXXII, 208; XXXIII, 492; XXXIV, 190.

** *Ibid.*, XXXIV, 478.

Pennsylvania families had been taken from the registers of the prerogative court of Canterbury and other English records, partly from his own notes and partly expanded from the unpublished notes of Mr. Henry Fitzgilbert Waters. The writer had made similar contributions to the New York, Virginia, South Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, and other historical societies, and (for northern New England) to the Essex Institute. The notes on Penn, Logan and other leading names are of much interest, but unfortunately, except at the outset, they are not arranged alphabetically, nor classified by counties, and hence the reader must be at the pains of searching through all the volumes for names in which he may be particularly interested.

*Growth of
the Library* For overwhelming proof of the extent and value of the accessions to the library and collections by gift and purchase, following the general enumeration of President Pennypacker in his address upon the opening of the new Hall in 1910,* let the interested reader turn to the reports of the librarian, as containing exact statements of growth, for the years 1912,† 1913,‡ 1914,§ 1915,|| and 1916.¶ There he will find the details of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, letters, pictures, and curios with the names of the donors, the names of the collections to which they were accredited, and the departments in which they are now to be found. However familiar he may have been with the phenomena of general prosperity, he cannot fail to be astonished by the cumulative evidence of the swelling generosity of legions of benefactors of the Society, whether members or not, and the nice adaptation of their gifts to the purposes of the charter.

*Financial
Conditions* Slightly improving financial conditions in the trust funds are to be found in a comparison of the figures quoted by President Pennypacker in 1910, and the treasurer's balance sheet in 1916.

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXIV, 280.

† *Ibid.*, XXXVII, 225.

‡ *Ibid.*, XXXVIII, 375.

§ *Ibid.*, XXXIX, 356.

|| *Ibid.*, XL, 250.

¶ *Ibid.*, XLI, 368.

1910 *		1916 †	
Land and Build- ing taken at cost	\$339,591.41	Land and Build- ing taken at cost, including State appro- priation	\$339,591.41
Capital Funds of the Society	255,036.67	Capital Funds held in Trust	274,613.47
	<hr/> \$594,628.08		<hr/> \$614,204.88

At the same time it must be remarked, on comparing the totals of assets as stated by the treasurer with the figures of President Pennypacker, that the treasurer reduces the total of assets to \$451,992.98, by carrying the real estate at \$161,586.63, instead of at \$339,591.41, a difference of \$178,004.78, which can only be accounted for by his omission to consider the state appropriation and the Stillé bequest as items of cost, as the president had done. Doubtless, the treasurer regarded these as assets, rather than as expenditures, and charged off some previous expenditures as having been absorbed as scrapped material in the changes wrought in tearing down the old Patterson mansion, and replacing it by the new Hall. At all events, it has been the habit of later treasurers to sustain this view, and to carry the real estate on the books at the smaller figure. It must also be recorded that the treasurer in his report for the year 1915, discloses that various funds were in debt \$4,868.98, due to heavy expenditures by the general fund for their benefit in the purchase of papers which had then to be acquired, or the opportunity for their acquisition completely lost. In fact, so urgent had become the zeal for acquisition that the treasurer, Francis Howard Williams, himself advanced, as a personal loan, the sum of \$5,000, emulating the example set by John Jordan, Jr., in days of old.

An effort was made to add to the revenues of the Society at the stated meeting of November 9, 1914, by the adoption of an amendment of a clause in Article I, section 1 of the by-
Increase of Dues

* *Ibid.*, XXXIV, 278.

† *Ibid.*, XL, 244.

laws, increasing the annual dues of active members to six dollars in place of five. The treasurer reported that it was a hopeful expedient, not too violent to cause a large number of resignations.

*Election
Contest*

The placidity of President Pennypacker's term was disturbed in its last year by his fast failing health, and, for the first time in the history of the Society, by a sharp contest over the presidency. The name of S. Davis Page, Esq., a delightful gentleman of the old school, but not active as a member, was presented by the opposition. The overwhelming victory of the veteran president was so complete as to cheer his heart and soothe his dying hours. It was more than a vote of confidence, it was an expression of unswerving and affectionate loyalty to an ever faithful officer.

Necrology

It was inevitable that the long term of President Pennypacker should witness numerous changes in his official staff. The original personnel has been stated in Chapter IX, and necrological notices of those dying in the earlier portion of the term have been given in Chapter X. The necessary enlargement of the working staff has been considered in Chapter XII. It is now in order to note additional changes. In 1906, Henry Charles Lea, the senior Vice-President, urging the plea of age, resigned his office. Thereupon, he was chosen an honorary vice-president as successor to the late Ferdinand J. Dreer, and shared the honors of the office with the Honorable Craig Biddle until 1910, both dying in the same year. This office was permitted to remain vacant until very recently, as will be noted in its proper place. The vacancy in the vice-presidency was filled for the unexpired term of Mr. Lea at the annual election in 1907, by the promotion of John Frederick Lewis. This promotion caused a vacancy in the Council, which was filled by the election of Edward S. Sayres. In the meantime, the Honorable William P. Potter, an associate justice of the supreme court, was chosen for the unexpired term of John B. Gest, resigned; Israel W. Morris was chosen to succeed his son, Effingham B. Morris, resigned; and John T. Morris was chosen for the unexpired term of William G. Thomas, resigned. The remaining members of the Council at that time were John C. Browne, William H. Lambert, Charles Morton

*Changes in
Official
Staff*

Smith, Simon Gratz, William Drayton, the Honorable William Potter, former minister to Italy; Samuel Castner, Jr., and Edward Robins. Israel W. Morris, dying, was succeeded in 1910 by Isaac Sharpless, the President of Haverford College; William H. Lambert, dying, was succeeded by Alexander Van Rensselaer in 1912; Charles Morton Smith, dying, was succeeded by John Gribbel; John T. Morris, dying in 1915, was succeeded by Francis Rawle. Then death struck down two vice-presidents, James T. Mitchell and William Brooke Rawle. They were succeeded by Simon Gratz, a councillor, and by Thomas Willing Balch, who had been recording secretary since 1903. Mr. Gratz's place in the Council was taken by Charles Penrose Keith. Robert Sturgis Ingersoll became recording secretary. There were no further changes until that caused by the death of President Pennypacker.

The men who had passed away were quite as remarkable as their predecessors. They gave generously of their time, their talents, their character and their means to build boldly, wisely and successfully upon the foundations that had been laid. They realized their responsibilities to the uttermost degree, and faced their duties to the past and to the future without misgiving.

First, in world wide fame as a scholar, an author and a publicist, stood *Henry Charles Lea*, a member since February 22, 1869, and a vice-president from 1890 to 1906. Though his work did not lie within the domain of American history, he took a very generous interest in the Society, and contributed munificently to its funds at times when such help was needed. Acquiring an international reputation through his published books and winning honorary degrees from many institutions at home and abroad, his name as an officer of high rank in our institution, like that of Du Ponceau, was in itself an indisputable certificate of character. Shortly after his death, the American Philosophical Society, the Library Company of Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania, the Academy of Natural Sciences, and The Historical Society of Pennsylvania united in the hall of the College of Physicians to do honor to his memory. The keynote in all the addresses was one of profound admiration for the "unusual combination of

*Sketch of
Henry
Charles Lea*

intellectual and ethical traits which stamped him as one of the truly great men of his generation." Addresses were delivered by the eminent surgeon, Dr. W. W. Keen; the Right Honorable James Bryce, the British ambassador; Dr. Horace Howard Furness; Dr. S. Weir Mitchell; Major Joseph G. Rosen-garten; and Professor Edward P. Cheyney.

At the stated meeting of this Society, held March 13, 1911, a life-size portrait of Mr. Lea, painted by Hugh H. Brecken-ridge, from the original by Robert Vonnoh, was presented through a letter of Arthur H. Lea, a son, on behalf of the family. Addresses were made by vice-presidents Rawle and Carson, and the picture was received by President Pennypacker. Mr. Rawle depicted Mr. Lea as "the ardent student and delver in the philosophy of history, a worker in the broad fields and deep mines of antiquarian material of an older civilization. . . . The crowning literary work of his life was his 'History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages,' in three volumes, which was translated into German, French and Italian, and later 'The History of the Inquisition in the Span- ish Dependencies,' to which may be added 'History of Sacer- dotal Celibacy.'" Mr. Carson described Mr. Lea's methods of work, and analyzed his mental processes. He dwelt particu- larly upon his earliest work, *Superstition and Force*, as ex- hibiting the depth of his researches into the sagas of Iceland, and of Scandinavia, and into Gothic and early Frankish estab- lishments as the origin of the early Anglo-Saxon and Norman methods of procedure and proof. His work was conducted in the spirit of Lord Bacon as seen in *The Advancement of Learn- ing*. So thoroughly was his work done in the collection and examination of the authentic sources of knowledge, and so cautious and exact were his conclusions that hereafter there will be no necessity for any investigator, unless charged with some special inquiry, to find occasion to consult the actual manuscripts. He examined archaic jurisprudence, and van- ished institutions after the manner of geologists uncovering fossil bones in the drifts of hills, or of anatomists indicating the spine and mid-ribs of skeletons, demonstrating the force of a law of evolution in affairs of state. President Pennypacker, in receiving the picture, declared, "Perhaps no other Phila-

delphian, perhaps no other American historian will be so long remembered among scholars and men of learning whose judgment is of value." *

James T. Mitchell, who had succeeded Mr. Lea as senior vice-president of the Society, died on July 4, 1915, in the eighty-first year of his age. He had served in this office for nineteen years, and had been continuously president of the Council since 1883. His membership—a life membership taken when he was but twenty-five years of age—dated back to 1859. At all times had he maintained a close personal and official relationship to active societary labors. As an exhaustive review of his distinguished career has been printed in the *Magazine*, a condensation of it in these pages would be redundant.† It is sufficient to describe his special equipment for the duties of the offices he so long held. His almost forty years of judicial experience, largely as a presiding judge, made him an ideal presiding officer at the meetings of the Council from which he was rarely absent. Thoroughly familiar with the rules of procedure and with the by-laws, he held the business well in hand. Attentive and alert, firm but courteous, while never checking freedom of debate, he never allowed time to be lost in desultory discussion. He was devoted to the study of history, general and special, ancient and modern, colonial, revolutionary and national. He was familiar with our possessions, particularly with the autograph and print collections, and was an expert in the matter of handwriting, and an unrivalled judge of the merits and defects of engravings. Of the latter he was a notable collector on far broader lines and with a nicer discrimination than even Mr. Dreer, Mr. Gratz or Mr. Baker. Being a bachelor, he was a bold buyer of rarities, and concentrated upon prints rather than dispersing his attention among books, pamphlets and documents or letters. Had it not been for overweening confidence in a relative's business capacity which led him to make imprudent endorsements, he would not have been compelled to sell his extraordinary collections, to meet, as he did with scrupulous honor, heavy debts of pure

*Sketch of
James T.
Mitchell*

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXV, 129.

† Commemorative address, by Hampton L. Carson, *ibid.*, XL, 1. Also, commemorative minute, *ibid.*, XXXIX, 476.

accommodation. But for this misfortune, the Society would have received his treasures. He contributed, all through his life, like Judge Craig Biddle, to the library of the Society judicious selections from accumulations of current publications, of ultimate value to history, of which as a public man he received from publishers and correspondents an impressive mass. After his death the Society received upwards of eight thousand items of interest from his library, many of them scrapbooks containing newspaper clippings and mortuary data.

His historical knowledge of the development of our peculiarly characteristic institutions, as well as his knowledge of autographs aided him as a judge in important cases. No one of all his colleagues, or contemporary judges, no one except himself could have written the opinions of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in *Cox vs. Ledward*,* *Myers et al, vs. South Bethlehem*,† *Society of Cincinnati's Appeal*,‡ *Knox' Estate*,§ *Evans, Appellant vs. Nissley*,|| *Clements' Estate*,¶ and in *Kuhlman vs. Smeltz*.** In the first two, he illustrated principles of equity peculiar to ourselves since the days of Governor Keith; in the third he reviewed the history of the State House and denounced the irreverence of the sale purposed by the Act of 1816; †† in the fourth, in discussing the genuineness of a signature to a will, he wrote instructively on the peculiarities of renowned signatures, from Lord Bacon and Izaak Walton to Rufus Choate and General Spinner, and illustrated his meaning by emphasizing the varieties in the fifty-six signatures to the Declaration of Independence. In the fifth, he drew upon his knowledge of the Middle Ages in discussing seals to deeds; in the sixth, he gave a full history of the French spoliation claims; and in the seventh, he gave a full account of local legislation in Pennsylvania from the days of the Duke of York's laws. How brightly, through him, shone "the glad-

* 124 *Penna. State Reports*, 435 (1889).

† 149 *Penna. State Reports*, 85 (1892).

‡ 154 *Penna. State Reports*, 621 (1893).

§ 131 *Penna. State Reports*, 220 (1889).

|| 156 *Penna. State Reports*, 329 (1893).

¶ 160 *Penna. State Reports*, 391 (1894).

** 171 *Penna. State Reports*, 440 (1895).

†† See *ante*, Vol. I.

some light of jurisprudence " extracted from the history sheltered in our Hall.

William Brooke Rawle, who died November 30, 1915, was the great-grandson of William Rawle, the first president of the Society, and the grandson of one of its founders. His ancestry has already been considered.* With a membership dating from October 21, 1872, he became one of the most active workers in the midst of busy men toiling under presidents Wallace, Coxe, Stillé and Pennypacker in days of struggle and development. Such was his zeal that within six years after his enrollment he was elected recording secretary and held the place for fifteen years. Resigning in 1893, he became a councillor, serving with diligence until 1900, when he became a vice-president, and so remained until death, at the age of seventy-two years, terminated a close relationship to societary affairs of forty-three years. It was not merely pride in an institution which his ancestors had helped to establish that sustained his interest. His temperament was ardent, his industry unflagging, his performance energetic, and his physical movements suggestive of his unabated youthfulness, when, as a cavalry officer delighting in the excitements of brilliant charges with drawn sword, he won fame in the Civil War.

*Sketch of
William
Brooke
Rawle*

In boyhood and early manhood, he was known as William Rawle Brooke, his mother, a daughter of William Rawle, Jr., having married Charles Wallace Brooke, a promising lawyer, who died at the age of 36. After the death of his father, he was adopted by his uncle, William Henry Rawle, who had no sons, and changed his name to that by which he was always known as a member of the Society. Reading law with his uncle, one of the leaders of the Philadelphia bar, especially renowned for his scientific as well as practical knowledge of the law, he became the representative in the fourth generation of the Rawle law office, and a hereditary counsellor of the Penn family in the management of their American interests. He delighted in orderly procedure, and the formalities of rules, and to him more than to any one else are we indebted for the system of by-laws, adopted in May, 1894,† which, with but

* *Ante*, Vol. I. See some additional data stated by Colonel Rawle himself.

† *Ante*, Vol. II.

trifling changes, has been in force for thirty-four years. His generous purse was always open in hours of stress; he was a liberal donor of books and papers to the library, judiciously selected, and he crowned his benefactions to the Society by bequeathing to it one-third of his large estate, subject to the life estate of his widow.*

At the memorial meeting, held in the Hall of the Society November 13, 1916, an excellent portrait in oil was presented on behalf of Mrs. Rawle. Vice-President John Frederick Lewis delivered an admirable address in which Colonel Rawle's characteristics, and his labors for the Society, involving the erection of the present Hall, as well as his varied activities in other directions, were so well depicted, that further treatment is superfluous. At the same meeting, Francis Rawle, Esq., at the present time one of the vice-presidents and the president of the Council, gave a vivid account of the military career of his cousin, dwelling with particularity upon his dashing courage in the famous cavalry battle at Gettysburg waged between generals David M. Gregg of Pennsylvania and J. E. B. Stuart, the most famous commander of Confederate cavalry, in which the plan of the latter to attack the rear of Meade's army at the very moment of Pickett's charge upon the Federal front centre was completely frustrated.†

The deaths of three councillors of far shorter periods of service than those just commemorated must now be noticed. The first of these was *William H. Lambert*, whose name disappears from the official staff in 1912, and whose death was commemorated at a meeting of the Council, held September 23, 1912, in a minute presented by President Pennypacker.‡ As a soldier, he had fought with the Army of the East at Antietam, and marched with the Army of the West from Atlanta to the sea. He was at the head of the Philadelphia office of the New York Life Insurance Company, had presided over the Board of Public Charities of Philadelphia, and served for many years as a member of the Board of City

* Within the last year [1928] the legacy has been realized in the sum of \$98,000, accompanied by a legacy of \$25,000 from Mrs. Rawle's estate.

† Addresses of John Frederick Lewis and Francis Rawle, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLI, 126.

‡ *Ibid.*, XXXVIII, 120.

Trusts. His passion as a collector of books and manuscripts relating to Thackeray and Lincoln, and his addresses before this Society have already been noted. His services as councillor lasted for fifteen years. In appearance he strikingly resembled Edwin Booth's Hamlet, although without the histrionic excesses. The music of his voice, and the brilliancy of his eyes made him a captivating speaker.

Charles Morton Smith was the next to fall from the ranks. His active membership dated back to May 29, 1876, transmuted into life membership, December 13, 1905. In January, 1901, he took his seat at the Council board, and served continuously until his death on March 23, 1914. His punctuality in attendance was marked, and he was an efficient member of the committee on hall and buildings. Highly educated, and a man of the clearest head, he was steady in his convictions, sound in judgment and unwavering in his decisions. Generous in his donations of books and documents, and responding liberally to all appeals for special subscriptions in his life time, he bequeathed to the Society the sum of \$20,000 to a fund for the purchase of books, a bequest made immediately available by the generosity of his widow as the foundation of the fund which perpetuates his memory. The frequency with which his bookplate appears in the volumes upon our shelves attests the extent and value of this fund to the steady growth of the library, and the sight of his name recalls to all those fortunate enough to have known him the charm of his imposing and graceful personality.*

*Sketch of
Charles
Morton
Smith*

The last of the trio was *John Thompson Morris*, who became a member of the Society February 17, 1879. His interest was a growing one until on February 27, 1905, he became a councillor as the successor of William G. Thomas, who had resigned because of age. Mr. Morris was a modest, open hearted man, with the body of a giant and the frank interest of a boy, a widely traveled man, a collector of curios, delighting in gardens, as well as in books. Unobtrusive and taciturn, his eyes bespoke his interest in the topics discussed at the Council table, and his open purse at times of need aided, to

*Sketch of
John T.
Morris*

* A suitable minute was adopted by the Council, Minutes of the Council April 27, 1914; *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXVIII, 240.

an extent unknown to his colleagues, except the librarian and the treasurer, in the acquisition of rarities. To him we owe the gift of the tall clock made by David Rittenhouse to which President Pennypacker referred as "ticking off the minutes," while he delivered his address at the opening of the new Hall in April, 1910. The Council has embalmed the memory of Mr. Morris in a suitable tribute to his worth.*

It was a notable era—the longest in our annals—that closed with the death of President Pennypacker on September 2, 1916. The announcement to the Council was accompanied by a brief but exact summary of his career, prepared by Librarian Jordan. This was followed, on October 23, by an appreciative minute written by Mr. Tower.† In January, 1917, at the stated meeting of the Society, a memorial address was delivered by Mr. Carson.‡

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXIX, 478.

† *Ibid.*, XL, 493, 494.

‡ "The Life and Services of Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker," by Hampton L. Carson, *ibid.*, XLI, 1.

CHAPTER XVI

Administration of Charlemagne Tower May 1917-1921

Delay in Nominating a President — Nomination and Election of Mr. Tower — Sketch of Mr. Tower — Books Written by Him — Personal Characteristics — Changes in the Staff of the Society — Fiscal Conditions — Report of Committee of Inquiry — Resolutions of Council — Adoption of Budget System — Increase of Membership — Improvement in Finances — Official Staff of 1920 — War Activities of Society — War Service Committee — Receptions to Soldiers, Sailors and Marines — Final Report — Character of Exhibits — Society's Part in Obtaining Proper Salutes to the Flag — Proposed Penn Celebration — Tactful Resolution.

THE vacancy in the presidency caused by the death of Samuel W. Pennypacker was not filled until the annual election of May, 1917. During the interim, the stated meetings of the Society were presided over in turn by vice-presidents Tower and Carson. The situation was not free from difficulties. The embers of the recent contest still smouldered, producing a condition described as "demoralized." At the October meeting of the Council, 1916, Messrs. Williams, Balch and Robins were appointed as a committee to consider the matter of nominating a president. In November, they reported that they had considered the names of John Bach McMaster, Charlemagne Tower, Hampton L. Carson, and others, and had learned of the possibility of opposition to an administration ticket. Mr. McMaster refused to have his name presented, Mr. Carson declined to be a candidate in competition with any of the vice-presidents; Mr. Tower, while not declining, expressed the desire that no question of personal friendship be allowed to influence the decision of the committee, and stated that under no circumstances would he engage in any contest which might react prejudicially upon the Society. The committee was continued. In December, the name of Mr. Tower was reported favorably to the Council, and unanimously approved. When informed of this action, Mr.

*Committee
to Nominate
a President*

Nomination of Mr. Tower Tower expressed his appreciation of the honor, and stated that under the circumstances he would feel bound to stand as a candidate regardless of any opposition which might develop in the Society.* At the following March meeting of the Society when nominations were in order, all opposition disappeared, and in May, 1917, Mr. Tower was elected *nemine contradicente*.

Election

For the second time in its history the Society had called to the head of its affairs a man who had represented the nation abroad as a diplomat of high rank. The first instance was that of Joseph R. Ingersoll, our fifth president, who had been minister to the Court of St. James; † the second, was that of Mr. Tower. The cases differed in this, that Mr. Ingersoll had been a member of Congress and was nationally known before his appointment, but did not, at that time, hold any office in this Society. Mr. Tower, while well known and respected in Philadelphia for his scholarly tastes, his historical authorship, and mastery of several foreign tongues acquired during his early years abroad, had never held public office, but at the time of his first foreign service was the fourth in seniority of our six vice-presidents. The announcement of his appointment as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Austria-Hungary was especially gratifying to the members of this Society, and was memorably celebrated by a dinner in the Hall on April 29, 1897.‡

Previous Diplomatic Service

His promotion was rapid. In 1899, he was appointed ambassador to Russia, and, in 1902, ambassador to Germany, a post that he held until 1908. These positions of successive advancement, covering a period of eleven years, at the three most brilliant courts of continental Europe, in all of which he acquitted himself with dignity and honor, gave him unusual prestige. His large private means enabled him to entertain in the style which European courts expect from one of ambassadorial rank. He was made a grand officer of the Legion of Honor, and received the grand cordon of the Russian order of St. Alexander Newski. He also had bestowed upon him by

* Minutes of the Council, October, November, December, 1916.

† Sketch of Mr. Ingersoll, *ante*, Vol. I, Chapter XX.

‡ *Ante*, Vol. II, Chapter VIII.

various institutions of learning, including the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, the doctorate of laws. At home, he was a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Institute of Engineers. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, a member of the Board of City Trusts, charged with the administration of Girard College and the estate of Stephen Girard, and held directorships in leading financial institutions.

He was born in Philadelphia, April 17, 1848, the son of Charlemagne and Amelia Malvinia Tower, whose gift to the Society of the Tower collection of colonial laws has been already noticed.* His ancestry has been dwelt upon in the sketch of his father.† In 1872, he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts from Harvard University, and then went abroad for several years, engaging in liberal studies, and became an accomplished linguist, speaking French, German and Spanish. On his return he entered the office of William Henry Rawle, Esq., as a student at law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar on November 9, 1878. So far as known, he never engaged in court practice. In 1882, he went to Minnesota in charge of some of the mining interests of his father, and became the president of the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad Company.

Returning to Philadelphia in 1887, he displayed a highly cultivated taste in the study of history, and became notable as an author. In 1894, he published in two volumes an important and exhaustive study of the career of the Marquis de Lafayette in the American Revolution, with some account of the attitude of France toward the War of Independence. In the thousand pages of this work he made plain from official documents preserved both here and abroad, as well as from a minute examination of letters and foreign publications, the inestimable benefits which the French nation conferred upon our forefathers during the American Revolution, at a time when America was without credit abroad, and when her cause aroused the sympathy of no other nation in the world than that of her faithful ally. He threw a new, a steady and an enduring light upon the character of the assistance rendered, not alone by

*Sketch of
Mr. Tower*

*Mr. Tower
as an
Author*

* *Ante*, Vol. II, Chapter V.

† *Ibid.*

Lafayette, but by the Comte de Vergennes, Rochambeau, d'Estaing, Gérard, La Luzerne, and De Grasse. In 1914, Mr. Tower published an important volume entitled *Essays Political and Historical*, displaying his wide but exact knowledge in the field of international relationships, South American as well as European. The flavor of the work may be tasted in the book reviews published by the Society in 1915.*

*Personal
Characteristics*

In person he was somewhat above middle height, spare of flesh, of graceful carriage and polished manners. His voice, while not suited to large assemblages, was well modulated and audible, his diction clear and forcible but never ornate. As a presiding officer he was admirable; as a host he was gracious; as a talker in private circles he was well informed and interesting. His descriptions of the distinguished personages he had met were spirited and life-like, for he had known intimately Francis Joseph of Austria, Nicholas II of Russia, the Kaiser and Leopold of Belgium. As a colleague he was suave and disinclined to debate. As an officer he lacked initiative, but, to use his own words, "I will be happy to cooperate officially," the emphasis being placed on the last word. He never thrust his views upon his associates, but was courteous in response when appealed to. He never formulated policies or plans. His attitude was one of acquiescence, rather than of leadership, due partly to temperament, largely to the effect of his long years of service where formulas, rituals, and methods of bureaucratic procedure were fixed and carried out by a trained staff, partly also to the fact that there were members of the Council, notably Messrs. Lewis, Robins, Drayton, and Browne, who were veterans of conspicuous activity at the Council table, but finally in his later years to failing health and diminished strength. He was not far from the psalmist's limit of life at the time he became president.

*The
Official
Staff*

The promotion of Mr. Tower to the presidency led necessarily to changes in other offices. Mr. George Harrison Fisher became the senior vice-president; Mr. Carson, Mr. John F. Lewis, Mr. Gratz and Mr. T. W. Balch each moved up in due order, leaving a junior vacancy which was filled by taking Mr. Samuel Castner, Jr., from the Council, and electing to

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXXIX, 127.

the Council Mr. Harrold E. Gillingham. Mr. Ingersoll remained as recording secretary; Mr. McMaster as corresponding secretary; Mr. Williams as treasurer; Mr. R. M. Cadwalader as auditor; Dr. Keen as curator; John W. Jordan as librarian; Mr. Spofford as assistant librarian; Miss Wylie as assistant in charge of manuscripts; Mr. J. Granville Leach as historiographer. The Council elected its senior member, John Coats Browne, as president of the Council in place of the late Chief Justice Mitchell. The twelve councillors then stood, Browne, Drayton, William Potter, Edward Robins, William P. Potter, Sayres, Sharpless, Van Rensselaer, Gribbel, Francis Rawle, Keith and Gillingham.

During the four years of the presidency of Mr. Tower—May, 1917, to May, 1921—there were 15 stated meetings of the Society, at 11 of which Mr. Tower presided, and 42 meetings of the Council, at 22 of which he was present as an ex-officio member. The dates of his absences are confirmatory evidence of his failing health, a matter of sincere regret to his colleagues who well understood that he sought California in the winter, and his summer residence in north western New York as calculated to benefit him.

*Record of
Attendance*

Among the earliest acts of the new administration was the appointment of a committee, with Mr. Carson as chairman, and Messrs. John Frederick Lewis, Drayton, William P. Potter and Williams as associates to consider the condition of the Society and to report to the Council. The meetings of the committee were numerous and well attended. The main purpose was to ascertain the extent and dependableness of all sources of revenue, and the extent and character of all expenditures for upkeep, maintenance and growth. In brief, to answer the question, was the Society living within its means? Plain as this might seem, it was not easy to solve, owing to the entire absence of a budget, and to a complete lack of coordination among the officers, due to long habits of independent action. The task involved analysis of the reports of the treasurer and librarian for several years so as to obtain comparative results; a scrutiny of membership lists and resignations; an examination of the sources of revenue, whether derived from annual dues, interest on investment of life memberships or from in-

*Committee
to Consider
Condition
of the
Society*

*The Task
Involved*

terest and dividends received from invested funds. As to expenditures there had to be a study of accession books and the minutes of the Council and of the Society; a checking of the lists of the employees and of the salaries and wages paid; a review of expenditures by the house and library committees, and of the trustees of the various trusts in making purchases. It is sufficient for the purposes of this work to give the general result. Details would be tedious.*

It should not be overlooked that the period was one of unprecedented and world-wide strain. The Great War was at its height, and the nation had been drawn into the conflict. The purchasing power of money depreciated and prices soared. Living expenses steadily mounted. Food and fuel economies were enforced. Rooms were cold, corners once lighted by electricity were dark, spirits were depressed, and rumors of curtailment of salaries or dismissal of supernumeraries were rife. To allay uneasiness, a resolution was suggested to the Council, which was promptly adopted, that after the determination of the fiscal year, which had several months to run, the librarian, assistant librarian, the curator, the secretary and all of the employees of the Society should hold their offices at their present salaries at the will of the Council, until time and opportunity had been afforded to the committee and Council to ascertain the exact state of affairs, and formulate and carry out some policy by which the work of the Society could be most efficiently conducted.†

It was ascertained by the committee that a deficiency of \$5,000 in the general account had been carried on the books for several years, the treasurer, Mr. Williams, having for a time loaned the money on a note of the Society, and finally been reimbursed by borrowing the money from unexpended balances standing to the credit of the various trust accounts, thus creating an indebtedness of the general account to the trusts. There was also an accumulation for six years of over-drafts upon the income of the library fund. The budget for the year 1918, submitted by the treasurer, showed a probable excess

* The reader can find them in consolidated excerpts from the reports of the treasurer and librarian, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLIII, 368.

† Minutes of the Council, Nov. 27, 1917.

of expenditures over income from all sources of about \$2,500, which would result in a deficit unless means were taken either to increase income, or to reduce expenses. In addition, it was found from the librarian's report that there had been a neglect to charge the *Magazine* in the years 1915, 1916 and 1917, with \$300 in each year, and that the prices of paper and printing had been largely increased, owing to the war, creating a deficit for the year 1917, of \$568.15.*

To increase the annual dues of members was deemed unwise. To obtain more revenue from the general fund was impossible; \$15,000 of bonds had defaulted in interest; to borrow a second time from the trusts was impossible and bad in principle. To pay the debt of the general account to the trusts would be to deplete the general funds. To hope to raise moneys by individual subscriptions from men straining to meet the demands of patriotism must be an indulgence in optimism. The committee recommended and the Council adopted three resolutions:

*Relief
Resolutions
Adopted*

1. That the *Magazine* be published semi-annually instead of quarterly, at a saving in the cost of printing and distribution of about \$600 per annum, without militating against its usefulness, interest, or permanent value.
2. To dispense with the services of Mr. Pawson as an inlayer and repairer of manuscripts, until such time as he could be re-employed, thus saving \$1,000 per annum by suspending the volume of work of this character.
3. To reduce the salary of the curator from \$2,000 to \$1,000 per annum, and relieve him of some of the duties of his post.†

By these savings the threatened deficit disclosed by the treasurer's budget was averted. At the same time the committee and the Council expressed their appreciation of the handsome manner in which the suggestion as to the reduction in the salary of the curator had been received and accepted by the incumbent, Dr. Gregory B. Keen, whose loyalty to the Society and

* *Ibid.*

†Report of committee and resolutions of Council, Minutes of the Council for December 24, 1917.

Tribute to Curator Keen his devotion to its best interests were characteristic of his thirty-six years of faithful service.*

Subsequently, at the urgent request of the librarian, who was the editor of the *Magazine*, the second resolution was modified by retaining the quarterly features, but restricting each issue to 96 pages instead of 128 as formerly.† Further relief was obtained from advancing the interest rate on mortgages owned by the Society about to fall due as to principal and readily extended. Still further relief was obtained from the sale of duplicate books, for the sum of \$876.08, which was directed to be carried to the credit of the income of the library fund. Deficits continued to harrass the years 1918 and 1919, which led to a circular appeal to members under the glow of joy over the cessation of the war—meeting with a response to the extent of \$2,507. The cause of deficits still remained. The revelation of conditions laid bare by the report of the committee in 1917 imperatively called for a budget system, which was finally instituted on motion of Mr. Gribbel at the meeting of the Council in April, 1919, by which each committee was required to submit thirty days before the December meeting of the Council in each year a list of requisite expenditures for the ensuing year. These estimates were to be submitted to the president and the treasurer, and at the same time the treasurer was to submit an estimate of the probable income and fixed charges for the ensuing year.‡

The first budget submitted disclosed but four sources of income available for general purposes, the income from the trust funds being confined by the terms of the instruments creating them to special purposes:

<i>Disclosures</i>	Interest on General Fund Investments	\$ 600.00
	Walker Memorial (General Purposes)	1,800.00
	Endowment Fund	4,400.00
	Dues from 1,255 Members @ \$6.00 each	7,530.00
		<hr/>
		\$14,330.00

* *Ibid.*

† *Ibid.*

‡ Minutes of the Council, April 24, 1919.

Expenditures:

Salaries and Wages	\$13,100.00	
Heat and Light	1,700.00	
Repairs and Incidents	400.00	15,200.00
<hr/>		
Apparent Deficit	\$	870.00

For months there was a running discussion of various expedients. An appeal to the state for a legislative appropriation of from \$25,000 to \$50,000 as a legitimate aid to the public purposes of the charter was seriously considered. Fortunately a sturdy spirit of independence from state nursing prevailed. Then came propositions to cut salaries or to curtail the working force. These were rejected as "lacking respectability," and as unjust to faithful and loyal employees who were still struggling with grossly inadequate remuneration for highly expert services under the burden of post-war costs of living. Finally, a practicable remedy was secured. *Discussion of Remedies*

Attention having been attracted to a greatly diminished membership, due to deaths, resignations, and forfeitures of membership for non-payment of dues, a special committee, consisting of Mr. Carson, as chairman, and Messrs. John Frederick Lewis, William Potter, Thomas Willing Balch, Gillingham, Lea and Tower, was appointed to take steps to increase the membership.* The committee acted vigorously. Within a year of its appointment 1,063 new members had been added to the roll, furnishing an annual increase in income available for general purposes of \$6,378. The crisis had been passed. *Increase of Membership*

Turning now to capital account and dealing with the Tower period of administration as a whole, some encouraging features were found. The balance sheets of the treasurer showed growing strength in the underlying situation: *Happy Results*

* Minutes of the Council, Nov. 22, 1920.

January 1, 1918:

<i>Improving Balance Sheets</i>	Real Estate (wholly unmortgaged)	\$161,586.63
	Investments	296,100.00
	Various Funds, aggregating with cash on hand	8,887.64
		<hr/> \$466,574.27

January 1, 1919:

Real Estate	\$161,586.63
Investments	312,750.00
Various Funds with cash on hand	10,620.24
	<hr/> \$484,956.87

January 1, 1920:

Real Estate	\$162,401.31
Investments	313,750.00
Various Funds with cash on hand	14,009.38
	<hr/> \$490,160.69

January 1, 1921:

Real Estate	\$155,586.63
Investments	323,718.86
Various Funds with cash on hand	24,975.15
	<hr/> \$504,280.64*

*Causes of
Increase* The increase in the total balance on January 1, 1921, over that of 1918 in the sum of \$37,706.37, on analysis of the details of the treasurer's reports, must be assigned as due to two causes: a gain in capital account of investments of \$27,618.86, due to increases in various trust funds, such as the binding fund, the Dreer fund, the publication fund, the Stillé fund, the Elise Willing Balch fund, and others in the aggregate amount of \$3,706.36, due to a corresponding cessation of expenditures, but chiefly to three gifts in the aggregate of \$23,-

* These balance sheets appear in the treasurer's reports submitted to the Council, and reported to the Society at the stated meetings in May of each year. Minutes of the Society for May in 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921,



From the Society's Museum Collections

Joseph and Emily Hopkinson, by Stuart, from the Hopkinson Collection

Bust of Necker, presented to Washington by D'Estaing in 1790

Chest, once the property of William Penn

882.50. The sum of \$8,882.50 was realized from the legacy of Thomas Skelton Harrison to the Society for general purposes; \$10,000 was the principal of the fund established by Simon Gratz for the sustentation of his deed of trust of October 4, 1917, of his unrivalled collection of autographs, a superb benefaction reserved for future notice. The remaining \$5,000 was to be credited to the Emily Swift Balch fund, established by Edwin Swift Balch and Thomas Willing Balch in memory of their mother.*

The staff of the Society was greatly disturbed during the war period by the resignation of Mr. R. Sturgis Ingersoll as recording secretary to enter the service of the United States abroad, and by the drafting of Mr. George H. Fairchild, the librarian's assistant, to take a position with a concern engaged in government work, as directed by his draft board. Mr. Edward Robins, a councillor, was chosen in place of Mr. Ingersoll, and his place in the Council was filled by the election of Mr. Howard W. Lewis.† Miss Martha F. Grant, who previously had long experience in various positions with the Society, and had returned after a sojourn abroad for health, was assigned to library work. The sudden death of the Honorable William P. Potter caused a second vacancy in the Council, which was filled by the election of Mr. Ogden D. Wilkinson.‡ Then occurred the death of the president of the Council, John Coats Browne, whose place at the head of the Council was taken by the senior councillor, William Drayton, but the vacancy in the Council was filled by the election of Thomas Skelton Harrison. The death of the auditor, Richard M. Cadwalader, led to the election of Stevenson H. Walsh. A further readjustment was caused by the return after peace was declared of Mr. Ingersoll to his old position as recording secretary, and the re-election to the Council of Mr. Robins, effected through the gracious retirement, to prevent an impasse on the floor of the Society, of Mr. William Potter from the Council, who, after an interval, was again elected, because

*Effect of
War on the
Official
Staff*

*Changes in
Staff Caused
by Deaths*

* An account of the trust funds, and their origin, with their specific features, is to be found in *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLIII, 368.

† Minutes of the Council, April, 1918.

‡ *Ibid.*

The Staff in 1920 of the death of Isaac Sharpless, in 1920. Mr. Harrison, dying shortly after his election as councillor, was succeeded by Mr. Arthur H. Lea. William Drayton dying, his place in the Council was filled by the election of George Wood.

The net result of these rapid changes, which it would be difficult for the reader to arrange, was, in 1920, as follows:

President, Charlemagne Tower; *vice-presidents*, George Harrison Fisher, Hampton L. Carson, John Frederick Lewis, Simon Gratz, Thomas Willing Balch, Samuel Castner, Jr.; *recording secretary*, R. Sturgis Ingersoll; *corresponding secretary*, John Bach McMaster; *treasurer*, Francis Howard Williams; *auditor*, Stevenson H. Walsh; *curator*, Gregory B. Keen; *librarian*, John W. Jordan; *assistant librarian*, Ernest Spofford; *assistant librarian*, in charge of manuscripts, Miss J. C. Wylie; *historiographer*, J. Granville Leach; *councillors*, Edward S. Sayres, Alexander Van Rensselaer, John Gribbel, Francis Rawle, Charles P. Keith, Harrold E. Gillingham, Howard W. Lewis, Ogden D. Wilkinson, Edward Robins, Arthur H. Lea, Hon. William Potter, George Wood.*

The war activities of the Society fill an honorable space in its history. At two meetings of the Council in January, 1918, no quorum was present, but an adjourned meeting on the thirtieth resolved that all members of the Society in the service of the United States should be exempt from the payment of dues while so engaged.† In April the Hall of the Society was opened once a week between the hours of 7 and 11 p.m., for the entertainment of soldiers, sailors and marines, stationed in the city and district camps, under the direction of Messrs. Tower, John F. Lewis, and Gribbel, who had power to add to their numbers. The employees in the library, mu-

* The detail of changes appears in the Minutes of the Council for the years 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920. The net result appears in *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLIV, 365.

† Minutes of the Council, January 30, 1918.

seum and manuscript divisions volunteered their services in arranging, displaying and explaining exhibits of historic articles calculated to arouse patriotic enthusiasm. A war service committee was then organized; the Council of the Society was represented by Messrs. Tower, Francis Rawle, John F. Lewis, Gillingham, Gribbel, Drayton and Robins; Mr. Williams acted as treasurer. The executive committee which capably planned and arranged the details of entertainments and supervised their execution, consisted of Albert Cook Myers, as chairman, and Ernest Spofford, as secretary. Members of the Society contributed at the outset an entertainment fund of \$3,411.

*War
Service
Committee*

The first reception took place on Saturday evening, May 18, 1918, extended to officers of the army and navy. The rooms upon the first and second floors were richly decorated with innumerable flags of the Allies, of all sizes, sustained by the standards of the city, state and nation, and the historic flags of Revolutionary days. Special details of soldiers and marines guarded the precious relics exhibited. A United States Marine Band furnished the music. President Tower, on taking the platform, delivered a brief but stirring speech in introducing the Honorable Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, who aroused enthusiasm by his tingling words. He was accompanied by Brigadier General Littleton W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., by the admiral of the Atlantic fleet, the admiral of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the commanders of warships at this station and on duty at the navy yard, and at the ship-building plants on both sides of the Delaware River, from Trenton to Wilmington. Colonel Steele, of the British army, in charge of recruiting service for Great Britain and Canada, participated. A numerous committee of ladies of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry received the guests numbering about 450, who studied the portraits and historic exhibits with marked interest.

*Receptions
to Soldiers
and Sailors*

On the succeeding Saturday evening, May 25, the enlisted men of the navy, over 500 in number, were entertained. Vice-President Carson delivered an address on the birth and exploits of the American Revolutionary navy, and raising the sword presented by Louis XVI to John Paul Jones, pledged

*Reception to
Sailors*

the Jackies to deeds of heroism. Rousing songs were sung by the sailors under the leadership of their instructor, Albert N. Hoxie, director of music at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, whose rich voice and commanding presence inspired unrestrained enthusiasm. Two solos were given by accomplished singers. The United States Marine Band of 28 pieces rendered martial and patriotic airs. This program was followed by dancing and supper.

*Features of
Receptions*

Week after week various entertainments were given, suspended only during the summer, to be resumed in the fall. A dramatic entertainment was given by Mr. and Mrs. Otis Skinner. Indian dances in costume, and concerts by the Orpheus Club vied with receptions by special hostesses and hosts who themselves defrayed expenses. Two hundred fair partners in dances smiled on boys in khaki and white, and "all went merry as a marriage bell." The fame of the receptions spread rapidly through the country. Convalescent and wounded men were the objects of envy by those yet to depart for battle. Visitors from all states and the allied countries crowded the halls. The attendance grew to an average of 1,000

Speakers

and then to 1,400. Speakers of eminence—ex-Governor Stuart, S. Davis Page, the late Honorable William W. Porter, Dr. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, state librarian, Dr. Oberholtzer, Thomas Skelton Harrison, President Tower, Charles Francis Jenkins, Dr. W. W. Keen, Professor Lingelbach, Albert Cook Myers, Mrs. Charles Roberts, and Mrs. Arthur H. Lea addressed the meetings. President Tower reported in January, 1919, the success of eighteen receptions to enlisted men in all branches of the service, at a cost of \$8,200, out of a subscription fund of \$10,007.

*Last Re-
ception*

The last entertainment—the thirty-second in number—was given May 17, 1919, in honor of the Twenty-eighth, or *Iron Division of Pennsylvania*. Its commander, Major General Charles H. Muir, was present with his staff, and delivered an address. The Marine Band and an orchestra furnished the music; the singing was led by Mr. Hoxie. In the final report of the executive committee, through its chairman, Mr. Myers, to the Council, the statements were made that in all more than 32,000 guests had been entertained at a cost of about \$18,000,

contributed by members of the Society as patriotic citizens; that no funds of the Society had been drawn upon, and that the amount expended, large as it might seem, would have been inadequate but for the voluntary services of a number of devoted members and friends of the Society, and the liberality of the gracious ladies who had acted as hostesses.* On motion of Mr. Sayres the thanks of the Council were tendered to the war service committee, and particularly to its executive committee for their services. *Report of Committee*

The reader anxious to know what was exhibited, to the wonderment and instruction of throngs of visitors, of the historical paintings, manuscripts and relics owned by the Society will find in the *Magazine*, to his edification and pleasure, a printed list of the most important items.† The exhibits were carefully selected by Librarian Jordan, Miss Wylie, assistant in charge of manuscripts, Dr. Keen, the curator, and Mr. Balch and Mr. Robins of the library committee, all of whom were particularly familiar with the collections of the Society. A study of the list will reveal to even the most knowing of our members of today the most convincing proof of the results accomplished by the toil of officers, members and generous benefactors, many of them outside of membership, but stirred by intelligent and patriotic interest, in building up collections unrivalled by any others in the land. Let a mere mention of headings incite to proud appreciation: the Penn collection; the Franklin collection; the Washington collection; the Revolution collection; the Benjamin West collection; the Charles Willson Peale collection; the Copley collection; the Gilbert Stuart collection; the Sully collection; the Robert Morris relics; the Abraham Lincoln relics; miscellaneous items; British items. These were simply lanterns to inexhaustible research. *Character of Exhibits*

One further act of the Society during the war period is entitled to special notice. At the meeting of the Council, April

* Minutes of the Council, December 22, 1919. See also pages 671 to 675, in volume published in 1922, entitled the War Service Committee of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, contained in *Philadelphia in the World War, 1914-1919*, published by the Philadelphia War History Committee, of which John Frederick Lewis was chairman.

† *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLII, 353.

*Action of
the Council
in Address-
ing the
Mayor to
Obtain a
Proper
Salute to
the Flag*

22, 1918, on motion of Mr. Gribbel it was: "Resolved, that the officers of the Society prepare a memorial to be presented to the Mayor of Philadelphia, on the subject of inaugurating a movement to have the national colors properly saluted, when carried in parades or public demonstrations, by the police and other employees of the city." *

In response to the memorial, which was promptly communicated to him, the mayor, giving credit to the Society, made public in the newspapers the following appeal:

*The
Mayor's
Appeal to
Citizens*

The Council of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania having called my attention to the circumstance that upon several occasions when parades and other public demonstrations have taken place on the streets of Philadelphia a certain lack of attention has been shown to the National Flag of the United States when the colors were carried past on the line of march, I appeal to all citizens to observe the greatest care in the matter of making a proper salute to the flag.

This is an hour of national crisis and every influence which makes for an increase in loyalty and a deeper devotion to those principles for which our flag stands before the whole world should be encouraged by every loyal citizen. We are passing through days of trial, facing days which may bring us still heavier burdens to bear, greater suffering to endure. Each public recognition of the flag, which is the outward expression of our inward thought, strengthens our own loyalty and has an influence for good over that portion of the community which may not be as deeply imbued with the spirit of loyalty as we are.

Whenever the flag passes, then, let us give the salute, and whenever we pass a large American flag extended from some building let the salute

* Minutes of the Council, May 27, 1918.

be given also. Many men are following that flag into the valley of the shadow of death for our sake, to protect our homes, to insure freedom for our children; it seems a very small thing to ask of us at home that we pay this open respect to the flag for which they are prepared to make the supreme sacrifice.

THOMAS B. SMITH,

April 29th, 1918.

Mayor.

In February, 1918, the Society was invited at the instance of Mr. Myers to participate in a meeting with other societies in commemoration of the bi-centenary of the death of William Penn. After discussion, the subject was referred to a special committee of which Mr. Carson was chairman. The committee reported a resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Council:

*Proposed
Penn Cele-
bration*

Resolved: That while the Society is ever ready to do honor to the memory of the illustrious Founder of the Commonwealth, and to commemorate his virtues by appropriate ceremonies, yet it is deemed inexpedient and inappropriate at this time in the midst of the crisis of the war, to hold a celebration which might lead to serious misunderstanding of the attitude and wishes of the people of this State and furnish an opportunity for peace propagandists and pro-German sympathizers to misrepresent the significance of such celebration.*

*A Tactful
Resolution*

We now pass from the unusual and unprecedented features of the Tower administration to an account of the normal life of the Society during that time.

* Minutes of the Council, October 28, 1918.

CHAPTER XVII

Administration of Charlemagne Tower May 1917-1921

Date of Meetings of Society Secured — Addresses Before the Society — The Magazine, Volumes 41-44 — Leading Articles — Accessions — Books — Curios — Keim Trust — Special Funds — Various Collections — Gratz Autographs — Wayne Papers — Other Collections — Pictures Acquired — The Gilbert Cope Historical and Genealogical Collection — Rescue of Historic Monuments — Policy as to Other Societies — Papers of War History Commission — Receptions — Sketches of Deceased Councillors — Retirement of President Tower — The Society's Tribute to Mr. Tower

*Discussion
over Dates
of Meet-
ings of the
Society*

*Adjustment
with Con-
temporary
Club*

DURING the troubled years of the war which entailed the hardships considered in the last chapter, the stated meetings of the Society were carried on as usual, although under the disadvantages of chilly and darkened rooms and smaller audiences, owing more or less to the distractions of the period, as well as to the conflict in the dates of meetings with those of the Contemporary Club. This conflict had been several times discussed, and had even led to an effort to amend the by-laws by changing from the time honored date of the second Monday in the months of November, January, March and May to the third Monday. The effort, suggested on the ground of an overlapping membership which made it difficult to determine a preference, though seriously supported both in the Society and in the Council, and several times renewed, was sturdily and successfully resisted by those conservatives who insisted that the superior right to the second Monday belonged to the far older body, basing their conclusions on the unbroken custom of almost one hundred years established in the by-laws from the earliest days of their adoption. The conflict persisted until 1928, when the Contemporary Club, yielding gracefully to argument, changed the date of its meetings, to the relief of all concerned.*

* The proposed amendment of the by-laws of the Society was defeated November 10, 1919. Minutes of the Society, March 10, May 12, and November 10, 1919. Discussions in the Council, Minutes of the Council, January 27, November 29, 1919.

Addresses before the Society were delivered as follows:

*Addresses
Before the
Society*

1917:

- January 8 —In commemoration of the late President Pennypacker, by Vice President Carson.*
- March 12 —Mezzotint engraving and America's debt to England for its introduction, illustrated with lantern slides and an exhibition of engravings, by Vice President John Frederick Lewis.
- May 14 —Some researches and experiences in preparing an edition of the complete works of William Penn, illustrated with lantern slides, by Mr. Albert Cook Myers.
- November 12—George B. McClellan, a character study, by Professor William Starr Myers of Princeton University.

1918:

- January 14 —Thomas Sully, by Henry Budd, Esq.†
- March 11 —Stephen Girard, merchant and mariner, by Professor John Bach McMaster.
- May 13 —Joseph Bonaparte, in Philadelphia and at Bordentown, by President Tower.‡
- November 11—Early American portrait painters, illustrated with lantern slides, by Edward Biddle, Esq.

1919:

- January 13 —Alsace and Lorraine, illustrated with lantern slides, by Vice President Balch.
- March 10 —Thomas Mifflin, the neglected patriot, illustrated with lantern slides, by Dr. Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian.
- May 12 —Poison gas in war, illustrated with lantern slides, by Major Joseph Leidy, M. R. C., U. S. A. Medical Department Gas Defence.
- November 10—The origin, meaning and international force of the Monroe Doctrine, by President Tower.

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLI, 1.

† *Ibid.*, XLII, 97.

‡ *Ibid.*, XLII, 289.

1920:

- January 12 —A century of Grand Opera in Philadelphia, by John Curtis.* Operatic airs were sung by a vocal quartette with piano accompaniment.
- March 8 —The dramatists of Philadelphia from Godfrey to Boker, by Professor Arthur H. Quinn.
- May 10 —Colonial door-ways, Philadelphia and vicinity, illustrated with lantern slides, by Alfred Coxe Prime, later a Councillor.
- November 8 —Cumberland Valley and its associations, illustrated with lantern slides, by Dr. Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian.

1921:

- January 10 —Passages from the correspondence of Charles Willson Peale, by Horace Wells Sellers, Esq.
- March 14 —General Charles Lee, stormy petrel of the Revolution, by Councillor Edward Robins.†

*Paper of
Mr. Robins
on Charles
Lee*

In the last named paper, Mr. Robins with admirable poise considered the varying phases in the career of a picturesque but ill-starred officer, and demonstrated by a calm review of the evidence that the charges of Lee's infidelity to the American cause, are not mere suspicions, but rest upon a solid base—a conclusion not now likely to be disturbed by any apologist for treachery.

*Leading
Articles
in the
Magazine*

Four volumes of *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*—XLI to XLIV, inclusive—were published during Mr. Tower's administration. They contain five of the addresses mentioned in the foregoing table. Among the *serial articles*, there was the "Journal of Samuel Rowland Fisher, of Philadelphia, 1779-1781," the great-grandson of John Fisher who, with his wife Margaret, accompanied William Penn on his first voyage to America, in the ship *Welcome*.‡ It contains spirited items of the daily life of a Friend during an important part of Philadelphia's Revolutionary history.

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLIV, 122.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Ibid.*, XLI, 145, 274, 399.

The "Orderly Book of General Edward Hand, Valley Forge, January, 1778,"* opens a rich mine of information from an eye witness of the sufferings and acts which have sanctified the hills of Valley Forge. The "History of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike,"† by the Honorable Charles I. Landis of Lancaster, illustrated with important maps, traces from its origin the early system of transportation in the colony of Pennsylvania from Philadelphia to the west, and vividly notes names and locations of famous hostelries, some of them still in existence, along what has become the eastern end of the now nationally known Lincoln Highway.

The Lancaster Turnpike

Closely connected in interest, geographically, biographically, and chronologically, with the oldest and longest of the king's highways in the colony are the glimpses of individual, social and political life along its length contained in "Letters of Edward Burd,"‡ contributed by Thomas Lynch Montgomery, at that time state librarian. The letter writer was prothonotary of the supreme court of Pennsylvania from 1778 to 1805, the son of Colonel James Burd, who had married Sarah Shippen. The letters cover the period of the Stamp Act and its repeal in 1766, and run through the agitated years down to the middle of 1786. The familiar connections between the great names of Shippen, Yeates, Ross and Burd, and the interlacing interests between the heart of Lancaster County and those parts which were subsequently erected into separate counties, and the contemporaneous incidents of life in Philadelphia, are revealed in the unstudied letters of a son to a father. Even a postscript to a letter of March 9, 1785, of but two lines, fairly teems with history: "The C^y. of Dauphin is agreed upon—the Town is to be at Harris's ferry—Alexander Graydon Son of Mrs. Graydon is prot^y. Mr. Joseph Montgomery I believe will be Recorder and Register."

The Burd Papers

Under the title "Thomas Rodney," § running through ten numbers and three volumes of the *Magazine*, Simon Gratz

The Rodney Papers

* *Ibid.*, XLI, 198, 257, 458.

† *Ibid.*, XLII, 1, 127, 235, 358.

‡ *Ibid.*, XLII, 62, 141.

§ *Ibid.*, XLIII, 1, 117, 208, 332; XLIV, 47, 170, 270, 289; XLV, 34,

contributed matter sufficient to make a considerable single volume relating to a family conspicuous and powerful in the affairs of Delaware, and stepping boldly out into wider fields including even the vast Mississippi territory.

Pennsylvania Pensioners of the Revolution Under the title "Pennsylvania Pensioners of the Revolution," * Mrs. Harry Rogers and Mrs. A. H. Lane compiled with commendable patience and accuracy from the dockets of the orphans' court for the city and county of Philadelphia abstracts of pensions granted to the officers, rank and file of the Pennsylvania Continental Line, and the state militia and navy under Acts of Assembly prior to the Acts of Congress which assumed and relieved the states of their pension responsibility. They are authentic, and especially interesting for the details they contain, and valuable to genealogists and hereditary societies which base eligibility to membership on Revolutionary service in the army and navy.

Colonial Libraries in Pennsylvania Of *single articles* complete in their treatment of attractive themes, there were several of general interest. In "Colonial Libraries of Pennsylvania," † E. V. Lamberton, using the newspapers of the day as his line of rescue, drew from "the seas of oblivion long submerged stories to the light of day." Franklin had called the Library Company of Philadelphia "The Mother of all the North American subscription libraries" to which he had added, at a later date—1771—the words "which are now so numerous." It was these latter which were the objects of Mr. Lamberton's research. In the preface to the catalogue of the books in the Juliana Library, ‡ published in 1766, the statement was made that in Philadelphia there were not less than four, and that there was one in almost every town of note. The history of the Union Library, the Amicable Library Company, the Association Library, all in existence in 1757 as younger sisters of the Library Company of Philadelphia, is fully given with interesting data concerning their founders. The Union swallowed the Association, and the Library Company of Philadelphia swallowed the consolidated

* *Ibid.*, XLI, 468; XLII, 29, 156, 259.

† *Ibid.*, XLII, 193.

‡ "The Juliana Library Company in Lancaster," by the Hon. Charles I. Landis, *ibid.*, XLIII, 24, 163.

morsel, and also the Amicable. These had been subscription libraries, but the James Logan Library was free. At that time it was housed in a one story brick building on the west side of Sixth Street, north of Walnut Street. A manuscript history, written prior to 1776, narrated the story of the famous Loganian Library, now a branch of the Library Company of Philadelphia. There followed accounts of the births of the Assembly or State Library, the City Library, the Pennsylvania Library, the General Circulating Library, the Bradford Library, the Darby Library, the Germantown Library Company, the Union Library Company of Hatborough, Montgomery County, the Juliana Library Company in Lancaster, named "in Honour of Lady Juliana Penn," for which Benjamin West painted a portrait of the estimable lady; the Blockley and Merion United Library Company and finally of the Library of Chester. The Revolution brought some of those mentioned to the end of their activities, but the majority "reopened their doors under the Federal aegis, a few existing to the present time, in spite of 'crooked eclipses' that gainst their glory fight."

Hampton L. Carson in imagination summoned in all reverence George Washington to the witness stand, and treating him as if actually present asked him to tell from his own letters and despatches the story of the camp and its hardships at Valley Forge.* Mr. Carson also contributed an analytical study of "The Genesis of the Charter of Pennsylvania," † an attempt for the first time to examine the charter of Charles II to William Penn, with a view of ascertaining the origin of its provisions, and of comparing them with those of other colonial charters, all of which, with the single exception of that of Georgia, were of earlier date.

Francis Newton Thorpe, Professor of Political Science and Constitutional Law in the University of Pittsburgh, in a compact treatise of surpassing merit stated "The Political Ideas of John Adams," ‡ and, meeting Hamilton's charges

*Washington
at Valley
Forge*

*The
Charter of
Penn-
sylvania*

*John
Adams*

* "Washington at Valley Forge," *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLIII, 97.

† "The Genesis of the Charter of Pennsylvania," *ibid.*, XLIII, 289.

‡ *Ibid.*, XLIV, 1,

that Adams was an incapable administrator, and Jefferson's that he was a monarchist, justified the portrayal of Trevelyan which ranked him among the great diplomatists of the world, and insisted that "all the evidence accords him a foremost place among Americans who believe that government should be a government of laws and not of men." The value of the article is enhanced by a selected Adams' bibliography—documentary, biographical and historical, which is appended thereto.

Notes and Queries The *Notes* and *Queries* to each volume maintain the high reputation of the editor, John W. Jordan, librarian of this Society, won in preceding volumes for varied knowledge, careful research and accuracy of statement.

Accessions The *accessions* showed some interesting results under war and post-war conditions. While the incoming tide ebbed and flowed in various directions, the general result was gratifying.

	<i>Books</i>	<i>Pamphlets</i>	<i>Mss.</i>	<i>Maps & Charts</i>	<i>Miscellaneous Items</i>
1917	1515	4978	10540	58	2410
1918	839	5001	1928	17	1929
1919	1327	5768	9112	186	3750
1920	755	4489	7797	121	10059
Total in 4 Years ...	4436	20236	30477	382	17148

Curios The first four headings while general are suggestive of the nature of their contents, but the title "Miscellaneous Items" is broad enough to include gifts of old china, glass, silver, pewter, samplers, epaulettes, buckles, buttons, hair rings, loving cups, silver and shell snuffboxes, syllabub bowls, models of ships, daguerreotypes, autotypes, photographs, caricatures, coins, desks, et cetera, together with family Bibles. Of these articles fair samples of interest are the *desk* at which the harassed Robert Morris sat in figuring his accounts, and the mourning ring, containing the hair of Alexander Hamilton presented by his widow to Rufus King, Senator from New York, and from him descending to his great-grandson, Samuel N. Lewis, of Philadelphia, by whom it was given to the So-

ciety. To these may be added a snuffbox with a gold medallion of Napoleon set in the lid, a bronze statue of Napoleon from the estate of Miss Cora Monges; a frame containing the hair of Abraham Lincoln, canes made from wood of the *Alliance*, Paul Jones' ship, and portions of the wood supporting the Liberty Bell in 1776, presented by Mrs. George W. Childs.

Gifts of particular importance may be singled out for notice. Of these three were of a pecuniary nature. Bettie T. Keim, widow of George DeB. Keim, by deed of trust settlement, dated May 15, 1918, in furtherance of an intention expressed by her daughter, Julia M. Keim, before her death, to have set aside out of her estate securities and cash to the value of \$5,000, the income to be applied by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in the purchase of books to be kept in memory of her father, George DeBennville Keim, who was a member of the Society for forty years and was for twenty-five years one of its vice-presidents, placed five one thousand dollar bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad and seven shares of the stock of the United Gas Improvement Company in the hands of The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities in trust for the purposes stated. The income from this source is carried on the books of the treasurer of the Society as *the Keim Trust Fund*. *The Simon Gratz sustentation fund*, Gratz, Balch and Harrison Funds in support of his collection, has been already noticed.* *The Emily Swift Balch Fund* of five thousand dollars has been already noticed.† So also, the ten thousand dollar legacy of *Thomas Skelton Harrison*.‡ This last was for the general purposes of the Society, and forms a part of *the Endowment Fund*.

Of books and papers, there were the following gifts. In March, 1918, the grandchildren of the Reverend John Wylie Faires, D.D., a well known, indeed famous, teacher of boys for fifty-seven years, 1831-1888, and an uncle of Miss Wylie, the assistant in charge of manuscripts, presented to the Society the roll books and records of the pupils of the Classical Institute of Philadelphia, 1842-1888, and a manuscript book

* *Ante*, Vol. II, Chapter XVI.

† *Ibid*.

‡ *Ibid*.

*Papers of
the Dela-
ware Fire
Company*

of problems, terms and words as kept by the great educator.* Two of our presidents, four of our vice-presidents, three of our councillors, one historiographer, and more than two hundred and fifty of our non-official members were graduates of this school.† In March, 1918, James Orr, one of the very few surviving members of the Delaware Fire Company of Philadelphia, presented to this Society the minute and treasurer's books and rolls of membership of the company, which contained much interesting matter relating to our volunteer fire department—if such it could be called—of Colonial and Revolutionary days. The company was organized in March, 1761, under the name of the King George III Fire Company, but during the Revolution, the name was changed to the Delaware Fire Company, and remained so until the organization of our paid fire department. The roll books contain the autograph signatures of the members among whom will be found those of Christopher Ludwig, the baker general of the Continental army; John Chaloner; Commissary Thomas Forrest, Colonel of Artillery; Caleb North, Lieutenant Colonel of the Pennsylvania Line, all of the army of Washington; and later those of Stephen Girard, John Stillé, Dr. Benjamin Say, Paul Beck, Jr., William Ralston, and Samuel Wetherill. The estate of Hood Gilpin, Esq., presented seven volumes in manuscript, being the letter books of John Nicholson, 1795–1797, containing many letters addressed to Robert Morris, concerning their tangled affairs.

*John
Nicholson
Papers*

*A Franklin
Incident*

In March, 1919, the librarian, notwithstanding the low state of the funds, bought what was described in the catalogue of a sale of Americana as "An Old Philadelphia Account Book of a Merchant Doing Business between 1726 and 1728," the book forming almost a directory of the prominent inhabitants of Philadelphia of the time. An examination of the accounts and handwriting had convinced the astute and well informed Dr. Jordan that the old vellum covered book had

* From this material, our late fellow member, Charles J. Cohen, compiled in part his *Memoir of the Rev. John Wiley Faires, Founder of the Classical Institute, Philadelphia; with Sketches of 500 Pupils*, published in 1926.

† *Presidents*: Coxe and Carson; *vice-presidents*: George Harrison Fisher, Charles Hare Hutchinson, Francis Rawle, William Brooke Rawle; *councillors*: William Drayton, Thomas Skelton Harrison, Effingham B. Morris; *historiographer*: J. Granville Leach.

belonged to Thomas Denham, merchant and half owner of the ships *Berkshire* and *Flexney*, and that one of his clerks had been Benjamin Franklin. Franklin while in London, friendless and penniless because of the failure of Governor Keith to send the promised letters of introduction, on the faith of which he had hoped to outfit himself as a London printer, met Denham, who learning of his distress took him to his boarding-house, offered him a passage on the *Berkshire* about to sail for Philadelphia, and promised him a clerkship on arrival. They landed in October, 1726, and the disappointed young printer became the merchant's clerk. The following year just after Franklin had passed his twenty-first year, he was attacked by pleurisy and almost died, and, in the summer of 1728, Denham died, which ended Franklin's short commercial experience. Dr. Jordan added to his report of the purchase these words: "The activities of the young clerk must have favorably impressed his employer, for his account in the old Ledger is closed by this entry: 'By evidence of Richard Armitt and uxor and Elizabeth Hill, it appears that this debt (£10, 3-5) was forgiven by Thomas Denham,' it being the amount of his passage on the *Berkshire*. Franklin's handwriting is also in evidence on its pages." This important purchase was made from the Charles Morton Smith fund.

*Denham's
Account
Book*

The widow of John Coats Browne, a late president of the Council, presented 80 views of Philadelphia buildings, many of them now vanished, which were taken by her husband, who was a skilled photographer, and a volume of original lottery tickets from 1790 to 1871, as well as numerous Civil War envelopes, badges, and other memorabilia of that period.

*Browne
Gift*

Major General John R. Brooke presented 169 books and documents relating to the Civil War and the Spanish American War. Mr. Carson presented, as the foundation of a collection of books and documents relating to the great World War, more than 500 books, magazines, pamphlets, pictures and manuscripts, published during the war period in their original editions, many of which were then out of print, and were likely to become of value in the estimation of posterity as contemporaneous evidence of the acts, thoughts and aspirations of the men and women of that time. Closely associated in interest

*Brooke
Collection:
Civil War*

*Carson
Collection:
The World
War*

Lea Collection: The World War with the foregoing was the collection of 104 French war posters, mounted on muslin, presented by the late Charles M. Lea, a son of the historian, Henry Charles Lea.

Humphreys' Papers Miss Letitia A. Humphreys added to the Humphreys' papers * by the gift of 441 manuscripts and 6 maps, constituting the Civil War papers, and those of Indian campaigns, of Colonel H. H. Humphreys, U. S. A. Vice-President Gratz continued to make deliveries, under his deed of gift of October 4, 1917, of autograph letters and portrait prints, numbering 6,620 in the single year of 1919.†

Gratz Autograph Collection The year 1919 was indeed a notable one for gifts. Mrs. Charles L. Murphy, a daughter of the Honorable Joseph J. Lewis, one of the executors of Isaac Wayne, presented 450 letters and documents of General Anthony Wayne, connected with his expedition against the Indians, the success of which saved the United States an interminable war with the Indian nations, as well as with the British, who had refused to comply with certain articles of the treaty of 1783, which provided for the evacuation of the forts in the territory north-west of the Ohio. Three months later, Mrs. John M. Wirgman, daughter of the late Captain William Wayne, donated 17 orderly books of General Wayne, connected with the same expedition. By the addition of these valuable originals to those of the Revolutionary period, previously obtained from the same sources in Dr. Stillé's time, together with three letters recently purchased, the Society is now in possession of the majority of the Wayne military papers, constituting a unique collection, inviting, it is hoped, their careful editing and publication under the auspices of the Society.‡

* Described *ante*, Vol. II.

† A description of the Gratz collection is postponed at this portion of the narrative text until the deliveries were completed, and the splendor of the gift duly realized.

‡ The successive dates of acquisition of the Wayne papers are as follows: Nov. 25, 1889, from the heirs of Abraham Perkins and estate of Henry B. Dawson of New York; Dec. 23, 1901, by deed from the Rutter and Stroud families releasing their title; May 10, 1902, Wayne journal, July 28–Nov. 21, 1794, bought by Dreer Fund; May 11, 1914, Perkins' collection of Wayne papers; June 12, 1919, Murphy gift; Sept. 1919, Wirgman gift; 1920, gift of Mrs. Willie R. Lewis; Dec. 31, 1924, letters bought by Society.

Then came a gift from Dr. A. Keightley of London, England, of the papers of the Honorable James H. Campbell, Minister to Sweden, and a distinguished Federal officer in the Civil War, accompanied by portraits of Colonel Campbell and his grandson by Thomas Sully, and portraits of Mrs. Campbell and her sister by Miss Sully. Messrs. H. N. and J. Harrison, Jr. donated from the library of that rare scholar and inimitable writer, Charles Godfrey Leland, 242 presentation books, 150 pamphlets, 167 sheets of his original copies of his writings, and 55 miscellaneous articles. Among the manuscripts were letters of Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Richard H. Stoddard, the Cary sisters, and other well known authors and poets. A unique bequest was that of the famous collector and extra-illustrator, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet of New York City, of a large inlaid paper copy of *Hugh Wynne* by Weir Mitchell, expanded into four sumptuous volumes lavishly illustrated by rare inserts.

*Campbell
Papers*

*Leland
Papers*

*Hugh
Wynne*

Scarcely less rich in acquisitions was the year 1920. At the sale of the last part of the library of the late Samuel W. Penny-packer, the Dreer Fund bought the *Potts Papers*, 116 volumes bound in buckram, comprising account books, letters, letter books of Coventry Furnace from 1726, and Pine Forge, Mount Pleasant, Pool, Valley Forge, Warwick (where cannon were made for the Continental army), Germantown, Popadickon, Colebrookdale, and Pottsgrove, tabulated and arranged with a written index in each, noting items of interest. At the same sale, which had taken place in October, 1920, Vice-President John Frederick Lewis bought for himself and then generously presented to the Society, the following interesting items: a subscription book of *The Merchants' Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia, 1796; printed and manuscript agreements and list of subscribers and autographs; Jacobs' manuscripts, being account books of Benjamin and John Jacobs of Providence, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County; four folio volumes of manuscripts of John Jacobs of Skippack, surveyor, member of the defensive committee of 1774; a thick folio containing manuscripts of William Moore of Moore Hall, which had passed from him into the ownership of the Cadwalader family; cyphering book of Samuel Coates, 1724, containing an early account

*The Potts
Papers*

*Gifts of
John F.
Lewis*

book and cash book, of interest as bearing on the industrial history of the province; Germantown and Perkiomen surveys, 1764-1808, being letters, reports, court orders and other documents, chronologically arranged and mounted in a large folio; also a volume of Jacobs' papers concerning lands in Cumberland and Northampton, Lancaster and other counties, with an interesting account of a public sale in 1775.

Pictures Turning from books to pictures, the Society had received in 1917 a fine portrait in oil of *Andrew Jackson*, painted by A. L. Eakins, the gift of the widow of the artist; and *Neagle's* portrait of *Pat Lyon*, the famous blacksmith, the gift of Vice-President Lewis, who also enriched our collections of views of

Theatrical Posters old Philadelphia, its buildings and bridges by adding 457 prints, several of them of extreme rarity. Then came the gift of the late Stan. V. Henkels, who had for thirty years guided the librarians and officers and members of the Society to the acquisition of desirable items, of 1585 posters of old Philadelphia theatrical, operatic and circus performances. At the same time, 1255 stereoscopic views of the Centennial Exposition in 1876, were presented by Mrs. Albert A. Norris.

Centennial Views It is impossible to overstate the value of such gifts. They are of a kind that illustrate and perpetuate the life of their periods. They are not to be treated as the accumulated contents of portfolios to be thrust upon shelves and rarely disturbed. Birch's views of Philadelphia, the great Kennedy collection, the drawings of the late Frank H. Taylor, the additional prints given by Mr. Lewis and the centennial views presented by Mrs. Norris have distinct historical importance. They appeal to the antiquarian, the essayist, the biographer, the historian, the annalist, the novelist, the artist, the architect, the journalist, all anxious to study and describe the dwellings, the gardens, the public halls, the churches, the schools, the street scenes, the fashions and the customs of successive generations. The vehicles in the streets are themselves reminders of the flight of years. The ox-cart, the mule team, the Conestoga wagon, the sulkies, the victorias, the broughams, the hansom cabs, the bicycles—where are they now? Where are the horse-cars, the saddle horses, the doctors' gigs? Where are the men in small clothes and the ladies in hoop skirts? Who thinks of

Historic Value of such Gifts

them in the midst of buses, taxicabs and automobiles? And so with posters and play bills, and operatic announcements,* a glance at their time stained printings will revive interest in the stage and the opera of by-gone years, and recall the glories of the Woods, Forrest, the Booths, Jefferson, McCullough, Murdoch, the Drews, Ristori, Cushman, Salvini, Mansfield, Irving, Terry, and Rehan, or recall memories of the voices of Garcia, Sontag, Lind, Patti, Seguin, Richings, Kellogg, Gerster, Nilsson, Parepa Rosa, Nordica, Scalchi, Cary, Mario, Brignoli, Capoul, Campanini, DeReske, Del Puente, Melba, Sembrich and Caruso. In a world all their own they are as much worthy of remembrance as statesmen, soldiers, admirals, lawyers, bankers, merchants, artists, poets and divines.

This imperfect, but representative list of accessions cannot be closed without special mention of the Gilbert Cope collection, and the Penn blue sash.

In the early spring of 1920, Vice-President Lewis, seconded by Albert Cook Myers, became particularly interested in the acquisition by the Society of the Cope collection. A special fund, generously subscribed to by members of the Society and its friends, was raised, and at the meeting of the Council, February 21, 1921, Mr. Lewis was able to announce the purchase and delivery of the papers. The treasurer was authorized to pay \$5,000 to Mr. Cope for his collection.† Mr. Cope having obligingly abated the original price of \$7,000.

*The Gilbert
Cope Col-
lection*

Gilbert Cope of West Chester, Pennsylvania, the author of several well known printed works of historical and genealogical value to those living in the Middle Atlantic States, had during sixty years gathered together "source material" relating to the greater part of the province west of the Schuylkill, which prior to 1729 was at that time known as Chester County. It was an unrivalled and irreplaceable accumulation, not of trash but of the bones and flesh of history. There were original manuscripts and historical notes of early Pennsylvania; about 10,000 pages of copies and abstracts from the minutes of Friends' Meetings at Darby, Chester, Concord, Goshen, Bradford, Kennett, New Garden, Abington, Hopewell, Westland

*Its
Character*

* For collections of these, see Curtis and Baker gifts,

† Minutes of the Council.

and Redstone; about 3,000 original Meeting documents, chiefly certificates of removal between 1695 and 1820. There were papers of the Buffington and Marshall families, making six large folio volumes, 1706-1875. The Chester County taxables were alphabetically arranged for seventy-one years, between the years 1693 to 1763, making almost 75,000 entries. There were Lancaster County taxables from the years 1718 to 1726, lacking but the year 1723. There were upwards of 19,000 pages of notes relating to old families, alphabetically arranged. There were eleven orders for payments of "wages" to assemblymen, signed by John Morton, speaker.* There were about 20,000 old legal papers and many thousands of discarded Chester County archival documents. There were old store account books of the 18th century. Finally, there were many printed genealogies and local histories with corrections and annotations, and books of historical interest and value.

Those who recall Mr. Edward Armstrong's illuminating introduction to the record of Upland court, 1676-1681, published as the first part of Volume VII of the *Memoirs* of this Society; Dr. Smith's history of Delaware County, and Judge Futhey's historical discourses upon Chester County, can well imagine the zeal that will animate the future historian, delving into the rich depths of the Gilbert Cope historical and genealogical collection, in depicting the days of old, and in unearthing facts and events unknown to the earlier writers.

Following the precedents set in the restoration of the State House and the rescue from demolition of Congress Hall and City Hall, the Society exerted its influence most usefully and successfully in the preservation of a venerated shrine by protesting against the sale of the time honored Episcopal church of *St. Paul's* on the east side of Third Street below Walnut, which, with its burial grounds, vaults and graves of distinction, formed a part of the Colonial, Revolutionary and church history of Philadelphia.† The Society was equally successful in protesting against the removal by the State Highway Department of the well known rock overhanging the Gulph Road beneath which Washington had ridden to the encampment at

*Rescue of
St. Paul's
Church*

*The
Washington
Rock*

* One of the "Scarce Signers of The Declaration of Independence."

† Minutes of the Society, May 14, 1917.

Valley Forge.* It also secured the appointment by Governor Sproul of a commission to erect a suitable monument to the memory of General Galusha Pennypacker, whose remarkable military career was admirably set forth by Vice-President Lewis in a biographical sketch transmitted to the legislature, happily preserved in the minutes of the Council, but which should be printed in the *Magazine*.† About the same time, through United States senators Penrose and Knox and the state authorities, Congress was urged to erect in the city of Washington a National Archives building.‡

*Monument
to Gen.
Galusha
Pennypacker*

While there had been some wavering during the Pennypacker administration in the matter of allowing other associations the privilege of using the Hall of the Society for their celebrations, a liberal but not unrestrained policy had been adopted of encouraging historical, patriotic, scientific and literary bodies. The rule acted upon can be best judged by the instances of its application. The hospitalities of the Hall were extended to the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America for the exhibition of books, manuscripts and relics relating to the Reformation during the celebration of the quadricentennial of the Reformation in October, 1917; to the American Historical Association on the evening of their annual meeting, December 28, 1917; to the Wistar Association in celebration of its centenary, May 4, 1918, when Mr. Carson delivered the commemorative address; to the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution at their annual receptions upon Washington's Birthday; to the American Philosophical Society at their annual evening receptions in April; to the Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia, February 24, 1920, on the occasion of their centennial celebration, Vice-President Lewis delivering the discourse; to the Civic Club, January 13 and February 10 and 24, 1920; to the Muhlenberg Chapter of Children of the American Revolution, February 12, 1920; and to the Seamen's Church Institute of Philadelphia, November 11, 1921.§

*Policy as to
other
Societies*

*Hospitali-
ties Ex-
tended*

* Minutes of the Council, March 26, 1917.

† *Ibid.*, Nov. 25, 1918, pp. 244-247.

‡ *Ibid.*, December 24, 1917, p. 185.

§ Minutes of the Council under the dates above stated.

*Papers of
War
History
Commission*

In September, 1918, the War History Commission of the Pennsylvania Council of Defense and Committee of Public Safety expressed a desire that The Historical Society of Pennsylvania be made the final depository of the material collected, with the understanding that when the work of the commission had been completed, the collection should become the property of the Society. The offer was accepted.*

*Receptions
to Distinguished
Men*

In October, 1920, the custom was revived of giving receptions to men prominent in the affairs of city, state and nation, and a committee was appointed to take charge of the details, consisting of Messrs. John F. Lewis, as chairman, Hampton L. Carson and William Potter, with President Tower *ex officio*. On the evening of December 4, 1920, a dinner was given to his Excellency, William C. Sproul, Governor of Pennsylvania, in the Hall of the Society, followed by a general reception, and on April 9, 1921, Chief Justice Robert von Moschzisker was entertained at dinner, followed by a reception in the Hall. Both occasions were declared by the distinguished guests to have been "delightful and most enjoyable," each unintentionally using the same adjectives.†

Necrology

Changes in the official staff, their causes and their results have been already noticed.‡ It is now in order to pay tribute to the memories of the men whom death had claimed.

*Sketch of
William
Plumer
Potter*

At a meeting of the Council, April 22, 1918, the announcement was made of the sudden death but the day before from heart disease of *William Plumer Potter*, at the age of sixty-one, a member of the Society since February 24, 1903, and a councillor since November 26, 1906. Born in Iowa, April 27, 1857, he graduated from Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1880. He was a practitioner in his native state for three years and then, removing to Pittsburgh, won recognition for marked ability; particularly in corporation and patent law. For many years he was a partner of the late governor of Pennsylvania, William A. Stone, by whom, in September, 1900, he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, adding each year by the careful character of his work

* *Ibid.*, Sept. 23, 1918, p. 231.

† *Ibid.*, 338 and 360.

‡ *Ante.*

in his examination of legal authorities to his reputation as a member of an appellate court of high distinction. His mind was of a deliberative cast, enlightened by a study of the history and philosophy of the law, the fruits of which, outside of his official opinions, he gave to the profession in various addresses, notably in one before the venerable Law Academy of Philadelphia upon modern equity in Pennsylvania. As a colleague in the Council he took a deep and well sustained but not a demonstrative interest in the affairs of the Society. He rarely participated in debate—judicial reserve was his habit—but, when a vote was taken, he would sententiously declare: "I vote for that proposition," or "I must dissent." His manner was that of alert attention, and his views when called for were clear and concise. A widely travelled man, and well read in general literature, he displayed in familiar conversation the most engaging traits. During his twelve years of service at the Council table, the board had as members an unusual number of men who had been in public life. Himself an associate justice of the supreme court, he met as colleagues, the chief justice of his court, a former governor, a former attorney general, a former ambassador, a former American minister abroad, a former president of the American Bar Association. The Council adopted a suitable minute attesting his worth.*

John Coats Browne, at the time of his sudden death, June 20, 1918, was the president of the Council, to which high position he attained as the successor of Chief Justice Mitchell. His membership in the Society dated from February 9, 1863; his councillorship from February 12, 1877; his seniority in the Council from May 25, 1914, and his presidency of the Council from October 25, 1915. He was over eighty years of age, although few would have suspected it. He was a short slender man, with a singular carriage of the head peculiar to him from boyhood, which made him look at one slantingly, but his mental action was direct and free from angles. His movements were swift and his interest in men and things about him ever wide awake.

*Sketch of
John Coats
Browne*

He was an excellent photographer, carrying his box about with him on his walks, and to him the Society is indebted for

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLII, 278.

many views of buildings and street scenes which have long since disappeared. In fact, his knowledge of photography was in advance of his day, and he was one of the first to make instantaneous pictures, in 1867, photographing moving vessels upon the Delaware River. He was active in the organization of the Photographic Society of Philadelphia. This Historical Society, through the gifts of his widow, is in ownership of the best specimens of his work, to which were added numerous local prints, broadsides and relics of the Civil War.

He was born in Philadelphia, February 18, 1838, was educated at the Episcopal Academy, and after a short mercantile experience, took up the study of chemistry in the laboratory of Professor James C. Booth. He also became interested in mineralogy, and accumulated a fine collection of crystallized specimens for the microscope. He was active as a manager from 1868 to 1883 of the Philadelphia Dispensary, and, in 1872, he was elected a manager of the Episcopal Hospital, an office which he filled continuously for nearly forty years, and on his retirement was elected a vice-president of the board, serving until his death. For fifty-five years he served the Society upon many committees, as well as in the Council, and his record of punctual attendance at meetings of the Board and of the Society was unsurpassed by that of any other man. Despite his retiring disposition, he made an excellent presiding officer due to his unusual knowledge and long experience in the affairs of the Society, which made him a master of the order of procedure. He regulated the business before the Council quietly but efficiently. He had a fine sense of humor, expressed in early life in good natured verses running through a diary. By his will, subject to the life interests, still outstanding, of his wife and daughter, he bequeathed to the Society a very considerable estate.

At a meeting of the Society held November 20, 1920, a fine bronze tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Henry Potts, the daughter of Mr. Browne, the presentation to the Society being made by Councillor Edward S. Sayres, chairman of the committee of the Council in superintendence of its making. President Tower made the speech of acceptance, and Vice-President Carson delivered a memorial address. The tablet reads as follows:

JOHN COATS BROWNE

BORN FEBRUARY 18, 1838

DIED JUNE 20, 1918

ELECTED MEMBER FEBRUARY 9, 1863

COUNCILLOR MAY 28, 1877

VICE-PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL MAY 25, 1914

PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL OCTOBER 25, 1915

A MUNIFICENT BENEFACTOR OF THE HISTORICAL

SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA *

*The
Browne
Tablet*

At the meeting of the Council of January 27, 1919, the death was announced, as occurring the previous December, of the auditor, *Richard McCall Cadwalader*, a member of the Society from 1874, and, by virtue of his office—to which he was elected in 1901 and served continuously—a member of the Council. He was punctiliously exact in the performance of his duty and reported regularly to the Council the condition of its financial affairs. Prevented by deafness from participating actively in discussions, he nevertheless secured and maintained a firm grip upon current business. Of an ancestry filling prominent positions in colony and state, he justly illustrated a high degree of civic pride, and gave generously of his time and abilities in many organizations devoted to the development and maintenance of historical, legal, financial, religious and social interests of the community. For many years he was the president of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of which he was one of the founders in April, 1888, and an incorporator in September, 1890. A small man, considerably under average height and of a slender figure, his finely chiselled features, his bald head emphasized by dark, straight hair brushed forward above his ears, the brilliancy of his eyes, and his distinguished carriage made him as noticeable among his fellows as if he had been six feet high. A brother-in-law of S. Weir Mitchell, he was able, because of his extensive knowledge of Colonial and Revolutionary history, to assist the author of *Hugh Wynne* in assembling his material. In legal literature he was the author of a valuable treatise upon

*Sketch of
Richard M.
Cadwalader*

* Memorial minute of Council, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLII, 280; unveiling of memorial tablet, *ibid.*, XLIV, 353.

to a group of young heroes, many of whom had faced death in the French trenches. As the last public appearance of Mr. Harrison nothing could have been more picturesque, more patriotic or more fitting to the man. It seemed, as it were, the bridging of one war-time generation with another, and through it all shines out the kindly nature of him who was its central figure.

Mr. Robins in the same tribute from which the above quotation has been made, summarized the conspicuous activities of his subject. In 1897, Mr. Harrison was appointed by President Harrison, Consul General in Egypt. In 1918, he published *The Homely Diary of a Diplomat in the East: 1897-1899*, in which he gave some of his experiences and impressions during the period of his official residence at Cairo. Mr. Harrison took an active part in the success of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876; was an original member of the Committee of One Hundred, and also the 1913 committee of the same name. By will he devoted a part of his fortune to promote the cause of municipal reform. He was a member of the advisory board of the University of Pennsylvania Museum; a trustee of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art; * Commander of Post 18, Grand Army of the Republic; and of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion and Pennsylvania Commandery Naval Order of the United States. He was also a member of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.†

It may be added that he was a lover of art, a collector of fine paintings, a lover of horses and the owner of an excellent stable with a trotting track attached to his summer home at Pomfret, Connecticut. One of the best raconteurs of the day, his histrionic skill sustained by a tall and most imposing presence and a rich voice gave infinite pleasure to the numerous gatherings of his friends in a library of unusual dimensions. His bequest of \$10,000, which he wisely made a part of the

* Now The Philadelphia Museum of Art and School of Industrial Art.

† Memorial minute by Edward Robins, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLIII, 275. By bequest of Mr. Harrison, the Society possesses a fine two-thirds length portrait in oil of the testator in full uniform.

general endowment fund of the Society, furnished encouragement at a time when the treasury was sorely strained.

*Sketch of
Isaac
Sharpless*

Isaac Sharpless, for ten years a member of the Council, died January 16, 1920. Of all the councillors of his day, Dr. Sharpless had the widest fame as a teacher and a historian. Of all the officers of the Society of his decade he shared his honors as a historian only with President Pennypacker and with the corresponding secretary, John Bach McMaster. Their special fields differed. Speaking generally, Pennypacker was devoted to the German element in Pennsylvania history; McMaster devoted himself to the history of the American people. Sharpless devoted himself to the elucidation of the influences exerted by the Quakers. In this field he was supreme. It was a well balanced trio, and contributed enormously to the public prestige of the Society. Judge Pennypacker's seven special essays on Pastorius, David Rittenhouse, Christopher Dock, the Op Den Graeffs, the Mennonite emigration, the Ephrata and Germantown publications; his larger work on the settlement of Germantown, and the Pennsylvania Germans had given him special fame. The *History of the People of The United States* had given Professor McMaster a fame throughout the nation. It remained for Dr. Sharpless to write *A Quaker Experiment in Government*; *A History of Quaker Government in Pennsylvania*; *Two Centuries of Pennsylvania History*; and *Quakerism and Politics*. As their titles indicate, these books were explanatory of Quaker government in Pennsylvania and placed him in the front rank of historians. They gave him high repute for insight into human motives, sympathetic yet unbiased interpretation of Quaker motives, scientific care in the weighing of evidence, and a corresponding moderation in the statement of conclusions.

Besides his position from 1910 to 1920 as a councillor of this Society, Dr. Sharpless was the president from 1904 to 1911 of Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia; from 1909 to 1912, president of the Pennsylvania History Club; from 1914 to 1916, president of Friends' Historical Society of England; from 1910 to 1920, a member of the Advisory Committee to the Works of William Penn.

He was born upon the battle ground of Brandywine, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on December 16, 1848, on a farm where his ancestors had lived for three generations, Quakers from the start. His maternal great grandfather, John Forsythe, a young Presbyterian, had joined the Friends, and became noted as a teacher at Birmingham and Westtown School in Chester County. It was there that Isaac Sharpless was educated; it was there that he subsequently taught mathematics, while his father and mother were respectively superintendent and matron. With the exception of one year, 1872-1873, spent at Harvard, where he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Lawrence Scientific School, Isaac Sharpless remained at Westtown. In the autumn of 1875 he was appointed instructor of mathematics at Haverford College, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, where he spent the remainder of his useful and productive life. In 1879, he became professor of mathematics and astronomy until 1884, when he became Dean, and was elected as President in 1887. His honorary degrees were, 1883, Sc.D. from the University of Pennsylvania; 1889, LL.D. from Swarthmore College; 1903, L.H.D. from Hobart College; 1915, LL.D. from Harvard.

Besides his works upon Quakerism, his bibliography contained one hundred and twenty-one titles of addresses and articles contributed to magazines, periodicals and newspapers. They covered a wide range of subjects, astronomy, sun spots, meteors, comets, the weather, educational reformers, the early life of great men, political and religious conditions of the province of Pennsylvania two hundred years ago, the ills of Pennsylvania, Friends and war problems, conscription in America. He wrote text books on plane geometry, solid geometry, surveying, natural philosophy and astronomy for schools.

*Work
of Dr.
Sharpless*

As a teacher, he was impressive and beloved, to the end of his days. At the Council table, he was attentive and serious in discussion, with an ample fund of knowledge upon all subjects, literary, historical, political, or social, and at times his handsome, thoughtful face was illumined by flashes of good humor expressed in apt words or timely anecdotes.*

* Isaac Sharpless, minute of the Council, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLIV, 190.

Dr. Sharpless was succeeded in the Council by the restoration to his former post of the Honorable William Potter, former Minister to Italy, February 23, 1920.* Mr. Robins appropriately made the nomination, as it had been the resignation of Mr. Potter that had enabled him to return to the Council, when retiring from the recording secretaryship to make way for the return of Mr. R. Sturgis Ingersoll to the post he had held, but had resigned on going to France during the World War. Such amenities are notable.

*Sketch of
William
Drayton*

William Drayton, elected on the nomination of Mr. Gratz, September 23, 1918, to fill the vacancy in the chair of the presidency of the Council caused by the death of Mr. Browne, died January 27, 1920. He was present at eleven out of fourteen stated meetings of the Council and died like a knight with his armor on. It was evident after the first six months of his service that he was struggling valiantly in the performance of duty, and yet, sick as he was, he conquered physical weakness and gave the best that was in him, presiding with a courtesy and charm of manner that won the admiration of his colleagues. At all times he was wise and diplomatic. He had been a member of the Society since November 26, 1900, and such was the interest that he took in its affairs that on November 13, 1902, he was chosen as a councillor, a rapidity of promotion from recent membership that had no precedent. A diligent and painstaking lawyer of ability and sound professional knowledge, he was entrusted with the legal business of the Society, representing it in the difficult adjustment of claims, in the settlement of the estates of those who had made bequests, in the examination of titles to mortgages purchased, in resisting ill-founded requests for the return of alleged deposits of curios, exerting at all times tact, good judgment and skill. He was as meticulous in small matters as in those of larger import, and the minutes of the Council abound with inserts of his reports. He was an active member of the building committee during the years of construction of our present Hall, and during the World War was zealous in the work of the committee on receptions to soldiers, sailors and marines. During the ten years or more of the subscription receptions to male

* Minutes of the Council of that date.

members of the Society, he was unflagging in attendance in the receiving line, and put visitors at their ease addressing with affability the timid and the silent.

He was born at Newport, R. I., of Philadelphia parents, July 22, 1851, and educated at the Classical Institute of Dr. Faïres in Philadelphia, and St. Paul School, Concord, N. H. He graduated from Trinity College in 1871, read law in the office of his father, William Heyward Drayton, and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, December 2, 1874. He was active in the Law Association of Philadelphia, and served for many years under the appointment of the Board of Judges as one of the members of the Board of Examiners for admission to the bar. His was a useful, a busy, an unobtrusive life. He was a lover of books, an omnivorous reader, possessing a well selected library, a man ready in private debate upon historical, literary, social, educational and religious topics. He was liberal and tolerant, but held his own views tenaciously. He was well equipped with apt arguments and illustrations if conversation became animated, with an agreeable wit, and a play of humor that softened asperities. He was loved by his friends, respected by those who differed with him at times strongly, and of enemies he had none.*

He was succeeded in the presidency of the Council by Simon Gratz, March 5, 1920, and in the Council by George Wood, March 5, 1920.†

At the April meeting, 1920, of the Council, President Tower called attention to the fact that in December, 1924, the Society would reach the centennial anniversary of its founding; that in 1874, the Society had commemorated the semi-centennial anniversary with appropriate ceremonies, and moved that a committee of five be appointed, consisting of three members of the Council, and two of the Society, to consider and formulate plans for a celebration of the event. The president of the Council announced the following appointments:

* The minute of the Council was written by Edward Robins, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLVII, 85.

† Minutes of the Council.

*Election
of Simon
Gratz as
President
of Council
Committee
on the
Centennial
of the
Society*

Hampton L. Carson	} of Council
John F. Lewis	
Edward S. Sayres	
Frederick H. Shelton	} of the
Hon. J. Willis Martin		Society.

To these were added the president of the Society and the president of the Council as *ex-officio* members.

Illness of Librarian Jordan The year 1920 was embarrassed by the long continued and serious illness of the librarian, Dr. John W. Jordan. Owing to this cause, in January, 1921, it was reported to the Council that *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* was over a year behind in the publication of its numbers, and Mr. Carson and Mr. John F. Lewis were requested to aid the librarian in getting out the delayed numbers.*

Change in Auditorship In March, 1921, Stevenson H. Walsh resigned as auditor, and George W. Elkins, Jr. was elected as his successor. At the stated meeting of the Society, held March 14, 1921, in a letter addressed to the secretary, Mr. Tower stated that he did not desire to be a candidate for re-election as president. It was resolved that a committee be appointed to prepare a memorandum to be placed upon the minutes of the Society, expressive of its regret, and of its appreciation of his services. *Retirement of President Tower* At the annual meeting of the Society, May 9, 1921, the following minute was adopted and directed to be placed upon the minutes:

*Society's
Tribute to
Mr. Tower*

The Members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania having learned that the Honorable Charlemagne Tower has declined a re-election as their President, wish to place upon the Minutes herewith an expression of their appreciation of his long and faithful services to the Society, Mr. Tower became a member of the Historical Society on September 18, 1876; he was elected one of its Vice-Presidents on May 7, 1894, and was made President on May 14, 1917, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Samuel

* Minutes of the Council, January 24, 1921.

THE
No. 1.
PENNSYLVANIA
MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

No. 1 of Vol. I.

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLICATION FUND OF
THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 325 SPRUCE STREET.

1877.

*The First Issue of The Pennsylvania Magazine of
History and Biography
The oldest general historical magazine with a continuous run
in the United States*

W. Pennypacker, Ex-Governor of the State. He often served on Committees of the Council, and was particularly active as Chairman of the Committee appointed (November 15, 1910) to arrange for the Society's celebration of the ninety-fifth anniversary of General George Gordon Meade's birth. Even when he was in Europe from 1897 to 1908, representing the United States either as Minister to Austria-Hungary, Ambassador to Russia or Ambassador to the Court of Berlin, he kept up his interest in the institution's work, and always took pride in the fact that he was one of its officers. Nor should it be forgotten that in his capacity as eminent Philadelphian, distinguished diplomat and one in sympathy with the spirit of historical research, Mr. Tower lent dignity to the Society through his connection with it.

The members desire further to express their pleasure in knowing that the retiring President has consented to serve as a Councillor of the Society—a position in which he should prove most helpful to his Colleagues.

It is ordered that this appreciation be spread upon the Minutes of the Society, and that a copy of it be sent to Mr. Tower as a slight token of esteem.

CHAPTER XVIII

Administration of Hampton L. Carson

May 1921—December 1924

Election of Mr. Carson as President — Changes in Official Staff — Death of Librarian Jordan — Sketch — Election of Thomas Lynch Montgomery as Librarian — Death of Historiographer Leach — Sketch — Death of Treasurer Williams — Sketch — Election of Treasurer Lewis — Death of Councillor Tower — Election of Councillors — Sproul, Rosenbach and Cadwalader — Death of Councillor Sayres — Sketch — Officers of the Society in 1924 — Increase in Membership — Financial Affairs

*Election of
Mr. Carson
as President*

AT the stated annual meeting of the Society, held May 9, 1921, the second vice-president, Hampton L. Carson, was elected president, as successor to Mr. Tower.* As but three years and a half were required to round out a full century of the existence of the Society, this chapter and the next will be confined to the happenings during the period between May 9, 1921, and December 2, 1924, the date celebrated with appropriate exercises as commemorative of the centenary of the Society.

*Changes in
Official
Staff*

The changes taking place in the official staff, during the limited period indicated, were as follows: During 1921, there was but a single name added to the Council, Mr. Tower having been elected at the May meeting of the Society for a period of two years, without designation upon the ballot of the particular one out of the four existing vacancies that he was chosen to fill. This omission, though slight in itself, is evidence of the confusion caused by the rapidly successive deaths noticed in the preceding chapter, as well as of the illness of Dr. Jordan, the librarian, upon whom as secretary of the Council the burden of arranging such details had been imposed.

In less than a month, the death of Dr. Jordan in his eighty-first year, on June 11, 1921, precipitated the selection of a librarian. The association of Dr. Jordan with the Society

* The long continued illness of the senior vice-president, George Harrison Fisher, Esq., made him practically ineligible.

dated from a life membership of March 28, 1864. He was secretary of the Council from 1873 to 1879, and corresponding secretary of the Society from 1874 to 1880. His association with the office of librarian had been a long one, from 1885 to 1903, he had been assistant to Dr. Stone and Dr. Keen, succeeding the latter in 1903 as librarian, and held the position until his death June 11, 1921. He had been the editor of *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* since 1887, and had seen through the press volumes XI to XLIII, inclusive. His official reports as librarian to the Council, from month to month through eighteen years, of books, pamphlets, letters and accessions, and his compilations of the annual reports to the Society of the work of the Council in each year, constitute authentic and original evidence of the rapid and continuous growth of the collections of the Society of equal value to the accession books and the official minutes of the Society and the Council. They contain not bare memoranda of innumerable gifts, but, in striking instances, accurate and expert descriptions of rarities.

John Woolf Jordan was born in Philadelphia, September 14, 1840, the eldest son of Francis and Emily (Woolf) Jordan. His ancestry on the paternal side has been described in the sketch of his uncle, John Jordan, Jr., the patron and mainstay of the Society in its days of struggle.* To relieve the reader of the task of turning to our first volume, the data may be summarized here. His great-grandfather, Frederick Jordan, of French extraction, was born in County Kent, England, in 1744, and was a sergeant in the Second New Jersey Continental Line in the Yorktown campaign. He married Catherine Eckel of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and died in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in 1784. Frederick's son John, born in September, 1770, married, August 23, 1804, Elizabeth Henry, daughter of Judge William Henry of Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Their son Francis, a Philadelphia merchant of prominence, was the father of our librarian, by his marriage to Emily Woolf, the daughter of John Lewis and Margaret (Ewing) Woolf, and granddaughter of Lewis Woolf, a native of Hanover, Germany, who served in the Continental cavalry,

*Sketch of
Dr. Jordan*

*Ancestry of
Dr. Jordan*

* For sketch of John Jordan, Jr., see *ante*, Vol. I, Chapter XV.

and John Ewing, who was a captain of infantry, in the Revolution. With this ancestral record, it is not surprising that our librarian was one of the founders, in 1888, of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, and one of the charter members in 1890.

Education

He received his education in private schools of Philadelphia, and Nazareth Hall, a Moravian institution, from which he was graduated in 1856. During the "emergency" of 1863, created by Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, he served as quartermaster sergeant in Starr's battery, attached to the Thirty-Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia. Like President Pennypacker, Librarian Stone and Vice-President Rawle, he participated in the Gettysburg campaign, although the last named was the only one in the actual battle.

*His
Services to
the Society*

Twelve years of daily association with Dr. Stone, and six years with Dr. Gregory B. Keen, as assistant librarian, had saturated him with knowledge of the library in the early stages of its acquisitions of colonial rarities nosed out by Hildeburn. Editorial responsibility for the contents of the *Magazine* from 1887, made him familiar with the books, pamphlets and newspapers, and enabled him to conduct with eminent success the important department of Notes and Queries. He was not the equal of Stone or Hildeburn in minute bibliographical knowledge, nor was he as accessible as Stone to the demands of students for help in their inquiries. To those he knew well, he was always affable and obliging, and the present writer was indebted to him for many sympathetic acts, but there was a certain austerity and reserve in his manner, and a reluctance to drop the work in hand at the behest of the casual caller or persistent correspondent, which made him to many somewhat difficult to approach. He was cautious, at times overcautious in his bids at sales, perhaps because of the strained condition of the funds, and he did not readily entice special contributions from members or officers. He had a steady interest in the growth of the library, but yielded to no enthusiasm. He devoted himself particularly to carrying out the terms of the *Lanier* bequest for the purchase of books and documents relating to North Carolina, and to him more than to any other man, we owe the excellence of that special collection.

As was quite natural from his Moravian contacts in early life, he specialized in the history of Bethlehem and its vicinity, as shown by his painstaking and informative writings, entitled: "Bethlehem during the Revolution"; "Military Hospitals at Bethlehem and Lititz during the Revolution"; and "Sketch of the Moravian Settlement at Broadbay, Maine." In *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, he edited with valuable notes the contributions already noticed in these pages, under the headings of "Extracts from the Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer, of Philadelphia, 1768-1798"; *Orderly-Book of the Pennsylvania State Regiment of Foot, May 10-August 16, 1777*; "Orderly Book Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion, Col. Anthony Wayne, 1776"; "Orderly-Book of the Second Pennsylvania Line, Col. Henry Bicker, 1778"; "Extracts from the Orderly-Book, of Major Robert Clayton of the Seventeenth British Foot, 1778"; "Rev. J. Martin Mack's narrative of a visit to Onondaga in 1752"; *Bishop J. C. F. Cammerhoff's Narrative of a Journey to Shamokin, Pennsylvania, 1748*; "Wechquetauk"; and "Wyalusing and the Moravian Mission at Friedenshuetten." Among his writings, marked by research and clearness of style, are: "A Red Rose from the Olden Time . . . 1752-1772," *Friedenstahl and its Stockaded Mill a Moravian Chronicle: 1749-1769*, "Narrative of John Heckewelder's Journey to the Wabash in 1792," "John Heckewelder's Notes of Travel to Ohio, 1797," "Bishop A. G. Spangenberg's Journey to Onondaga in 1747." He also wrote upon the "Battle of Germantown," and *Franklin as a Genealogist*. He was an active correspondent of Sir George Otto Trevelyan, and freely supplied him with material for his history of the American Revolution. He contributed freely to such works as *Colonial Families of Philadelphia, Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania*; and in his closing years was the editor of a valuable encyclopedia of Pennsylvania biography.

*Editorial
Writings of
Dr. Jordan*

*His Au-
thorship*

The wide range of his patriotic and civic interests is shown in the societies and clubs to which he belonged, and the positions he held in them. He was the first president of the Federation of Pennsylvania Historical Societies; a member of the Pennsylvania Commission for the Preservation of the Public

*Official
Positions*

Records; secretary of the Valley Forge Park Commission; a founder and registrar of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution; a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati; and of the Baronial Order of Runnymede; vice-president of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; vice-president of the Swedish Colonial Society; a member of the Pennsylvania War History Commission, and was active in sustaining the movement of Colonel Josiah Granville Leach, which led to the observance of June 14, as "Flag Day." * His long life had been a productive and a useful one.

Command-
ing Position
of the
Librarian

Prior to the days of Dr. Stone, the reader will recall that the library was indeed but a paltry affair.† The librarians had been mere custodians of such comparatively few books as had been given to the Society largely by John Jordan, Jr. There was no attempt to collect rarities in the active sense. Following the removal of the Society from the Athenaeum to the Picture House, in 1869, the real work of building up a representative collection of Pennsylvania imprints on all subjects began. The personal absorption of Mr. Stone in the work, aided by Mr. Wallace and Mr. Hildeburn, and the inability of the first named gentleman to delegate to others any portion of his obliging assumption of varied duties, made the librarian the all important executive officer of the Society in whom most functions were concentrated. This tradition and this habit lasted all through the presidencies of Mr. Wallace, Mr. Coxe and Dr. Stillé. It was inherited by Mr. Jordan, and not abated until President Pennypacker, having relinquished the gubernatorial office, took an active part in consultation with Dr. Jordan in the purchase of books, either at public auction or as offered by individuals. After President Pennypacker's death, the librarian resumed his old authority, until distressed in the last two years of his life by disabling illness which he greatly deplored. He struggled conscientiously in his sick chamber

* The above sketch has been drawn in part from John Woolf Jordan, LL.D., Litterateur, *Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography*, II, 374-5, Memoirs of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, *New England Hist. & Gen. Register*, Vol. 77, A.D. 1923, xlix.

† See *ante*.

with an ever-increasing mass of printer's proofs of the *Magazine*, until the burden became too heavy for him.

The duties of librarian, strictly as such, were very capably discharged by the assistant librarian, Ernest Spofford, who modestly shrank and scrupulously refrained from any assumption of authority. Owing to the illness of the editor, the *Magazine* had suspended publication, and the exchanges of the Society were imperilled. The situation was delicate and called for prompt action. The Council realized this, and on September 26, 1921, a special committee was appointed by the president of the Council, consisting of Mr. Potter as chairman, and Messrs. Gratz, Gribbel and Carson as associates, to consider and recommend a nomination for the vacant librarianship. On October 31, 1921, a special meeting of the Council was held, to consider in executive session the report of the committee, presented by Mr. Potter. The report set forth that the fullest consideration had been given to the qualifications and claims of several gentlemen of high position and excellent character and experience, whose names had been called to the attention of the committee. Without the under-valuation or disparagement of anyone, it had been unanimously determined to recommend to the Council for favorable consideration the name of Thomas Lynch Montgomery, who had had a life long experience as a librarian. For many years he had been the state librarian. During that time he had collected, classified, arranged, repaired and indexed the state papers, prior to that time widely scattered and in great confusion. He had edited and published two series, the sixth and seventh, of the *Pennsylvania Archives* in thirty volumes, and edited and published two volumes upon the frontier forts of Pennsylvania, an achievement of lasting value to the commonwealth, and the basis of an enduring reputation for scholarly and accurate research. As an expert upon Pennsylvania history he was well known, and had delivered more than five hundred lectures before audiences in all parts of the state. Without enlarging upon his peculiar qualifications for the post, it was sufficient to say that he was widely known and would bring to the service of the Society the benefits of his commanding reputation.* The

*Selection of
a Librarian*

*Thomas
Lynch
Mont-
gomery*

*His Services
to the State*

* Minutes of the Council, Sept. 26, 1921, p. 379; *ibid.*, Oct. 31, 1921, pp. 394-6.

recommendation of the committee was unanimously approved, the tender of the position to Mr. Montgomery was made and duly accepted. His first report to the Council, as librarian, was dated December 27, 1921.*

The next break in the official staff was caused by the death of the historiographer of the Society, Josiah Granville Leach, on May 27, 1922. He had held his office for more than twenty years, having been appointed in November, 1887, after a membership in the Society of but two years. His successor was chosen on January 22, 1923, by the appropriate election of his sister, Miss May Atherton Leach, the present incumbent.

Colonel Leach, as he was always addressed, born at Cape May Court House, New Jersey, on July 27, 1842, and dying at the age, less two months, of eighty years, was one of the leaders of that closely associated group of ardent workers in the affairs of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution; the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; the Society of Colonial Wars, all sheltered under the hospitable roof of this Society. He was the last survivor of the little group of our officers who belonged distinctly to the period of the Civil War, and whose services have been recorded in these pages with just pride. He was of notable New England ancestry, a descendant of Francis Cooke, the seventeenth signer of the famous compact entered into in the cabin of the *Mayflower*.

At twenty years of age he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers and was advanced as sergeant major and second lieutenant, earning his promotion by gallant conduct at Fredericksburg. Establishing himself, after the Civil War, as a well known but unobtrusive member of the Philadelphia bar, practicing almost exclusively in the orphans' court, he became devoted by the use of a skillful pen to the perpetuation of the memories of hundreds of leaders of thought, speech and action in their time in Pennsylvania by contributing their biographies to Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography*. His pursuits were essentially literary, animated by intense American patriotism. The key note to his activities was well struck by Judge Barratt, in his memoir prepared for publica-

* *Ibid.*, pp. 404-405.

tion in our *Magazine*, in these words: "His belief in the importance and efficacy of the patriotic hereditary societies was fixed and immovable upon the principle that like produces like, and the descendant of a race-horse once started would run true to form. He thought no better agency existed wherein and whereby minds could be turned to the study of history and the development of mankind. Under this influence he had seen men and women gain in self-respect and in appreciation of the things of the spirit." *

It was this spirit that led to the suggestion of "Flag Day." "Flag Day"
A writer in one of the Philadelphia newspapers, said:

Philadelphia, birthplace of the flag, was also the birthplace of Flag Day, as it is now observed throughout the country. It was due to a suggestion of the late Colonel J. Granville Leach, and the furthering this suggestion by the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America, that June 14th was inaugurated as Flag Day. . . . It has been said that Colonel Leach did a great service to the country when he inaugurated Flag Day.

The writings of Colonel Leach, chiefly biographical and genealogical, are enumerated by his brother, Frank Willing Leach, in a self-restrained but admirable tribute to the worth of one who was ever zealous in the advancement of the membership, work and ideals of this Society.†

In less than a month after the death of Colonel Leach, the announcement was made to the Council that on June 18, 1922, *Francis Howard Williams*, treasurer of this Society for twenty-four years, had passed away. At the October meeting of the Council, the librarian, Mr. Montgomery, presented the following concise but felicitous tribute which was ordered to be placed upon the minutes:

*Death of
Treasurer
Williams*

* "J. Granville Leach," by the Honorable Norris S. Barratt, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLVI, 334.

† Memoir of Josiah Granville Leach, publications of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, IX, No. 1 (March, 1924).

*Tribute of
the Council*

On June 18, 1922, announcement was made of the death of Mr. Francis Howard Williams, the Treasurer of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and one of the leading literary characters of Philadelphia.

He became a Life Member of the Society on April 14, 1879, was Auditor in 1895-8, and Treasurer from 1898 to 1922. Mr. Williams was an ideal associate in any activity in which he was interested. Courteous, scholarly, alert, he seemed the embodiment of gentlemanly manhood and ability. He delighted in walking in the lanes and woods with his friends. His optimism is expressed in his own words:

“So lying prone along the Summer grass,
I am content with all things; and the air
Comes laden with a song, and clouds that pass
Above me to my Soul a promise bear;
And every meadow-lark a message has,
And every meadow flower is a prayer.”

Mr. Williams was a contributor to the pages of the magazine and his article on Pennsylvania Poets of the Provincial Period is both truthful and appreciative.*

*Election of
Howard W.
Lewis as
Treasurer*

At a special meeting of the Society, held January 22, 1923, on the motion of the Honorable George Henderson of the orphans' court, Mr. Howard W. Lewis, who had been acting as treasurer pro-tem, was nominated treasurer of the Society, and at a special meeting of the Society held February 19, 1923, was elected to the position that he still holds.†

On February 24, 1923, Councillor Tower, former president of the Society, died. The Council meeting of February 26, was adjourned out of respect to his memory, to March 5,

* The minute is entered in the minutes of the Council, October 23, 1922, p. 448. It is also printed in *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLVII, 146.

† Minutes of the Council, January 22, 1923, p. 460; minutes of the Society under the above date.

and Mr. Robins was appointed to prepare a suitable minute, which he presented at the stated meeting of the Council, March 26. The biographical material has been incorporated in the sketch of Mr. Tower in Chapter XVI. The minute as prepared is printed in the *Magazine*.* At the same meeting of the Council, the resignation of George Wood, as a councillor, was presented and accepted in deference to his wishes on account of age.

*Death of
Councillor
Tower*

*Resignation
of Mr.
Wood*

At the April meeting of the Council, there were nominated, and at the stated annual meeting of the Society—May 14, 1923—there were elected as councillors: the Honorable William Cameron Sproul, former governor of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Howard W. Lewis; Dr. Abraham S. W. Rosenbach, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Wood; and John Cadwalader, Jr., Esq., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Tower. On April 10, 1923, Mr. George W. Elkins resigned as auditor.†

*Election of
Councillors
Sproul,
Rosenbach
and
Cadwalader*

*Resignation of
Auditor
Elkins*

The scythe of the grim reaper was still busy in our midst. On April 27, 1923, the senior councillor, Edward Stalker Sayres, died, and Professor McMaster was appointed to prepare a suitable memorial.‡

*Death of
Councillor
Sayres*

Mr. Sayres was first elected as a councillor at the stated annual meeting of the Society, May 11, 1908, to fill the unexpired term of John Frederick Lewis, who, at the same meeting, was elected a vice-president.§ That in fifteen years from being the junior he had become the senior member of a Council of twelve is evidence of the rapidity of the changes wrought by the causes which have been already detailed. While not a historian, nor a writer, nor a bibliophile, nor a collector in the technical sense, he was a man of close contacts with those who were. His sympathy with the purposes of the Society was ardent, and he delighted as much in the acquisition of a rare book or curio as announced by the librarian, as if it were personal to himself. His virile manliness, his cheerfulness, his

*Characteristics of
Mr. Sayres*

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLVII, 259.

† Minutes of Council, 487.

‡ Printed in *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLVIII, 285.

§ Minutes of the Society, May 11, 1908.

big warm-heartedness, his sane outlook upon life, his practical good sense, his fearless frankness, in short his general likeableness, greatly endeared him to his colleagues. Truly indeed, did Professor McMaster write: "The outstanding characteristic of the man was a genius for friendship and sociability, a love of his kind, a broad interest in the amenities which make life worth living."

His Ancestry Like all his colleagues and the long line of officers of the Society which has been passed in review in these pages, he sprang from a stock that had in some capacity served the state. His great-grandfathers had been soldiers in the Continental army. His grandfather had been a surgeon in the Eighth Battalion, Pennsylvania Militia, and a justice of the peace, an office in those days held by men of real consequence and influence. His maternal grandfather had been register of wills in Philadelphia. His father had held consular posts in Philadelphia representing Brazil, Norway and Sweden, Denmark and Portugal. The military bent of his son expressed itself in his membership in the First Regiment of Infantry of the Pennsylvania National Guard, as a first lieutenant commanding his company, as quartermaster of the Old Guard of his company, then as captain and paymaster, then as major and junior vice-commander of the veteran corps of the regiment. He was every inch an officer when on the march or in parade, his tall form, well fleshed without corpulence, and a striking uniform setting off his military carriage to advantage.

Wide-Spread Interests He was greatly interested in athletics, particularly in cricket, as one of the founders of the Merion Cricket Club, its secretary for more than forty years and its president for ten. The papers he preserved of notable matches, and recently placed in the hands of the librarian of this Society by Mrs. Sayres, form the basis of a history of cricket in Philadelphia. He was also a founder and a vice-president of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; historian and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution; an officer of ever-increasing rank in the societies of Colonial Wars, War of 1812, Foreign Wars, the Colonial Society. Generously did he give of his time to the cause of philanthropy—to the Children's

Hospital, the Northern Home for Friendless Children, Christ Church Hospital and the Apprentices' Library.

As a member of the Philadelphia bar—to which he was admitted on December 27, 1873—he was a practitioner of the old school, illustrating its traditions, its practices, its lofty ethics. His offices, shared with his preceptor, John Hill Martin, the author of that valuable and indispensable book known as Martin's *Bench and Bar of Philadelphia*, published in 1883, were of severe simplicity, on the second floor of an ancient dwelling at Third Street and Lodge Alley, and when, after fifty years of occupancy, he removed reluctantly to other quarters, he selected a somewhat similar building on Locust Street above Fourth. He clung tenaciously to old neighborhoods, and climbed foot worn staircases. A stranger to the contentions waged in the courts of common pleas, he was expert as a practitioner in the orphans' court and in old time methods of conveyancing. Yet in thought, sympathy and physical energy he was perennially young. He delighted in country life. He loved the hills, the woods and the streams about Philadelphia, and was familiar with the history of the roads over which the Continental army had passed from Paoli to Valley Forge, to Swedesford and the Gulph. He lived in summer in a quaint house on a hill with an outcropping of rock between its apple trees, and leading visitors to the stone parapet of an ancient well, would draw up water in an oaken iron-bound bucket, but, before passing glasses, would raise one to the memory of "His Excellency George Washington." Born in Philadelphia, July 30, 1850, and dying when but little short of seventy-three years of age, he was at all times open, loyal, true, of humane and affable demeanor, honorable himself, and in his judgment of others, faithful to his word as to law, and faithful alike to God and man—a courtly gentleman.

An Old-Fashioned Lawyer

His Personal Tastes

His successor in the Council was *Alfred Coxe Prime*, chosen October 22, 1923.

Election of Councillor Prime

Having traced the steps by which the personnel of the official staff of the Society in its centennial year was reached, it is now in order to present the names of the full staff as serving in December, 1924:

*Officers of
the Society
in 1924*

*Officers
of the
Historical Society of Pennsylvania
in 1924
Its Centennial Year.*

President

HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON

Vice-Presidents

GEORGE HARRISON FISHER	THOMAS WILLING BALCH
JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS	SAMUEL CASTNER, JR.
SIMON GRATZ	FRANCIS RAWLE

Recording Secretary

R. STURGIS INGERSOLL

Corresponding Secretary

JOHN BACH MCMASTER

Treasurer

HOWARD W. LEWIS

Curator

GREGORY B. KEEN

Librarian

THOMAS LYNCH MONTGOMERY

Historiographer

MAY ATHERTON LEACH

Auditor

Vacant

Assistant Librarian

ERNEST SPOFFORD

Assistant in Charge of Manuscripts

JANE C. WYLIE

Councillors

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER	ARTHUR H. LEA
JOHN GRIBBEL	HON. WILLIAM POTTER
CHARLES P. KEITH	HON. WM. C. SPROUL
HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM	JOHN CADWALADER, JR.
OGDEN D. WILKINSON	DR. A. S. W. ROSENBACH
EDWARD ROBINS	ALFRED C. PRIME

According to the plan of this history, no biographies of living men will be attempted. The new administration opened a new era, and had to meet the problems of reconstruction growing out of the crumbling away of old conditions. Attention was first paid to an *increase in membership*. A considerable start had been made in this direction during the latter part of 1920,* and the movement was continued with the result that between December, 1920, and December 1, 1924, there had been elected 1530 new members, of which 92 were life memberships, thereby strengthening the endowment fund. During the same period there were 60 resignations, 3 of which were withdrawn, and 10 names were dropped for the non-payment of dues for the period of two years. There had been obtained for the *Magazine* 132 additional annual subscriptions, and 19 life subscriptions, the latter of which were carried into the principal of the publication fund.

*Increase in
Member-
ship*

The increased revenues derived from an enlarged membership enabled the Council to raise the salaries of all employees—an act of tardy justice, impossible to perform earlier. Financial affairs were taken strongly in hand. As the auditorship was vacant, Councillor Gillingham and Vice-President Balch were specially appointed to audit the treasurer's books and examine the securities of the Society, and a copy of the list of assets as prepared by the Girard Trust Company, financial agent, was sent to each member of the Council. The importance of allocating the principal and interest to the proper funds was emphasized. The auditors reported in March, 1922, that they found the treasurer's books correct, but they recommended a change in the form of the customary statement by which the balances standing to the credit of the general fund, and the

*Financial
Affairs of
the Society*

* See *ante*.

trust funds had been lumped under two heads, without giving the specific amounts to which the various trusts were respectively entitled, and without discriminating between principal awaiting investment, and income which could be expended by each trust. The new treasurer, Howard W. Lewis, ably seconded these efforts at definiteness and, being himself a banker of long years of experience, was ready to adopt an exact method of bookkeeping. His balance sheets showed an improved condition, as a comparative table will show:

TRIAL BALANCES

	Assets
December 31, 1921	\$505,887.36
May 31, 1922	547,163.69
December 31, 1922	545,446.87
January 31, 1923	556,252.97
February 28, 1923	557,531.43
May 31, 1924	602,071.48
August 31, 1924	611,083.23
October 31, 1924	611,588.98
November 30, 1924	624,425.12

*Improve-
ment in
State of
Finances*

In March, 1922, the treasurer reported that the deficit, appearing on the balance sheet for 1921 at \$8,800, had been reduced to \$5,500. In March, 1923, the deficit remained practically the same (\$5,530) for notwithstanding the large increase from dues, expenses had grown for lighting, telephone charges, stationary, repairs, salaries and sundries. He urged that it was bad practice to charge bills, rightly belonging to special funds, in case of a shortage in those funds, to the general fund.* The deficit, being somewhat of a mystery, was referred to the treasurer and the president for investigation.

*The Society
out of Debt*

On April 23, 1923, the latter reported to the Council that the treasurer and himself had thoroughly examined the funds of the Society, that all bills had been paid, and that the Society was absolutely free from debts; that owing to the lack of systematic bookkeeping years before, and the absence of a budget system governing the acts of the various trusts, it was impos-

* Minutes of the Council, March 26, 1923.

sible to ascertain the actual sources of the so called deficit.* Subsequently, as it appeared from further probing to be a book indebtedness of the general fund to the trust accounts by repeated borrowings from the latter as needed for general or current expenses, and not a debt of the Society as such, the treasurer was directed to charge against the general fund from year to year such sums as could be accumulated through economies in expenditure or increase in revenue until the aggravating deficit had disappeared. This has been done at the time of present writing, and there is no book blot upon the escutcheon of the Society.† If it be proper to indulge in conjecture, it is possible that the deficit originated in the purchase of the Roberts' collection of Penn papers, made on September 28, 1914, for which a note of the Society was authorized to be given in the sum of \$5,750.‡

*Correction
of Apparent
Deficit*

An energetic effort was made to obtain through the individual subscriptions of officers and members, a substantial addition to the general fund.

*Increase in
General
Fund*

The movement was started by the president in June, 1921, with the assistance of councillors Gribbel, Sproul and Rosenbach, through correspondence, without circularizing the membership. By September, 1923, the sum of \$29,500 had been received.

The subscription list was as follows:

Subscribers

\$ 2,500	George Wood
\$22,000—\$1,000 each	Charles C. Harrison, Effingham B. Morris, Hampton L. Carson, Samuel Castner, Jr., Arthur Peterson, George W. Elkins, Jr., Arthur H. Lea, Ben. T. Welch, George D. Widener, Joseph E. Widener, John Gribbel, William C. Sproul, Mrs. William Brooke Rawle, Edward T. Stotesbury, Alba B. Johnson, Ogden D. Wilkinson, J. Howell Cummings, Gimbel Brothers,

* *Ibid.*, April 23, 1923, p. 484.

† Minutes of the Council.

‡ See *ante*, Minutes of the Council September 28, 1914, pp. 35-36.

	Strawbridge & Clothier, George H. McFadden & Bro., Samuel M. Vauclain, F. M. Kinley, (Wilkes Barre, Pa.)
\$4,000—\$500 each	William Potter, William M. Elkins, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Thomas Willing Balch, Simon Gratz, Joseph R. Grundy, Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Horatio G. Lloyd.
\$500—\$250 each	Harrold E. Gillingham, Walter E. Graham.
\$200—	Howard W. Lewis.
\$200—\$100 each	Theodore F. Jenkins, Alexander Sellers.
\$100—\$50 each	Mrs. Harrold E. Gillingham, Miss Edith H. Gillingham.*

\$29,500

Life Memberships Conferred At the meeting of June 25, 1923, life memberships were conferred upon George H. McFadden, Jr., George McFadden, Isaac Gimbel, Ellis A. Gimbel, Daniel Gimbel, Charles Gimbel, Morris L. Clothier, Isaac H. Clothier, Jr., Francis R. Strawbridge and Horatio Gates Lloyd, in recognition of the generous subscriptions made by them while not members of the Society.†

The Ross Legacy A further expectation of relief to the finances was obtained through the announcement on May 28, 1923, that payment would soon be made of a legacy of \$25,000 to the Society under the will of Mary Jane Ross of Charleston, S. C., who had died on August 16, 1922. Another step was taken at the same meeting to increase the income of the Society by the sale of upwards of \$100,000 of Liberty Bonds and Treasury Notes of the United States, bought years before at less than par, and then at par, but bearing only 4½ per cent, and reinvesting the proceeds in six per cent guaranteed mortgages on Philadelphia properties. In September, 1923, Mrs. Charles Morton Smith, the widow of the late councillor, generously released the trust of \$20,000 under the will of her husband, from the exclusive

* Correspondence of the president, June, 1921 to September, 1923.

† Minutes of the Council, June 25, 1923.

purchase of books, by opening the application of the income to the general fund.* On November 26, 1923, the Treasurer received the sum of \$8,050 from the sale of the jewels, as directed by the will of the late Mrs. James Mifflin, and at the same meeting the gift was announced to the publication fund of the sum of \$2,500 by Miss Anna J. Magee, obtained largely through the interest of Miss Leach. This was in addition to the previous gift of Miss Magee of the sum of \$2,500 to the binding fund, under date of October 23, 1922. On December 24, 1923, the death of Miss Magee was announced together with the fact that she had by a codicil to her will bequeathed to the Society the sum of \$5,000. On November 24, 1924, Mr. and Mrs. John Frederick Lewis made a gift of \$2,000 in the establishment of a fund for the purchase of books.

*Sale of
Jewels*

*Lewis Fund
Established*

The total improvement, in the financial strength of the Society, was the result of these happy efforts and circumstances, and appears in the trial balances stated in a preceding page.

* *Ibid.*

CHAPTER XIX

Administration of Hampton L. Carson

May 1921—December 1924

(Continued)

Increase in Meetings of the Society — Addresses — The Magazine, Volumes XLV–XLVIII — Serial Articles — History of St. Peter's Church — Lotteries in Pennsylvania — Single Articles — Accessions — Gratz Collection — Loan Deposits of Articles Owned by Society at Independence Hall — Additional Accessions — Discrimination in Acceptance of Gifts

Great Increase in Meetings of the Society

TURNING from financial to more congenial matters, it was determined to support the campaigns for new members and for an increase of funds by awakening a more general public interest in the activities of the Society by adding to the stated meetings of November, January, March and May in each year, intervening special meetings of the Society at which public addresses should be made. Between November, 1921, and December, 1924, nineteen special meetings were held with marked success, thus making thirty-one meetings in all, instead of twelve as theretofore. At twenty-five of these, the president of the Society was in the chair. During the same period there were twenty-six meetings of the Council, at eighteen of which the president was present as an *ex-officio* member. From four of the meetings his absence was caused by illness, from two by a death in his family, and from one by the delivery of an address at Harrisburg upon the occasion of the bi-centenary of the establishment of the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

Addresses

The addresses may be tabulated as follows:

November 14—"Thomas Willing of Philadelphia (1731–1821)," illustrated with lantern slides, by Vice-President Balch,* followed by Mr. Burton Alva Konkle.

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLVI, 1.

- December 12—"The Life and Works of Benjamin West," * illustrated with lantern slides, and an exhibition of West portraits and memorabilia owned by the Society, by President Carson.
- January 9—"Philander Chase Knox, American Lawyer, Patriot, Statesman," † by Hon. Albert J. Beveridge, late Senator of the United States from Indiana.
- January 23—"Rittenhouse Square, Past and Present," illustrated with lantern slides, by Mr. Charles J. Cohen.
- February 6—"Windmills, Colonial and Historical, the World's Motor for 800 Years," illustrated with lantern slides, by Mr. Frederick H. Shelton. *Addresses*
- February 27—"Washington in his Relation to the National Idea," illustrated with lantern slides, by President Carson.
- March 13—"The Philadelphia Method of Selecting and Drawing Jurors," ‡ illustrated by the operation of the jury wheel, and documents, by T. Elliott Patterson, Esq., clerk of the jury board.
- March 27—"The Early Scientists of Philadelphia," § by Edgar Fahs Smith, LL.D., former provost of the University of Pennsylvania.
- April 10—"The Real Thomas Paine, Patriot and Publicist. A Philosopher Misunderstood," || by Professor Henry Leffman.
- April 24—"The Conference on Limitation of Armaments," by Walter George Smith, Esq.
- May 8—"Symposium Addresses," by George Pierce Baker, Litt.D. of Harvard University, director of the Tercentenary celebration of the

* *Ibid.*, XLV, 301.

† *Ibid.*, XLVII, 89.

‡ *Ibid.*, XLVI, 100.

§ *Ibid.*, XLVII, 1.

|| *Ibid.*, XLVI, 81.

landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass., and

"Historical Pageantry," by Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer, Litt.D., director of the Philadelphia pageants.

May 22 —"Indians of the Past and of the Present," * by George P. Donehoo, D.D., State Librarian.

Addresses November 13—"Springs and Spas of Old-Time Philadelphians," † illustrated with lantern slides, by Mr. Frederick H. Shelton.

December 4 —"Ever Changing Philadelphia," illustrated with lantern slides, by Mr. Frank H. Taylor, the artist-author of pencil drawings of his subject.

December 18—"The Delaware Curve," ‡ illustrated with lantern slides, by J. Carroll Hayes, Esq.

January 8 —"English Local Government on the Eve of American Colonization," by Professor Edward P. Cheyney.

January 22 —"In Memory of Governor Johan Printz," illustrated with lantern slides, by Vice-President Balch.

February 19—"The Peopling of the English Colonies in America," by Professor Herman V. Ames.

March 12 —"The Real Declaration of Independence," § by Professor Henry Leffman.

March 24 —"Causes of the American Revolution," by Professor Charles M. Andrews.

May 14 —"Brodhead's Expedition Against the Indians of the Upper Allegheny, 1779," || by Hon. Rufus Barrett Stone.

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLVI, 177.

† *Ibid.*, XLVII, 196.

‡ *Ibid.*, XLVII, 238.

§ *Ibid.*, XLVII, 281.

|| Under title "Sinnontonan, or Seneca Land, in the Revolution," *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLVIII, 201.

- November 12—"The Character and Historic Value of the Collections of Portraits, Books and Documents owned by the Society," illustrated by exhibition of Mss. and relics, by President Carson.
- December 1—"Benjamin Franklin's Mission to Canada and the Causes of its Failure,"* by Mr. Justice William Renwick Riddell.
- December 10—"Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833,"† by Professor Asa Earl Martin.
- January 14—"Philadelphia and the Monroe Doctrine," by Mr. Charles Lyon Chandler.
- February 11—"The Mystery of The First Battle of The Marne," illustrated with lantern slides, by Hon. James M. Beck.
- March 10—"Some Old Gardens of Pennsylvania,"‡ illustrated with lantern slides, by Professor John W. Harshberger, Ph.D. *Addresses*
- March 24—"Proposed Constitutional Changes in the Light of Historical Backgrounds," by Hon. Wm. I. Schaffer.
- May 12—"As Nellie Custis Viewed It," extracts from a half century of correspondence, by Hon. Roland S. Morris.
- November 10—"Captain Thomas Holme, William Penn's First Surveyor General of Pennsylvania," by Mr. Albert Cook Myers.

The thirty-one addresses, referred to in the foregoing table, were rich in historic material, so much so that thirteen of them were printed in the *Magazine* as a part of the permanent literature of the Society, as indicated in the footnotes. The remaining eighteen, while none the less instructive or entertaining, failed of publication because no manuscript texts were furnished by the speakers, who, in part, preferred oral presentation, or, who, relying upon lantern slides to carry their dis-

*Character
of the
Addresses*

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLVIII, 111.

† *Ibid.*, XLVIII, 66, 159.

‡ *Ibid.*, XLVIII, 289.

*The
Magazine*

courses, shrank from the labor of writing out their remarks. By indicating where the printed addresses can be found and read in the *Magazine*, we have anticipated in a measure the contents of Volumes XLV to XLVIII, inclusive, which embody the literary product of the Society during the period covered in this chapter.

It but remains to notice the leading articles, serial and single, which were contributed.

*Serial
Articles*

Serial articles: "Thomas Rodney," under this heading Vice-President Gratz continued to publish from his extraordinary collection the correspondence of the Rodneys—Caesar, the signer of the Declaration of Independence; his brother Thomas, and his son Caesar A. Rodney, Attorney-General of the United States—laden with information of the news and gossip in "the town of Washington" concerning Jefferson, Burr, Blennerhassett, Marshall, Ralston and Floyd; concerning Congress, the Supreme Court, and the coming trial of Burr for treason; * "The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry," by W. A. Newman Dorland, M.D., surgeon of the troop,† a veritable mine of history, biography and incidents, profusely illustrated with portraits of officers, and notes rich in details for the genealogist; "George Croghan and the Western Movement, 1741-1782," ‡ by A. T. Volwiler, Ph.D., an expert in research, of the University of Pennsylvania, in a series of chapters upon the celebrated Indian trader, his official relations with Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Braddock's expedition, and particularly with Washington in his early days of exploration in the wilderness, when, as companions, they poled a raft against the swollen floods of the Allegheny River. The story—thrilling at times—is drawn from the original manuscripts in the library of this Society, from the *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, and the Minutes of the Provincial Council.

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLV, 34, 180 (continued from XLIV, *ut ante*).

† *Ibid.*, XLV, 257, 364; XLVI, 57, 154, 262, 346; XLVII, 67, 147, 262, 357; XLVIII, 270, 372.

‡ *Ibid.*, XLVI, 273; XLVII, 28, 115.

There is also, in thirteen chapters, an admirable and informative account of the venerable Episcopal parish of St. Peter's, entitled "The Provincial and Revolutionary History of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia," * from 1753 to 1785. It is written with fine fervor, reverential restraint and historic accuracy, enlivened by touches of humor, by C. P. B. Jefferys, the son of the present rector, Dr. Edward M. Jefferys. It embraces the early history of the two parishes of Christ Church and St. Peters, when they were practically one. It is far more than a statistical register of ecclesiastical affairs, and teems with incidents colonial and revolutionary, with matters political, social and military as well as parochial. It supplies a long felt want, for, strange to say, before the appearance of these chapters, the history of St. Peter's had never been seriously attempted. It abounds with references to original sources and displays a most commendable diligence in research. From the draining of the duck pond at Third and Pine Streets to the building of fine residences in the neighborhood, and the erection of the present ancient church, happily unspoiled by irreverent changes in interior or exterior arrangement, the story, deciphered from inscriptions on disintegrating tomb slabs and the minutes of the vestry, binds together, like the threads and stitches of a well worn volume of the past, the days of the church lottery in aid of the rectorship of Richard Peters, and those of the chicken-hearted Jacob Duché, the writer of the ignominious letter addressed to Washington at Valley Forge, to those of the saintly Bishop White. The graves, shadowed by trees of venerable growth in an incomparable colonial churchyard of matchless extent, are reverently enumerated. There are two important appendices, the first of pew holders, the second, a complete bibliography.

*History of
St. Peter's
Church*

A fifth serial article is that of "Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833," † by Professor Asa Earl Martin, of the Pennsylvania State College. It is an interesting revelation of the extent to which schemes, now wholly discredited as illegal as well as immoral, were resorted to by public enterprises in relief of taxation, and in private matters as a source of revenue in aid of the most worthy undertakings.

*Lotteries in
Penn-
sylvania*

* *Ibid.*, XLVII, 328; XLVIII, 39, 181, 251, 354.

† *Ibid.*, XLVII, 307; XLVIII, 66, 159.

Single Articles Of *single articles*, complete in themselves, there were: "James Wilson and James Iredell. A Parallel and a Contrast," * by President Carson, in which the similarity of views in their early careers, and their subsequent divergence, as founders, in the first Supreme Court of the United States, of opposite schools of constitutional interpretation, were set forth; "Addenda and Corrections to Paintings by Gilbert Stuart, Not Noted in Mason's Life of Stuart," † by Mantle Fielding; and "Extracts from a Common Place Book," kept by Henry D. Gilpin, the founder of the Gilpin Library of this Society. These excerpts, selected by Librarian Montgomery, show the diligence in pursuit of knowledge and the orderliness with which he arranged his studies, of a man who had been attorney of the United States for Pennsylvania, solicitor of the Treasury of the United States, Attorney-General of the United States, president of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and a vice-president of this Society.‡

Under the title "The Washington Pedigree," § Mr. Charles H. Browning, the author of *Americans of Royal Descent*, considered at great length the records of the family, and insisted on some important *corrigenda et addenda*. Mr. Browning's "The Washington Pedigree," || aroused G. Andrews Moriarty, by way of review, to dispute the accuracy of some of his conclusions, and even to challenge his reading of records, insisting that his "new lights" were in fact "dark lanterns." It is a spirited criticism.

Judge Charles I. Landis of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, contributed an important biographical treatment of "Jasper Yeates and His Times," ¶ based largely on the Yeates papers in the possession of the Society, covering the days which preceded and followed those of the Revolution. "Early Fire Protection and the Use of Fire Marks," ** were entertainingly

* *Ibid.*, XLV, 1.

† *Ibid.*, XLIV, 88.

‡ *Ibid.*, XLV, 224. For a full sketch of Mr. Gilpin see *ante*, Volume I, Chapter XXVIII.

§ *Ibid.*, XLV, 320.

|| *Ibid.*, XLVII, 58.

¶ *Ibid.*, XLVI, 199.

** *Ibid.*, XLVI, 232.

treated by George Cuthbert Gillespie in a comprehensive review of measures adopted by the Romans down to the comparatively modern days of the abolition of fire buckets and pumps, and the development of fire insurance patrols and powerful engines.

Carmita De Salma Jones wrote of "Batsto and the Bloomaries,"* the first being the name of a town, and the latter the designation of furnaces and forges dependent on bog iron ore, in southern New Jersey. The pictures of a long vanished industry, carried on on estates of from 17,000 to 75,000 acres, are full of color. The iron, glass and wood products were carried to market down the streams known as the Mullica, Wading and Batsto which served four generations of toilers in the neighborhood of Egg Harbor, Atsion and Long-a-Coming, now called Berlin.

*Pictures of
Southern
New Jersey*

The late lamented Frederick H. Shelton, whose illustrated talk upon windmills had been so heartily applauded, wrote of "Springs and Spas of Old-Time Philadelphia."† The article, because of its infectious humor and quaintly spiced anecdotes, has curative properties for the alleviation of depression of spirits or atrabilious symptoms resulting from too heavy an indulgence in the study of grave historic problems, quite equal to the widely advertised virtues of the mineral waters in the vicinity of Philadelphia, analyzed by the famous Dr. Benjamin Rush, and by him sometimes mistakenly extolled.

*Springs and
Spas of
Philadelphia*

"The Delaware Curve"‡ is the story of the Pennsylvania-Delaware circular boundary, told by J. Carroll Hayes, Esq., of West Chester, Pennsylvania. The line had been first run in 1701, with primitive instruments and methods, and marked merely by notches on trees. Owing to the disappearance of many of these trees, it was long afterwards a line of uncertainty, and a subject of discussion. In 1892, it was finally marked upon the ground by a joint commission of the two states. The action was ratified by Pennsylvania in 1897, but Delaware failed to ratify until, through efforts of the Chester County Historical Society, she was induced to act in 1921, by

*The
Delaware
Curve*

* *Ibid.*, XLVII, 185.

† *Ibid.*, XLVII, 196.

‡ *Ibid.*, XLVII, 238.

*Origin
of the
Maryland
Boundary
Dispute*

formal ratification, followed by Congressional action in that year. The curve itself is unique in geography, being based on the adoption of a mathematical curve as a boundary between sovereign states. Indeed, the existence of Delaware as a separate state was of itself an interesting anomaly, due to two historical facts: (1) the existence in Lord Baltimore's charter for Maryland in 1632 of the little words *hactenus inculta*, (meaning hitherto unsettled) ; and (2) the failure of the Maryland colonists to settle upon the western shore of Delaware Bay, their preference being for the more accessible inlets and rivers of the shores of Chesapeake Bay. Thus, the celebrated controversy between the Penns and Lord Baltimore over Mason and Dixon's line is brought distinctly into view, the varied phases of which are skillfully discussed.

*The Decla-
ration of
Independ-
ence in a
New Light*

In "The Real Declaration of Independence," * Professor Henry Leffman presented an original and a philosophic view from an economic standpoint of an act popularly supposed to have been emotional and political. By a careful study of trade relationships between the mother country and the colonies in Negroes, rum, sugar and molasses and of the bitterness and dissatisfaction engendered, as well as by a searching analysis of the duties imposed at various times by acts of Parliament preceding the Stamp Act, the writer detected the operation of economic laws, which led inevitably to the acts of the Stamp Act Congress, and to the later acts of the Continental Congresses of 1774 and 1775, which were but precursors of the declaration of July 4, 1776. The earlier acts were part of a struggle for economic freedom, and were the first overt acts of separation from Great Britain. To make these effective, political separation was resorted to as a last resort. The purpose of the paper was to set forth the results of a study of a critical period in American history from the materialistic point of view, employing for the interpretation of events the theories of Henry Thomas Buckle in his *History of Civilization in England*, and of Karl Marx in his work, *Das Kapital*.

A most important chapter in the history of internal improvements and inter-state rivalries, caused by the necessities of commerce, is opened to the student of the internal affairs of

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLVII, 281.

Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio between 1838 and 1871, by Joseph S. Clark, Jr., Esq., of Philadelphia, who reviewed the battle between rival cities and rival railroads in his paper entitled "The Railroad Struggle for Pittsburgh: Forty-three Years of Philadelphia—Baltimore Rivalry, 1838—1871." * As a part of the history of an economic struggle, darkened by legislative intrigues and discreditable politics disastrous to the interests of citizens and merchants alike, and now happily unknown to the more enlightened and public-spirited sentiments and practices of today, Mr. Clark's paper is of notable value.

*Railroad
Struggles*

Two papers—which should be read together—"Benjamin Franklin and Canada," and "Benjamin Franklin's Mission to Canada and the Causes of its Failure," † by the Honorable William Renwick Riddell, LL.D., F.R.C.S. of the Supreme Court of Ontario, supply an answer to the oft mooted but never theretofore satisfactorily solved question: "Why was it that Canada did not join the Thirteen Colonies in opposition to the British Crown?" A close student of American affairs, a painstaking delver into documents, a master of Canadian history possessed of unrivalled opportunities of consulting Canadian records and authorities, a ready writer and a captivating speaker, Mr. Justice Riddell addressed himself with enthusiastic interest to the task.

*The
Franklin
Mission to
Canada*

The first paper dealt with little known but important episodes in the earlier life of Franklin, and his efforts to have Canada retained as a part of the British Empire, following the changes wrought through the victory of Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham. Franklin was in London at the time as the representative of Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts at the Court of St. James. He wrote from London to Lord Kames, on January 3, 1769: "No one can more sincerely rejoice than I do, on the reduction of Canada, and this not merely as I am a colonist but as I am a Briton. I have long been of opinion that the foundations of the future grandeur and stability of the British Empire lie in America. . . . I am, therefore, by no means for restoring Canada. If we keep it, all the country

*Franklin's
View on
Canada*

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLVIII, 1.

† *Ibid.*, XLVIII, 97, 111.

from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi will in another century be filled with British people." He combated the argument that Canada was too large and not worth possessing. He talked, he wrote, he turned pamphleteer. His arguments prevailed. Canada was retained. The fear of French Canadians and French Indians was removed. Later, the thirteen American colonies rebelled.

*Causes of
Failure of
Mission*

Then came the second paper. In 1776, the Continental Congress sent Franklin with Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll of Maryland to Montreal to represent the American cause. Diplomatist as he was, he failed, because while he could persuade Englishmen, he could not persuade French Canadians. The causes of the failure are well set forth. No fault was to be attributed to the commissioners. The failure was due to circumstances over which they had no control. Point after point was well worked out with the skill of a trained jurist sifting evidence. Congress, through a committee, attributed the failure to the short enlistment of Continental troops, a want of hard money, and to the prevalence of the small-pox. Mr. Justice Riddell, with deeper insight, and with a knowledge of the fervid religious character of the French Canadians of that day placed the responsibility upon the bitter attack upon the Roman Catholic religion in the address by Congress to the people of Great Britain. He tersely declared: "No Address to Canadians, no special pleading of Commissioners, no assurance of Commanders, could persuade the clerical leaders in Canada that Congress did not mean what it said in that Address." The notes to this paper are proof of the thoroughness of the author's research. Like authorities cited in a well considered judicial opinion, they are pertinent to the conclusion.

*Justice
Riddell's
Analysis of
the Failure*

*The Penn-
sylvania
Constitu-
tion of 1838*

"The Pennsylvania Constitution of 1838,"* the third of the constitutions of the state, by Dr. Roy H. Akagi, reduced to compact and manageable perusal the substance of thirteen volumes of debates, and presented the result of the deliberations of such eminent men as John Sergeant, Thaddeus Stevens, James Pollock, William M. Meredith, James M. Porter, John Dickey, George Woodward, and George Cham-

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLVIII, 301,



Deborah Logan, 1761–1839

*Her foresight was responsible for the preservation of the
Penn-Logan Correspondence*

bers. The extension of the suffrage, higher education, judicial tenure of office, legislative control of corporations, and the mode of amending the constitution were the main features of revision of the outworn constitutions of 1776 and 1790.

Accessions must now be noted. Of these there were:

Year	Books	Pamphlets	Manuscripts	Miscellaneous	
				Maps	Articles
1921	944	8,033	5,964	25	4,049
1922	829	2,992	1,653	100	551
1923	661	2,674	3,173	62	285
1924	613	1,897	1,541	16	499
	3,047	15,596	12,331	203	5,384

During the same period of four years, there were bound in the Society's bindery 145 books, 9,216 manuscripts repaired, and 238 maps repaired and mounted. To the Dreer collection of autograph letters and documents, there were added 1,183 purchases, which were mounted and bound in 11 volumes. Particularly precious were the *Letitia Penn marriage settlement*, dated May 4, 1703, duly executed by her father, William Penn; and the holograph letter of John Paul Jones, dated at Amsterdam, October 13, 1779, addressed to Robert Morris, describing in full detail the battle between the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis*. These were secured by the skillful negotiation of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach. Five manuscript note books of Robert Proud, the first historian of Pennsylvania, one relating to the history of Pennsylvania, 1800-1807, (unpublished) and a manuscript entitled "Testimony of Mary Burdock concerning Elizabeth Kendall," were presented by Dr. Rosenbach.

Accessions

*Rosenbach
Gift*

On April 28, 1924, the announcement was made to the Council that the deliveries by Mr. Gratz under his deed of trust of October 4, 1917, amounted to 56,000 manuscript letters and prints, and that there were several thousand more to follow. For the protection of this unrivalled collection, the Council provided a special set of steel cases in the Manuscript Room.

*Gratz Col-
lection*

A *Bijou Almanac* for 1840, "the smallest book in the world," was given by Mrs. William Charles O'Neill. The

*Gilpin Ac-
cessions*

diaries, letter books and miscellaneous manuscripts of the Honorable Henry D. Gilpin, and of Joshua and Thomas Gilpin, accompanied by a miniature of Mrs. Henry D. Gilpin, were presented by the Misses S. Elizabeth and Maria Juliana Gilpin. Mrs. Edward S. Sayres presented the valuable manuscripts and notes and letter books of the late John Hill Martin, which were the basis of his indispensable history of the *Bench and Bar of Philadelphia*. President Carson presented a collection of New England almanacs complete from 1769 to 1916; and Dr. Oberholtzer presented the entire correspondence conducted by him while in charge of the historical pageant in Philadelphia in 1908. Vice-President Lewis, who had published his illustrated brochure, *The Redemption of the Lower Schuylkill*, presented 51 prints to accompany a copy of his work, an original muster roll of the Hessian forces in America, from December 25, 1781, to June 24, 1782, and a Penn deed of 1727.

*The So-
ciety's De-
posits at In-
dependence
Hall*

As an assertion of title, and for the information of the Council, a most important itemized record was made and filed by Councillor Edward S. Sayres, and an acknowledgment of their ownership by the Society obtained from the curator of Independence Hall, of the deposit loan for exhibition of 65 articles, in March, 1916, and of 154 additional articles in July, 1920,* the larger part of them being Indian relics.

The list of acquisitions will not be overcrowded by mention of the following:

*The Penn-
Physick-
Justice
Papers*

The *Penn-Physick-Justice Papers*, acquired by the Dreer trustees from the widow of the late Howard R. Justice of Norwood, London, England, to whom they had come from his father, Philip Syng Justice, a son of George Middleton Justice, who had obtained them from his aunt, Miss Abigail Physick. The most important item in the collection is a letter book of James Steele, running from 1730 to 1741, and exactly supplementing records owned by this Society up to 1730. Steele was secretary to the proprietors, and the correspondence relates to proprietary matters, especially Cresap's War, the Walking Purchase and the disputes between Maryland and

* The lists are signed and attached to the minutes of the Council of March 27, 1922, pp. 425-430; see also Minutes of Council, Dec. 24, 1923, p. 36.

Pennsylvania over the boundary. There are also many loose papers dating from 1682 to the time of the Revolution.*

Then, too, the important gift of the extra-illustrated enlarged copy of the diary of Christopher Marshall, formerly the property of George Steinman, the Lancaster County historian was received. This magnificent book, with its thousands of illustrations and letters, was presented to the Society by Mr. Steinman's nephew, Mr. George S. Franklin of Lancaster.†

*Steinman's
Copy of
Diary of
Christopher
Marshall*

There followed a collection of Americana—the complete publications of the Isaac Collins publishing house—the gift of Morris Earle, great-grandson of the publisher; also 157 Philadelphia Grand Opera programmes, presented by Mr. John Curtis, in illustration of his article in the *Magazine*,‡ crowned by the gift of Dr. George Fales Baker of about 30,000 programmes and notices of meetings and operas at the Philadelphia Academy of Music from the time of its inception.§

*Isaac
Collins'
Collection*

*Baker Gift
of Pro-
grammes of
Academy of
Music*

The papers of James Trimble, deputy secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania under Governor Mifflin, containing 2,116 manuscripts, letters, receipts, accounts and papers relating to administrative affairs of Pennsylvania, were the gift of Miss Annie A. Graff, a great-great-granddaughter. To a still earlier date belonged an autograph letter from John Bechtel to Count Zinzendorf, dated Germantown, January, 1745, and a hymn in German script composed for a love feast held in Bethlehem, October 4, 1755, presented by Mr. Ethan Allen Weaver.||

*James
Trimble
Papers*

Mr. Frederick H. Shelton, who had been for many years engaged in collecting land markers, mile-stones, mill-stones, implements and relics illustrative of colonial life in Delaware, Chester and Montgomery counties, presented his entire collection,¶ now exhibited in the garden of the Society. James G. Blaine, Jr., a grandson of the famous statesman, presented the

*The Shelton
Collection
of Relics*

* Report of the librarian, minutes of Council, Jan. 22, 1923.

† *Ibid.*, Feb. 26, 1923. Also *ante*, Vol. I, Chapter XII.

‡ *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XLIV, 122. See *ante*.

§ Minutes of the Council, Oct. 23, 1922.

|| Minutes of the Council, Oct. 24, 1921.

¶ *Ibid.*, May 25, 1923, p. 495.

Blaine Note Book note-book of Ephraim Blaine, his great-grandfather, while acting as sheriff at Carlisle prior to the Revolutionary War.

The Duke of Bedford Flag Former Lieutenant Governor John M. Reynolds, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, secured for the Society the original flag presented by the Duke of Bedford to the town in 1858, when the name of the settlement was changed from Raystown to Bedford.

Rare Washington Print Mr. Robert Abbe presented the copy, in excellent condition, of Campbell's rare print of George Washington on horseback, which had been stolen by a Hessian soldier from a farm house near the Brandywine in Pennsylvania, and kept by him until his death, finally reaching the hands of Ludwig Shick of Hamburg, Germany, by whom it had been given to our generous donor.

Ledger of William Trent Through the active interest of Dr. Henry Leffman, the trustees of the Mercantile Library Company, presented to the Society the very interesting ledger of William Trent, recording his business transactions as a Philadelphia merchant from 1703 to 1708. The book is of interest as recalling the personal history of the Scotsman, who founded Trenton, New Jersey, was speaker of the New Jersey Assembly, and chief justice of that colony, and who bought, as is recorded in this very book, for £850 from Samuel Carpenter, on February 5, 1705/6, "the Slate-roof House," built by Carpenter, but occupied by the Penns from 1700 to 1701, and the birth-place of John Penn.*

The Gillingham Gift of Medals Councillor Harrold E. Gillingham, distinguished as an expert and a collector of miniatures, medals, and decorative insignia, presented a collection of 40 medals, and of French orders and decorations.† A complete set of fifteen drawings by Thornton Oakley of Philadelphia of the multiform activities at Hog Island during the World War was purchased as important contemporary evidence; thirty-eight drawings of the American Expeditionary Forces in Action in France, drawn by Captain George Harding, official artist, A. E. F., also of Philadelphia were presented by the artist, and a splendidly illuminated volume, with the text explanatory of the cele-

* For the history of "the Slate Roof House," which this Society once endeavored to buy, see *ante*, Vol. I.

† Minutes of Council, April 24, 1922.

brated pictures, painted on the walls of the governor's reception room at Harrisburg by Miss Violet Oakley, depicting the successive phases of William Penn's "Holy Experiment," was presented by President Carson.

Mural Pictures of Miss Oakley's "Holy Experiment"

In September, 1923, the act of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, unexampled in its corporate magnanimity towards this Society, converted a deposit, made in 1899, into a gift of the forty-one pictures by Sully, Neagle, Rockey, Read, Eichholtz and Lambdin, which have been previously described.* In November of the same year, the Honorable M. Hampton Todd, former attorney-general of Pennsylvania, presented the camp knife and fork of General George Washington used by him during the Revolution and given by him to Charles Thomson, Esq., Secretary of the Continental Congress, from whom an authentic title was derived by the generous donor.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society

Washington's Camp Knife and Fork

The gifts of 1924 have been included in the foregoing summary of accessions between 1921-24. The experience of the Society, like that of other Societies of its kind, has been that all gifts tendered cannot be accepted because of their unsuitability to the purposes of the charter. Delicate questions arise, so that the stream of gifts shall not be inconsiderately checked on the one hand, and on the other, that the Society shall not be converted into a miscellaneous museum. Even bequests must sometimes be declined. These questions are first decided by the committee on acquisitions and disposition of gifts and collections, and finally by the Council. Since the resignation of Mr. John F. Lewis, as chairman, in November, 1921, Councillor Harrold E. Gillingham has discreetly performed the duties of the chairmanship of this committee.

Discrimination in Acceptance of Gifts

An account of the activities of the Society during the period covered by this chapter, would not be complete without mention of the following acts. To settle doubts as to what days should be set aside as holidays upon which the Hall should be closed, the Council fixed upon New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Election Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.†

Holidays to be Observed

* *Ante*, Vol. II.

† Minutes of the Council, Mar. 27, 1922, p. 432.

*Reception to
Marshal
Foch*

The officers and the Council as a body were appointed by the president to represent the Society at the reception of greeting to Field Marshal Ferdinand Foch at the Washington Monument at the Green Street entrance of Fairmount Park, on November 15, 1921.* Successful protests were made to the mayor of Philadelphia and the council against the tearing down and removal of the ancient market-house and clock tower on the top of the hill at Second and Pine Streets,† and against the adoption of a plan to change the character of Independence Square by the erection of a wall and a succession of temples, thirteen in number, as being out of keeping with the Colonial simplicity of the buildings.‡ A similar effort to save St. John's Lutheran Church at Fifth and Race Streets failed because of the comprehensive plans of broad approaches to the new interstate bridge across the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden.§ The president of the Council appointed Messrs. Robins, Gillingham, Ingersoll, Carson and Balch a committee to consider the proper representation of the Society by a suitable exhibit, during the approaching sesqui-centennial celebration in 1926.||

*Hospitali-
ties Ex-
tended*

In addition to the usual annual use of the Hall for the meetings of the patriotic, scientific and literary societies already mentioned as enjoying the privilege,¶ the hospitalities of the Society were extended to the General Robert Patterson Chapter, United States Daughters of 1812; to the Pennsylvania Library Club; to the Schwenkfelder Society; to the Daughters of the Revolution; to the Penn Club; to the Valley Forge Park Commission; to the Mayflower Society; and to the Pennsylvania Historical Commission. The use of the Hall was refused to a meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs; to the Musical Fund Society, upon its dissolution, seeking storage space for its possessions; and the request of the Daughters of 1812 for permission to erect a tablet to the memory of Mrs.

* *Ibid.*, p. 399.

† *Ibid.*, p. 414.

‡ May 26, 1924, p. 67.

§ Dec. 24, 1923, p. 32.

|| *Ibid.*, Feb. 27, 1922, p. 419.

¶ *Ante.*

Snowden P. Mitchell, a daughter of General Patterson, was denied.

Councillor Prime, the junior member, became particularly interested in securing a sensible and mutually advantageous arrangement of annual recurrence between the city and the Society as to the repair and preservation of wills and inventories in the office of the register of wills. It had been found that early wills and inventories, particularly those of historic importance, were in need of expert attention. The aid of the Society's expert in repairing and preserving such papers was enlisted, and the Council of the City appropriated to the Society the annual sum of \$1,000, for the purpose. Mr. Pawson, and his successor, Miss Taylor, performed the work, which is a continuing one, to the satisfaction of the public officials. The originals as repaired were restored to the register's office, and strain upon their subsequent use was relieved by the taking of photostatic copies supplied to the city, a work performed at cost upon the machine owned by the Genealogical Society. All expenses of repairs and copies were paid for by this Society out of the appropriation of the council. Photostatic copies were also made for the Genealogical Society and this Society. Thus the city, and the two societies were mutually benefited to the satisfaction of all concerned in this coöperative plan, useful alike to the custodian of public records, to the student of history and to the genealogist. The features of the plan are spread upon the minutes.*

Preservation of Old Wills by Repairing and Photostating

* Minutes of the Council, Dec. 24, 1923, p. 37-38.

CHAPTER XX

Administration of Hampton L. Carson The Centennial Anniversary of the Founding of the Society, December 2, 1924

*Appointment of Committees — Action Taken — Arrangement of
Programme of Exercises — Appeals to Members — Results Obtained
— Cards of Invitation Issued — Exercises of the First Day — Pres-
entation of Penn-Baltimore Papers — President Carson's Address*

*Appoint-
ment of
Committee
on Celebra-
tion* IN April, 1920, as has been seen,* President Tower first called the attention of the Council to the fact that on December 2, 1924, the Society would reach the centennial anniversary of its founding, and moved the appointment of a committee of five to consider and formulate plans for an appropriate celebration. The original committee consisted of vice-presidents Carson and John F. Lewis, and Edward S. Sayres of the Council, and Frederick H. Shelton and the Honorable J. Willis Martin, of the Society at large. To these were added as *ex-officio* members, Mr. Tower, president of the Society, and Mr. Gratz, president of the Council.†

*Mr. Balch's
Resolution* In the following May, Vice-President Balch presented a resolution that in view of the approaching centennial of the Society in the year 1924, an appeal be made to the members and to the public for subscriptions to an endowment fund of \$100,000 to be known as the centennial fund, the interest to be available at once for the general purposes of the Society, and that a circular signed by the president of the Society and the secretary of the Council be sent at once to the members asking for contributions in amounts of \$1.00 and upwards, to be sent to the treasurer, and that such other notices and appeals as might be deemed necessary be sent out during the next four years.‡ The resolution was referred to the committee on cele-

* *Ante.*

† Minutes of the Council, April 24, 1920, p. 310-320.

‡ Minutes of the Council, May 24, 1920, p. 320.

brations. The committee was of opinion that the time had not arrived for the issue of such a circular—the coming celebration was too distant to arouse any particular enthusiasm, and furthermore the mention of subscriptions of \$1.00 to a membership of but little more than 2,500 individuals would minimize the dignity of the appeal, and palpably throw the expectation of a heavy burden upon a comparatively small number of subscribers. The matter was held in abeyance until taken up in July, 1923, by Messrs. Carson, Gribbel, Rosenbach and Sproul, who resorted to private interviews or correspondence, which resulted in the raising of \$29,500 from the contributors whose names have been mentioned in a previous chapter.*

*Held in
Abeyance*

Time wrought its changes. The original committee had been shattered by the deaths of Messrs. Sayres and Tower, the resignation of Mr. Shelton because of illness, and the growing feebleness of Mr. Gratz. On June 10, 1924, President Carson, with Vice-President Lewis, being the surviving active members of the original committee, met with Messrs. William Potter, Thomas Willing Balch, Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, Dr. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, and Mr. Ernest Spofford, and reorganized the committee on the centennial celebration. It was the general opinion that the duty of delivering an historical address would naturally devolve upon the president *ex-officio*, and as that duty would involve considerable preparatory study, Mr. Carson asked to be relieved of committee work. Vice-President Lewis was chosen as chairman of the general committee, with power to appoint sub-committees on finance, reception, exhibition, publication and publicity, and such other committees as might be necessary.†

*First Col-
lection of
Subscrip-
tions*

*Reorganiza-
tion of
Committee*

The final membership of the committee and sub-committees stood as follows:

*Final Mem-
bership of
Committees*

Committee:

John F. Lewis, *chairman*; Thomas Willing Balch; Hon. William Potter; John Gribbel; A. S. W. Rosenbach; Hon. William C. Sproul; Hon. J. Willis Martin; Miss May Ather-ton Leach.

* *Ante.*

† Minutes of the committee as kept by Mr. Spofford, as secretary.

Sub-Committee on Finance:

John Gribbel, *chairman*; Thomas H. Ball; Frank Battles; Miers Busch; Samuel Castner, Jr.; Arthur L. Church; Charles J. Cohen; Pierre S. du Pont; Herbert DuPuy; Thomas S. Gates; Simon Gratz; Joseph R. Grundy; Alba B. Johnson; Horace C. Jones; William A. Law; J. Bertram Lippincott; J. Rutherford McAllister; Hon. Vance C. McCormick; Effingham B. Morris; Bernard J. Myers; John S. Newbold; E. Pusey Passmore; Hon. William Potter; A. S. W. Rosenbach; Hon. Sylvester Sadler; J. Henry Scattergood; William H. Stevenson; Edward T. Stotesbury; Ralph Beaver Strassburger; Col. Harry C. Trexler; Ogden D. Wilkinson.

Sub-Committee on Reception:

Arthur H. Lea, *chairman*; Hon. John Cadwalader; David S. B. Chew; George Harrison Fisher; Henry M. Fisher, M.D.; Charles C. Harrison; Hon. George Henderson; Charles E. Ingersoll; Charles P. Keith; Howard W. Lewis; Hon. Roland S. Morris; Hon. William Potter; Francis Rawle; Hon. John M. Scott; Hon. J. Whitaker Thompson; Alexander Van Rensselaer; R. Francis Wood.

Sub-Committee on Exhibition:

Harrold E. Gillingham, *chairman*; William S. Ashbrook; John Cadwalader, Jr.; Henry C. Mercer; Frank H. Stewart; Webster K. Wetherill; Frederick H. Shelton.

Sub-Committee on Publication:

Thomas Willing Balch, *chairman*; Herman V. Ames; William J. Campbell; Sydney George Fisher; Charles F. Jenkins; R. Sturgis Ingersoll; William E. Lingelbach; Horace Mather Lippincott; John Bach McMaster; Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer; Edward Robins.

Sub-Committee on Publicity:

Albert Cook Myers, *chairman*; Oswald Chew; Shippen Lewis; Richard Peters, Jr.

In arranging a programme, and in assigning duties to each sub-committee, the general committee, in consultation with

President Carson, studied the published accounts of the centenary celebrations of the historical societies of Massachusetts (1891), New York (1914), Maine (1922), New Hampshire (1923), and the American Antiquarian Society (1912), also the programmes of the fiftieth anniversary in 1874, of the founding of this Society, as well as of the opening of the new Hall in 1910. After various tentative reports, varying from time to time, the following line of action was adopted.* Two appeals, addressed to the members of the Society, were issued in early October, 1924, the first signed by Mr. Gribbel, as chairman of the finance committee, the second, after an interval of a fortnight, signed by the president of the Society and the chairmen of the various sub-committees.

*Action
Taken*

These appeals read as follows:

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania
1300 Locust Street
Philadelphia

*First Ap-
peal to
Members*

To the Members of

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

On December second, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania will celebrate the One Hundredth Anniversary of its birth. On that day, in the year 1824, at the house of Thomas I. Wharton, seven well-known citizens, Roberts Vaux, Stephen Duncan, Thomas I. Wharton, William Rawle, Jr., Dr. Benjamin H. Coates, Dr. Caspar Wistar and George W. Smith met and organized the Society by adopting a Constitution. The venerable William Rawle was subsequently elected President.

The purposes of the Society, as stated in the Preamble, were to collect and preserve the evidences of our history from the earliest date; to ascertain and develop the natural resources of the State; to investigate its climate, soil, progress of population and other statistical points, objects worthy of attention, demanding and deserving the united efforts of all desirous to honor the character and advance the prosperity of the Commonwealth.

* Minutes of the Committee.

Anxious to repair the injuries of inattention by their predecessors to the transactions of distant days, and believing that the acts of an honest, virtuous and pious people, amid the hardships of a wilderness, were worthy of commemoration, our Founders united themselves into "a Society for the purpose of elucidating the civil, literary and natural history of Pennsylvania."

So well were the foundations laid, and so generous has been the support extended to noble aims that within our century of life the Society has grown from seven members to nearly three thousand, and the modest quarters in Mr. Wharton's house have been exchanged for a spacious fire-proof building in one of the best and most convenient locations in the City of Philadelphia. The collections have grown from a few articles of historical association and a small shelf of books into a priceless collection of books, manuscripts and letters, with rare imprints from the press, constituting a Library and Collections of Documents, Autograph Letters, Portraits and Prints of surpassing importance to historians and scholars and genealogists, and commanding respect throughout the Nation.

A long line of distinguished men have successively filled its various offices, devoting themselves without stint to the work, and imposing on their successors of the present day the responsible duty of carrying on the work in the interest of posterity.

The Council has decided that the One Hundredth Anniversary shall be marked by a celebration which shall include an Historical Account of the Achievements of the Society by the Honorable Hampton L. Carson, the present President; a luncheon for members and delegates of the leading Societies of the United States with similar aims; a series of addresses by leading historians, and a general reception at the conclusion of the Exercises. There will be also a general Exhibition of some of the most notable treasures of the Society, extending through a week.

The History of the Society will be published in permanent form.

It is desired that this Centennial Anniversary be marked by a Centennial Fund of at least Fifty Thousand (\$50,000.)

Dollars to provide for a suitable celebration and to add most substantially to the permanent funds of the Society.

With confidence in the patriotic spirit and civic pride of our members, an appeal is made to all to contribute generously, so that each, according to his or her means, may individually share in the work of so great an institution. We are the trustees of inestimable possessions, received from the hands of the dead and the generosity of the living to be transmitted by us to future generations. One hundred years of such a life impose a duty upon the men and women of today. Let us worthily perform our parts.

A subscription blank is enclosed, and checks should be drawn to the order of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania and mailed to the Hall at 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN GRIBBEL, *Chairman*
Finance Committee.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania
1300 Locust Street
Philadelphia

*Second Ap-
peal to
Members*

To the Members of

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

The celebration—on December 2nd and 3rd—of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of our Society is close at hand.

We owe a debt both to the Founders and to their successors for their wisdom in saving for us the precious materials which glorify our History.

We also owe a duty to posterity to continue and extend that work. Our Society, in many respects, is the foremost in the country. In the richness of its collections, covering every period of our growth from the days of Penn to those of the present, it stands as a powerful educational Institution in the teaching of Americanism.

With our increasing treasures the expenses of care and maintenance increase. To provide for a suitable celebration and *to add to the permanent funds of the Society*, it is desired

that a Centennial Fund of at least Fifty Thousand Dollars be subscribed.

This is our *Jubilee Year*. Surely, as your officers, we can address you, in frankness and with confidence, asking for your substantial aid.

To those of you who have already responded we extend our appreciative acknowledgment of your generous help in a worthy cause.

To those of you, who, through inadvertence have not as yet responded, we again appeal. The strength and vigor of a Society consists in its unanimity of action. The energy of officers is best sustained by the whole-hearted support of each member in a common cause.

A subscription blank is enclosed with an envelope, and checks should be drawn to the order of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania and mailed to the Hall at 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HAMPTON L. CARSON, *President*

JOHN F. LEWIS, *Chairman of Centennial
Anniversary Committee*

JOHN GRIBBEL, *Chairman of Sub-Committee
on Finance*

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM, *Chairman of Sub-
Committee on Exhibition*

ARTHUR H. LEA, *Chairman of Sub-Committee
on Reception*

THOMAS WILLING BALCH, *Chairman of Sub-
Committee on Publication*

ALBERT COOK MYERS, *Chairman of Sub-
Committee on Publicity*

THOMAS LYNCH MONTGOMERY, *Librarian.*

ERNEST SPOFFORD, *Secretary of the
Committees*

In support of the appeals, the committee on publicity, under the chairmanship of Albert Cook Myers, was indefatig-

able in supplying the daily and weekly newspapers of the state and city with abundant material calculated to be of general public interest, and to arouse the enthusiasm of members. The press generously sustained the effort. Head lines read as follows: "The Historical Society Is Ready To Celebrate Its One Hundredth Anniversary"; "Historical Society To Mark Founding"; "Historical Society To Have One Hundredth Birthday"; "Ten Million Dollars' Worth of History"; "Centenary of Famous Society to Show Wealth of Relics"; "Rare Writings, Portraits, Furniture And Other Priceless Objects Collected Through A Hundred Years To Be Shown"; "Leading Educators To Assemble Here." The articles under these headings were profusely illustrated, with etchings from old prints of the various homes of the Society; with copies of documents, portraits of William Penn; pictures of the library corners sheltering various collections; of Penn's oaken chair, of Washington's desk, of Franklin's wine glass and jug; of Robert Morris' strong box; of the original stone of Mason and Dixon's line; of the wrought iron weather vane of the old mill at Chester; of Lincoln's law books and office furniture; of the sword and spy glass of John Paul Jones.

The appeals for contributions were generously responded to, and the list of contributors to the centennial and endowment fund is as follows:

6 @	\$1,000.00	.....	\$6,000.00
4 @	500.00	.....	2,000.00
2 @	300.00	.....	600.00
9 @	250.00	.....	2,250.00
3 @	200.00	.....	600.00
1 @	105.00	.....	105.00
60 @	100.00	.....	6,000.00
2 @	75.00	.....	150.00
1 @	70.00	.....	70.00
64 @	50.00	.....	3,200.00
1 @	40.00	.....	40.00
1 @	35.00	.....	35.00
4 @	30.00	.....	120.00
121 @	25.00	.....	3,025.00

*Publicity**Result of
Appeals*

25 @	20.00	500.00
13 @	15.00	195.00
164 @	10.00	1,640.00
1 @	8.00	8.00
1 @	7.50	7.50
1 @	7.00	7.00
1 @	6.00	6.00
85 @	5.00	425.00
2 @	4.00	8.00
2 @	3.00	6.00
5 @	2.00	10.00
2 @	1.00	2.00

581 Responses

Total of \$27,009.50

*First Plan
of Cere-
monies*

The first report of the general committee, presented to the Council, at the meeting of June 23, 1924, by the chairman, Mr. John F. Lewis, contemplated: (1) the delivery of the historical address by President Carson in the Hall of the Society at noon on December 2, followed by a luncheon at 1:00 p.m., to which all the members of the Society were to be invited and such distinguished guests as might be determined on; (2) to have a public reception in the evening at which delegates from other historical associations or from similar bodies a century or more old might be formally welcomed, and such brief addresses delivered as might thereafter be determined upon; such reception to be of a social character and to be followed by a light collation, it was expected that the governor of the state, the mayor of the city, and other prominent city officials would be invited; (3) to have an exhibition for about one week in the Hall of the Society of ancient records, and some of the most interesting possessions of the Society acquired since its organization; (4) to publish the president's address in permanent form for preservation and distribution throughout the country, and possibly publish other addresses, if deemed advisable. Objection was made that this planned too crowded a day and menaced the success of the evening reception by the dispersal of the audience and guests in the late afternoon. The report was recommitted for further consideration.

The second report, presented November 24, 1924, modified the plan by fixing the hour for the president's address at 3:00 o'clock p.m., on December 2, followed by a tea with light refreshments. The general reception was fixed for the evening of December 3, at 8:00 o'clock p.m. for members of the Society and their friends, and for the representatives of patriotic, historical and other associations. In place of a series of addresses from historians—which was found to be impracticable, resolutions of congratulation were to be read either by the secretary, or by visiting delegates from other associations. At the close of the exercises, supper would be served, and the hostesses named upon the card of invitation would welcome the guests, who would be invited to examine the exhibition of documents and relics displayed throughout the rooms.

*Second
Plan*

The cards of invitation, handsomely engraved by the Dreka Company, were in the following form:

*Card of
Invitation*

1824

1924

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

requests the honor of your company

at the Exercises Commemorative

OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

of the Founding of the Society

Tuesday afternoon December 2, 1924

at half after three o'clock

1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia

HONORABLE HAMPTON L. CARSON, LL.D.

President of the Society will deliver the Historical Address

Illustrative Exhibits of the Collections

of the Society will be displayed

Tea

R.s.v.p.

1300 Locust Street
Philadelphia

Hostesses

<i>List of</i>	Mrs. William S. Ashbrook	Miss Nina Lea
<i>Hostesses</i>	Mrs. Thomas Willing Balch	Mrs. Howard W. Lewis
	Mrs. Thomas Hand Ball	Mrs. John Frederick Lewis
	Mrs. John C. Browne	Mrs. William E. Lingelbach
	Mrs. John Cadwalader	Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott
	Mrs. John Cadwalader, Jr.	Mrs. J. Rutherford McAllister
	Mrs. Hampton L. Carson	Mrs. J. Willis Martin
	Mrs. Samuel Castner, Jr.	Miss Lydia Thompson Morris
	Mrs. David S. B. Chew	Mrs. Roland S. Morris
	Mrs. Oswald Chew	Mrs. John S. Newbold
	Mrs. Arthur L. Church	Mrs. Alvin A. Parker
	Mrs. William M. Coates	Mrs. Frank Thorne Patterson
	Mrs. Charles J. Cohen	Mrs. Richard Peters, Jr.
	Mrs. Henry B. Coxe	Mrs. Gifford Pinchot
	Mrs. Cyrus H. K. Curtis	Mrs. Alfred Coxe Prime
	Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel	Mrs. William Brooke Rawle
	Mrs. Chancellor C. English	Mrs. Edward Robins
	Mrs. Henry M. Fisher	Mrs. Adolph G. Rosengarten
	Mrs. Thomas S. Gates	Mrs. J. Henry Scattergood
	Mrs. Harrold E. Gillingham	Mrs. John M. Scott
	Mrs. John Gribbel	Mrs. William C. Sproul
	Mrs. S. Pemberton Hutchinson	Mrs. Alfred Stengel
	Mrs. Charles E. Ingersoll	Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury
	Mrs. Charles F. Jenkins	Mrs. Ralph Beaver Strassburger
	Mrs. Alba B. Johnson	Mrs. J. Whitaker Thompson
	Mrs. Horace C. Jones	Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer
	Mrs. W. Freeland Kendrick	Mrs. Robert von Moschzisker
	Mrs. William A. Law	Mrs. Samuel Price Wetherill
	Mrs. Arthur H. Lea	Mrs. Webster K. Wetherill

1824

1924

*Second
Card of
Invitation*

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

requests the honor of your company

at a Reception

to meet the Officers and Members

on Wednesday evening December 3rd, 1924

at eight o'clock

at the Hall of the Society

1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia

Addresses will be made by representative Historians

Supper

R.s.v.p.
1300 Locust Street
Philadelphia

At the appointed hour the auditorium was crowded to its fullest capacity. Every seat was taken, the aisles and the spaces around the Hall in front of the bookcases, and even window seats and galleries above the main floor were occupied. The outer and surrounding rooms were filled by those unable to obtain admission to the auditorium.

At the outset a pleasing incident and one of complete surprise occurred. Councillor John Cadwalader, Jr., representing his absent father, who, with his father, before the latter had ascended the bench of the United States district court in Buchanan's administration, had represented the Penn family as Pennsylvania counsel, approached the platform and presented to the Society, as a gift appropriate to the occasion, the original documents relating to the settlement of the controversy between the Penns and Lord Baltimore of the long-vexed boundary-line dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland. The gift included: the indenture of agreement between Lord Baltimore and Thomas and Richard Penn, July 4, 1760, (D.S.); Thomas & Richard Penn's commission to their representatives to enlarge the time to settle the boundaries of Pennsylvania & Maryland with Lord Baltimore, April 30, 1761; and a similar agreement dated July 5, 1760; agreement with the surveyors Mason & Dixon, August 4, 1763, (D.S.); commission from Lord Baltimore enlarging the time for running the boundaries between Maryland and Pennsylvania till December 31, 1764, February 15, 1763.* The documents were handed, without being unwrapped, to Mr. Lewis, as chairman of the general committee, who received them with a few words of explanation as to the suitableness of the gift to the occasion.

*Presentation
of Penn-
Baltimore
Papers*

President Carson then delivered his address, speaking as was his practice without notes. As the volumes of this history of the Society constitute an expansion of what he then outlined, there is no need to dwell upon the matter. A few passages from the stenographer's report will suffice.

*The Presi-
dent's
Address*

* The character and relations of these papers to prior Penn papers appear by turning to Volume I, Chapter XXVII.

We all know why we are here. We have met to celebrate and to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of an Institution now widely known to scholars and respected by all who have a knowledge of its work. We have met in a veritable treasure house of public and private documents, of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, autograph letters, portraits, curios and relics, which illustrate our history as a Colony, as a Commonwealth, and as a City. For almost three hundred years—from the days of the Dutch and the Swedes and of Penn to the present—Pennsylvania has had a leading, a useful, an indispensable and an illustrious share in the establishment and maintenance of principles which form an imperishable part of the riches of America.

*Influences
Affecting
the For-
mation of
the Society*

It was impracticable within the limits of an address to do more than to state in simple fashion the salient features of the story. The background consisted of causes that led to the formation of the Society—the dearth of American histories, the realization that the material for such histories had to be rescued from destruction and collected in mass; the awakening of an American spirit, the influence of the contemporaneous appearance of historical novels dealing with the American scene; the inspiration of the portraits of heroes of the Revolution and of the fathers of the Republic, painted by Peale, Stuart, Pine, Trumbull and Savage; the living presence of John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Charles Carroll, Charles Thomson and Richard Peters; the creation of a national consciousness through the War of 1812; the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine; the rescue of Independence Hall and Square from sale for building lots; and the quickening enthusiasm caused by the visit of Lafayette. All these stirred the young founders of the Society into action.

The birth of the Society in December, 1824, its place of birth, its various homes during the century; its presidents, its officers and benefactors; its growth in books, documents and

The Congress shall be composed of
Representatives and Senators chosen by the
People of the several States.
The Congress shall have the sole Power
to lay and collect Taxes, to regulate Commerce
with foreign Nations, to borrow Money
on the Credit of the United States, to
define and punish Crimes against the
United States, to declare War, to grant Letters
of Marque and Reprisal, to regulate the
Army and Navy, to constitute and regulate
Courts, to establish Post Offices and Post
Roads, to promote the Progress of Science
and useful Arts, to constitute and regulate
Offices, and to determine the Structure
of the Executive and judicial Branches
of the Government.

The Senate shall be composed of two
Senators from each State, chosen by the
Legislature thereof, for six Years, and
shall have the sole Power to confirm and
recess the Appointments of the President,
and to advise and consent to the Ratification
of the Treaties made by the President, and
to give Advice and Consent to the Appointment
and Removal of Judges of the Supreme Court,
and to give Advice and Consent to the
Appointment and Removal of Ambassadors,
and to give Advice and Consent to the
Appointment and Removal of Judges of the
inferior Courts, and to give Advice and
Consent to the Appointment and Removal
of all other Officers of the United States,
and to give Advice and Consent to the
Appointment and Removal of all other
Officers of the United States.

The President shall be elected for four
Years, and shall have the sole Power to
grant Reprieves and Pardons for all
Offenses against the United States, except
Treason, and to nominate and to receive
Commissions and Receptions of Ambassadors,
and to receive Ambassadors and other
public Ministers, and to receive the Oath of
Office, and to give the Oath of Office to
all other Officers of the United States, and
to give the Oath of Office to all other
Officers of the United States.

The Congress shall have the sole Power
to lay and collect Taxes, to regulate
Commerce with foreign Nations, to borrow
Money on the Credit of the United States,
to define and punish Crimes against the
United States, to declare War, to grant
Letters of Marque and Reprisal, to regulate
the Army and Navy, to constitute and
regulate Courts, to establish Post Offices
and Post Roads, to promote the Progress
of Science and useful Arts, to constitute
and regulate Offices, and to determine the
Structure of the Executive and judicial
Branches of the Government.

The President shall be elected for four
Years, and shall have the sole Power to
grant Reprieves and Pardons for all
Offenses against the United States, except
Treason, and to nominate and to receive
Commissions and Receptions of Ambassadors,
and to receive Ambassadors and other
public Ministers, and to receive the Oath of
Office, and to give the Oath of Office to
all other Officers of the United States, and
to give the Oath of Office to all other
Officers of the United States.

The Congress shall have the sole Power
to lay and collect Taxes, to regulate
Commerce with foreign Nations, to borrow
Money on the Credit of the United States,
to define and punish Crimes against the
United States, to declare War, to grant
Letters of Marque and Reprisal, to regulate
the Army and Navy, to constitute and
regulate Courts, to establish Post Offices
and Post Roads, to promote the Progress
of Science and useful Arts, to constitute
and regulate Offices, and to determine the
Structure of the Executive and judicial
Branches of the Government.

James Wilson's Manuscript Draft of the Constitution

memorabilia, the extent and value of its collections were all dwelt upon. Particular tribute was paid to the efficiency of the present staff, and to the well earned right of Dr. Montgomery, Mr. Spofford, Mr. Fairchild, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Pawson, Miss Wylie, Miss McMahon, Miss Townsend, Miss Miller, Miss Kyle, and Mr. Sternberg to share in the glories of this jubilee day. The impressive mass of the publications of the Society,—the *Memoirs*, the *Bulletin*, the *Collections*, the miscellaneous tracts, the 47 volumes of the *Magazine*—was evidence of useful activity. The library had grown from 60 books, accumulated in the first nineteen years of existence, to 12,000 in 1872; to 80,000 bound books, and 200,000 pamphlets in 1910; to 200,000 books and 300,000 pamphlets in 1924. There were irreplaceable treasures from the presses of Bradford, Keimer, Franklin, Bell and Sower; there were the armor portrait of Penn, the original wampum belt, the Penn papers, the Baker collection of Washingtoniana, the Dreer collection of autograph letters, the Tower collection of colonial laws, the Gratz collection of over 56,000 autograph letters and prints, and portraits of men and women renowned in the history of the United States.

*Tribute to
the Staff*

*The Work
of the
Society*

In conclusion Mr. Carson addressed the sons and daughters of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania:

If we expect that others should not forget these things, we should not forget them ourselves, and we should see that our children do not forget them. If any of you should meet upon the street the cold, the indifferent, the incredulous, the unemotional, the unsympathetic,—those who lack sentiment, affection, enthusiasm and burning patriotism, who think that nothing is of value or of use unless it can be counted, measured or weighed in dollars—bring them to this Shrine. Let them gaze upon our pictured walls; let them bend over our documents; let them view our relics, which like jewels, are full of imprisoned light; let them yield to the inspirations of this Hall, and surely their hearts will throb and

*The
Peroration*

their eyes grow dim; surely they will realize that their ancestors, and yours and mine were—if you will pardon my paraphrasing a tribute to British Admirals—

Wise men all who have said their say,
Their voices are sounding still;
Patriots, all who have gone their way
To their green graves under the hill,
But they left us the country they had won,
A Land both sane and free,
To be ruled by the spirit of Washington
And the Lincolns yet to be.

CHAPTER XXI

Administration of Hampton L. Carson Ceremonies of December 3, 1924

*Reception to Meet the Officers, Members and Visiting Delegates —
Institutions Represented — Resolutions and Messages of Congratu-
lation — Dinner of the Officers — An Interesting Incident Rem-
iniscent of the Dinner of December 2, 1874 — The Unsealing and
Sealing of a Commemorative Box*

THE reception to meet the officers, members and visiting delegates, held on the evening of December 3, 1924, had characteristic features peculiar to itself which deserve separate consideration. It was a brilliant gathering in full dress. The mayor of the city of Philadelphia, the Honorable W. Free-land Kendrick, and Mrs. Kendrick and members of the municipal government attended; the hostesses who had graced the tea following the commemorative exercises of December 2, again received; Vice-President Rawle occupied the chair during the presentation of the congratulatory addresses and resolutions by representatives of forty-one institutions of learning, affiliated in sympathy and interest.

*Reception
on Decem-
ber 3, 1924*

These institutions, stated in the order of their foundation, were:

*Institutions
Present by
Representa-
tion*

Founded:

- 1636 Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Edgar Conway Felton, A.B., a member of the
Board of Overseers.
- 1701 Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
Charles McLean Andrews, Ph.D., L.H.D.
- 1731 The Library Company of Philadelphia.
John Cadwalader, Jr.
- 1740 University of Pennsylvania.
Josiah Harmar Penniman, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D.
President and Provost.

*Institutions
Represented*

- 1743 American Philosophical Society.
Dr. I. Minis Hays.
- 1746 Princeton University.
Professor Paul Van Dyke.
- 1788 College of Physicians, Philadelphia.
Dr. James C. Wilson.
- 1789 Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J.
- 1791 Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
Worthington C. Ford, LL.D.
- 1804 The New York Historical Society.
James Benjamin Wilbur.
- 1805 Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.
Arthur H. Lea, Vice-President.
- 1812 American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachu-
setts.
James Benjamin Wilbur.
No resolution—remarks by Mr. Wilbur.
- 1812 The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.
R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., President.
- 1813 Athenaeum of Philadelphia.
Hon. John M. Scott, Vice-President.
- 1818 Wistar Party.
Dr. I. Minis Hays, Dean.
- 1820 The Apprentices' Library, Philadelphia.
William M. Coates, President.
- 1821 The Mercantile Library Company of Philadelphia.
T. Wilson Hedley, Librarian.
- 1822 Rhode Island Historical Society.
Professor Wilfred H. Munro.
No resolution—remarks by Professor Munro.
- 1833 Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania.
William Wistar Comfort, Litt.D., LL.D., President.
- 1833 University of Delaware.
George E. Dutton, M.A., Dean.
- 1844 Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.
Telegram of congratulation read by the secretary.

- 1845 New Jersey Historical Society, Newark.
Charles M. Lum, President.
- 1848 Girard College, Philadelphia.
Cheesman A. Herrick, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
- 1850 The Young Man's Institute, Philadelphia.
David E. Williams, President.
(Read by secretary.)
- 1852 Philadelphia City Institute.
Edward Biddle.
- 1865 Swarthmore College.
Frank Aydelotte, LL.D., President.
- 1869 The Historical Society of Dauphin County, Harris-
burg, Penna.
Resolution read by the secretary.
- 1873 The Friends' Historical Association.
Mrs. Charles Roberts.
- 1880 Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pa.
Warren S. Ely, Librarian.
- 1884 The American Historical Association, Washington,
D. C.
Charles M. Andrews, Ph.D.
- 1884 Historical Society of Montgomery County, Pennsyl-
vania.
Irvin P. Knipe, President.
- 1888 Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution.
Hon. John M. Scott, President.
- 1891 The Free Library of Philadelphia.
Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Trustee.
- 1891 The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of
America.
Mrs. James Starr, Jr., President.
- 1893 Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Penn-
sylvania.
Lewis K. Stubbs, Treasurer.
- 1898 The Snyder County Historical Society, Selinsgrove,
Pennsylvania
Letter of congratulation read by the secretary.

*Institutions
Represented*

- 1900 Site and Relic Society of Germantown.
Charles Francis Jenkins, President.
- 1905 The Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies.
Rev. George P. Donehoo, D.D., President.
No resolution, Dr. Donehoo extended congratulations.
- 1905 The Historical Society of Frankford, Philadelphia.
Miss Caroline W. Smedley, Secretary.
- 1913 The Pennsylvania Historical Commission.
Albert Cook Myers, Secretary.
The Board of Public Education—School District of Philadelphia.

The Resolutions presented were as follows:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CAMBRIDGE

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE
TO THE TRUSTEES AND MEMBERS OF THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Greeting:

Harvard University sends its congratulations to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania upon the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of its Foundation, December second and third, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. *Harvard University*

Gladly availing themselves of the invitation to be represented at the ceremonies, the President and Fellows of Harvard College have appointed Edgar Conway Felton, A.B., a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, as their delegate and have charged him to convey their felicitations.

Given at Cambridge on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of Our Lord the nineteen hundred and twenty-fourth, and of Harvard College the two hundred and eighty-ninth.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL,
President

(SEAL)

Yale University THE PRESIDENT, FELLOWS, AND FACULTY OF YALE UNIVERSITY TAKE PLEASURE IN ACCEPTING THE INVITATION OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

to be represented on Tuesday afternoon, December second, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, at the Exercises commemorative of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Founding of the Society.

They extend to The Historical Society their heartiest congratulations on this auspicious occasion and their thanks that they are privileged to be represented at this celebration of the hundredth anniversary of its foundation. They recognize the great services which the Society has rendered at all times to the cause of history and the high standard which it has maintained as the guardian of historical material and the promoter of historical activities and publications.

They take great pleasure in sending one of the members of their historical faculty

CHARLES MCLEAN ANDREWS, PH.D., L.H.D.

to express their appreciation of what the Society has contributed in the past and to extend their good will for its continued prosperity in the future.

ROBT. MAYNARD HUTCHINS,
Secretary

Printed at the Yale University Press, in New Haven, Connecticut, in the Year of Our Lord the one thousand nine hundred and twenty-fourth and in the Year of Yale College in New Haven (Yale University) the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

N.W. COR. LOCUST AND JUNIPER STS., PHILADELPHIA.

*Library
Company
of Phila-
delphia*A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LIBRARY
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA IN COMMEMORATION OF
THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF PENNSYLVANIA, DECEMBER THIRD, 1924.

The Directors of the Library Company of Philadelphia feel a pleasure and a satisfaction in being permitted to join their long time neighbor, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in celebrating the Centenary of their Organization. The Library feels somewhat in the position of an elder brother, perhaps not so close a connection, but at any rate members of a friendship of long standing. It was an evident sign of progress and enlargement when the present most successful building was built on the site of their former home, the residence of the late General Robert Patterson. Perhaps, there are some people yet alive, possibly among the audience here tonight, who may remember as very small children seeing the return of the flags to General Patterson, after a parade of the citizen soldiers. He, in magnificent uniform, standing on the top step and receiving from the Guard of Honor with great formality and respect, the colors. Many years have passed, the old mansion is gone and its surroundings, and in their place the present handsome building has arisen. It is not necessary to tell any one here what this building holds. When one brings strangers to the city to view the priceless treasures contained within these walls a renewed feeling of satisfaction and pleasure comes to one to think with pride, what a wonderfully beautiful and useful collection is here gathered in Philadelphia.

A century is at all times a long period, more so to an individual than to a society, but The Library Company of Philadelphia, lacking but seven years to have lived two centuries, cannot but realize that our responsibilities increase with the passing years, and the Board of Directors in presenting this Resolution wish that the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in the future may attain to prosperity even greater than it has had before and that the friendly relations of the Society and the Library may always continue.

*Library
Company
of Phila-
delphia*

LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

N.W. COR. LOCUST AND JUNIPER STS., PHILADELPHIA.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE LIBRARY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED:

That the greetings and best wishes of the Library Company of Philadelphia founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1731 be extended to its younger sister institution, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania on the occasion of its centenary on December 3rd, 1924. The Library Company is fully appreciative of the great and useful work of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in preserving valuable records of important events and thereby fostering an intelligent understanding of our country's history and achievements and stimulating patriotism and civic duty.

In fulfillment of its motto, "Communiter Bona Pro-fundere Deum Est," the Library Company has for nigh on two hundred years in imitation of the high aspirations and public spirit of its Founder, deemed it a divine thing to share its advantages generously with others. It recognizes that the same spirit has always actuated the Historical Society of Pennsylvania as a fountain of patriotic service and a repository and store-house of information relating to our history both social and political.

The Library Company is assured that the Historical Society will continue long under its distinguished President and associates and their successors its career of usefulness and offers to it loyal co-operation for the future as well as congratulations on its past.

J. RODMAN PAUL,
Secretary

(FROM THE MINUTES)
December 8, 1924.

FROM THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
 THE PRESIDENT AND PROVOST—THE VICE-PROVOST
 AND THE OTHER PROFESSORS THEREOF
 TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Greetings:

The celebration on December the second and third Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-four of the Centenary Anniversary of the birth of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania is an occasion of such unusual importance that the University of Pennsylvania desires to transmit these its greetings and felicitations by the hand of its President and Provost,

*University
of Penn-
sylvania*

JOSIAH HARMAR PENNIMAN, PH.D., LL.D., LITT.D.

The Historical Society, a direct descendant of the American Philosophical Society, has, during its century-old existence, established itself firmly in this ancient city of Philadelphia as the conservator and custodian of many priceless relics and documents of the past relating to the history of the Commonwealth. Through its membership roll and its historical publications it has extended its beneficent influence far and wide, and has served during all these years an important purpose in emphasizing the value of historical study and research as a means of promoting culture and education amongst the people.

Upon this, therefore, the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the University of Pennsylvania extends its heartiest congratulations and expressions of good-will; and wishes for the Society that the fruitfulness as an educative factor in this community may continue unabated during the coming years of its career.

For The Trustees of The University of Pennsylvania.

J. HARTLEY MERRICK,
Vice-Provost

Given at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the first day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the year of The University the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth.

Attest: EDWARD W. MUMFORD,
Secretary.

Philadelphia Hall,
November 21st, 1924.

*The
American
Philosophi-
cal Society*

The American Philosophical Society takes pleasure in congratulating its young sister, if not its daughter, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, upon completing an epoch in her own history so memorable as the one hundredth anniversary of her birth.

The American Philosophical Society has long had an interest in promoting the study of history. As early as the year 1815, it had a standing committee which collected with considerable success data to illustrate the history of this country and of its aboriginal inhabitants. The task soon became too large for a society embracing the whole field of useful knowledge and a decade later the Historical Society of Pennsylvania was formed, and it observes with particular gratification that five of its members, including three of its Historical Committee, are enrolled in the list of her seven Founders, and that of her eleven Presidents eight were members of this Society.

The American Philosophical Society feels sincere admiration for the excellent work done by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in the first century of her life and earnestly hopes that the fair promise of her past may be realized in a future of even greater prosperity and usefulness.

By order of the Council,

I. MINIS HAYS,
President pro tem

Attest: ARTHUR W. GOODSPEED, Clerk.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Faculty of Princeton University heartily congratulates The Historical Society of Pennsylvania on the completion of a hundred years of distinguished service to the Commonwealth and to history. *Princeton University*

Its long series of publications and its frequent meetings have been very influential in fostering the spirit of patriotism and in maintaining the ideals for which the colony of William Penn has always been so distinguished.

The University looks forward to still greater achievements by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania in the centuries to come.

JOHN GRIER HIBBEN,
President

V. LANSING COLLINS,
Secretary

December third, Nineteen hundred and twenty-four

1509 WALNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS
OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

*College of
Physicians
of Phila-
delphia*

On this memorable occasion, I have the honor to stand before you as the bearer of greetings from the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

That Hall of Learning, which celebrated its Centenary in 1887, has been the stronghold of a Profession which made Philadelphia a great Center of Medical Education in Colonial Days and has maintained it as such until the present time.

In that sense it has borne no mean share in the History of the Commonwealth, taking an active part in many matters of public interest of which you have preserved the records.

To the Physician nothing which affects mankind is a matter of indifference. To the Historian every memory of the past may be an earnest of importance in the future.

But the crown jewels of your treasury are the life and deeds of Penn, Franklin, Rittenhouse, Girard, Lankenau—the Immortals of our Citizenship.

JAMES C. WILSON

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 1, 1924

The President and Faculties of Georgetown University *Georgetown University* present their compliments to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and offer cordial felicitations on the happy occasion of the Society's Centennial Celebration.

Your Society, devoted to historical research, and our ancient University, designed for the cultivation of the Fine Arts, the advancement of Science and the exemplification of Religion, have many common aims and purposes. As the true end of university education is the formation and development of Character consecrated unto human betterment, so the highest function of historical studies is to reveal History as Philosophy teaching by examples.

Rejoicing, therefore, with you in your proud record of one hundred years of fruitful Service in the diffusion of salutary Knowledge, we have delegated the Vice-President of our University and Regent of the School of Foreign Service, the Reverend Edmund A. Walsh, to bring in person to your venerable assembly the congratulations of the oldest Catholic College in the United States; and we have charged him to express the confident hopes we entertain for the continued and increased usefulness of your Society in the centuries to come.

C. W. LYONS,
President, Georgetown University

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Boston, November 17, 1924

TO THE PRESIDENT

OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

*Massachu-
setts
Historical
Society*

In extending to you the congratulations of this Society on the occasion of your centenary it gives us a higher pleasure to recognize the accomplishment of the past, the rich collections and resources of the present and the promise of even greater usefulness and development in the future. To have carried such a Society through its beginnings and years of small means and opportunity with ever widening opportunity well employed, and to have placed it among the first in importance in the land are achievements which speak valiantly of the foresight of the founders, the sacrifice of the earlier supporters and the matured and effective policy that has given it the support and recognition, not only of historical students, but of the general public. We cordially wish your continued advance and prosperity.

ROGER BIGELOW MERRIMAN,
Corresponding Secretary

THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

170 CENTRAL PARK WEST

New York, November 19, 1924

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on Tuesday, November 18, 1924, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

*New York
Historical
Society*

RESOLVED That The New York Historical Society, through its Executive Committee, extends to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania its heartiest congratulations and best wishes upon the Centennial of its Founding December 2nd, 1924.

Extract from the Minutes.

ALEXANDER J. WALL,
Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE
FINE ARTS

*The Penn-
sylvania
Academy of
the Fine
Arts*

The Penna. Academy of The Fine Arts—the oldest art institution in America—congratulates The Historical Society of Pennsylvania upon reaching a hundred years of existence. The Academy has been greatly helped by the Society, and will at all times endeavor to reciprocate the Society's kindness and generosity.

Presented by

ARTHUR H. LEA,
Vice-President

THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES
OF PHILADELPHIA

December 2, 1924

ERNEST SPOFFORD, Esq., *Secretary*Centennial Anniversary Committees,
The Historical Society of Pennsylvania,
1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*The Academy of
Natural
Sciences of
Philadelphia**Dear Mr. Spofford:*

I appreciate very greatly your kind invitation to make a short address or to present a resolution on the part of The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia at the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. I am extremely sorry that absence from Philadelphia will deprive me of the pleasure of speaking at that time, but I am requested by the officers of the Scientific Staff of the Academy to extend to the Historical Society their most hearty congratulations and greetings on this occasion of the One Hundredth Anniversary of its founding.

The wonderful record made by the Historical Society in the past hundred years reflects the learning and wisdom of its founders and of those who have brought it to its present high position among similar societies throughout the world; and we most earnestly hope that under the inspiration of this splendid precedent and under wise guidance in the generations to come the future centenary celebrations of the Society will show a progress equal to the splendid record celebrated to-day.

With deep appreciation of your cordial invitation and regretting that I cannot have the pleasure of being present in person, I am

Sincerely yours,

R. A. F. PENROSE, JR.,
President

THE ATHENAEUM OF PHILADELPHIA

*The
Athenaeum
of Phila-
delphia* At the last meeting of the Board of Managers of the Athenaeum of Philadelphia the following resolution was presented by Mr. Howard W. Lewis and on motion was unanimously adopted.

The Athenaeum of Philadelphia extends to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania its sincerest greetings upon the occasion of its hundredth anniversary.

In doing so, there is the consciousness of the close relationship which has existed between the two throughout these years. The founders of the Society were also leaders in the work of the Athenaeum and for nineteen years the Historical Society maintained its headquarters in the Athenaeum Building. The two organizations have enjoyed the same leadership to a large degree and the shareholders of the Athenaeum with few exceptions are numbered among the membership of the Society.

It is therefore with a feeling of deep sentiment that the Athenaeum presents its greetings at this time, congratulating the Society upon its achievements, and expressing the hope that it may long continue to hold its foremost place among similar institutions throughout the country.

JOHN M. SCOTT,
Vice-President
Athenaeum of Philadelphia

WISTAR PARTY

The Wistar Party extends its cordial congratulations to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania upon the completion of the first century of its life. It observes with pleasure the names of a number of its honoured members in the list of Founders and of Presidents of the Historical Society and can readily believe that its own weekly social gatherings afforded the opportunity for the discussion and formation of the plans which led to the founding of the new Society.

*The Wistar
Party*

The Wistar Party hopes that the completion of another century will find the Historical Society of Pennsylvania still in the full vigor of youth and actively continuing its special work of collecting historical records and fostering historical research.

I. MINIS HAYS,
Dean

PHILADELPHIA
Philosophical Hall
November 13, 1924.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY

BROAD STREET ABOVE SPRING GARDEN

PHILADELPHIA

*The Ap-
prentices'
Library of
Philadelphia*

Resolution adopted by the Managers of The Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia, the Eighth day of December, 1924.

The Apprentices' Library Company, founded in 1820, desires to extend to its younger sister, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, its sincere congratulations and encomiums upon the accomplishments of its century of usefulness.

It is very gratifying to the Managers of the Apprentices' Library Company, particularly in view of the close association that many of them have with both corporations, that the organizing genius of each was that distinguished Philadelphian, Roberts Vaux.

The spirit of a library and of an Historical society are closely akin in the duty to combine the cumulative wisdom and inspiration of the past with the active forward looking learning of the present, and we desire that as our organizations have co-operated in these essentially fine elements of life for the century past they may continue to do so for many years to come. That the broad and liberal sentiments that inspired the Founders of each organization may continue for many centuries more of active effort on behalf of the community is the sincere centenary wish of the Apprentices' Library Company.

WM. M. COATES,
President

Attest: JESSE WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY

TENTH STREET ABOVE CHESTNUT

PHILADELPHIA

*The Mer-
cantile
Library
Company of
Philadelphia*

The Board of Directors of

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

representing an institution that has passed its own one hundredth anniversary, sends greetings to

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

upon having reached its centenary, and hopes that it may continue its splendid service to history and its usefulness to the community.

The Officers and Directors of the Society are likewise to be congratulated upon their excellent and distinguished services.

November 14, 1924.

JOHN F. LEWIS,
President

LEMUEL C. SIMON,
Secretary

EDWIN A. BOOKMYER

GEORGE HENDERSON
FREDERICK A. SOBERNHEIMER
J. BERTRAM LIPPINCOTT
ALFRED S. MILLER
EMIL P. ALBRECHT
JAMES F. SULLIVAN

HENRY LEFFMANN
CHESTER N. FARR, JR.
SAM'L. CASTNER, JR.
J. ALFRED STODDART
HENRY L. McCLOY
JOSHUA C. DUNCAN

HAVERFORD COLLEGE

HAVERFORD, PA.

Haverford College It is a pleasure to present on this occasion the greetings of the oldest Quaker college in Pennsylvania and in America. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania and Haverford College are nearly of an age. The college will celebrate its centennial in 1933 and the plans for that occasion are already taking form.

It was perhaps the same stirring of intellectual aspiration that gave birth to this great Historical Society and to the Quaker college. Roberts Vaux, who was chairman of your first meetings a century ago, was a substantial member of the Society of Friends. He and others of that religious faith, who were early members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, were also deeply interested in or actively associated with the founding and development of Haverford College.

Nor has the work of the two institutions been without its point of tangency. The Historical Society has gathered its unrivalled collection of source materials bearing upon the early history of Pennsylvania, the Quaker colony. Haverford College, on a lesser scale, has specialized in the general field of Quakeriana. In this work it has gained inspiration and practical help from the great work that has gone on within these walls.

Therefore it is with peculiar pleasure that I bear the greetings of Haverford College to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The officers, Faculty and Board of Managers of the College tender their hearty expressions of appreciation for your centenary of service, felicitations for this auspicious anniversary, and hearty good wishes for enlarged activities in the time to come.

Presented by
PRESIDENT COMFORT

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

NEWARK, DELAWARE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Recalling the fact that Pennsylvania and Delaware were once a single commonwealth the trustees and faculty of the University of Delaware experience a peculiar pleasure in extending congratulations and felicitations to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of its foundation and in wishing it a long continuance of its distinguished service to the cause of historical study and research.

*University
of Dela-
ware*

G. E. DUTTON,
Dean and Secretary of the Faculty

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

NEWARK, DELAWARE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

December 4, 1924

TO THE SECRETARY

Historical Society of Pennsylvania
1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I am sending to you a copy of the resolution which I read last night on the occasion of your One Hundredth Anniversary. I did not leave a copy at the time because I wished to change one or two words.

May I thank you, in behalf of the University of Delaware, for the invitation to be present and take part in the exercises?

Very truly yours,

G. E. DUTTON,
Dean

WESTERN-UNION TELEGRAM

1924 Dec. 2—P.M. 12. 11.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

1300 LOCUST ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY DESIRES TO EX-
TEND TO ITS ELDER SISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA THE
HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS UPON THE OCCASION OF
ITS ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY AND TO EXPRESS
THE CONFIDENT ANTICIPATION THAT ITS SPLENDID
RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT AND OF SERVICE IN THE PAST
WILL BECOME EVEN MORE BRILLIANT IN THE FUTURE.

*The Mary-
land
Historical
Society*

W. HALL HARRIS,
PRESIDENT.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEWARK, N. J.

December 1, 1924

MR. ERNEST SPOFFORD, *Secretary*

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Spofford:

*New
Jersey
Historical
Society*

Your courteous invitation on behalf of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to share in the happiness of a centenary celebration was received today by the board of trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society. The board on behalf of the New Jersey Society thanks you for the invitation and is happy in having its President, Mr. Charles M. Lum, able to attend at least one of your meetings. Mr. Lum as representing a Society which like your own great organization has long been gathering and publishing the materials of a noble culture will constitute the official link between the two bodies on the occasion now under way.

The New Jersey Historical Society through its board of trustees formally extends to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania its congratulations upon the attainment December 2, 1924, of its centennial anniversary. It is worthy of noting that while the settlement of Pennsylvania was made later than that of New Jersey, the organization of a state historical society was effected earlier. The younger society with its older heritage of history would on this happy occasion acknowledge its debt of gratitude to the great body now reaching its mile stone of a hundred years, and wish it through coming centuries increasing success and usefulness.

Very respectfully for the board of trustees

JOSEPH L. FULFORD FOLSOM,
Recording Secretary

GIRARD COLLEGE

PHILADELPHIA

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

December 3, 1924

From the Executive Staff of Girard College to the
Historical Society of Pennsylvania—

*Girard
College*

Greetings:

Stephen Girard was maturing the plans for his College when this Historical Society was founded and during the early years of its useful existence. Girard sought to serve the future by furnishing an education which would contribute to a more enlightened public sentiment. In the plans for the education of the youth who were to be reared in his Institution Girard said as a conclusion of the whole matter:

And, especially, I desire, that by every proper means a pure attachment to our republican institutions, and to the sacred rights of conscience, as guaranteed by our happy constitutions, shall be formed and fostered in the minds of the scholars.

Stephen Girard lived in an age which placed value on historical studies. His generation, and the antecedents from which this Society sprang accepted the dictum of Edmund Burke that civilization is a noble compact between the worthy past, the living present, and the puissant future. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has made a notable contribution toward the development of a civilization which shall maintain this three-fold relationship.

The Executive Staff of Girard College tenders congratulations to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania on the completion of one hundred years of service, and wishes for the Society yet many other years of increasing usefulness.

Respectfully presented,

CHEESMAN A. HERRICK,
President

YOUNG MAN'S INSTITUTE

November 26, 1924

*Young
Man's
Institute* HAMPTON L. CARSON, Esq., *President*
Historical Society of Pennsylvania,
1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Mr. Carson:

As President of The Young Man's Institute, and on behalf of its board, I wish to congratulate your Society on the completion of a century of activities. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania can well be proud of its record throughout the last hundred years.

The Young Man's Institute itself is looking forward to a Seventy-fifth Anniversary in 1925. Founded in 1850 for the purpose of promoting in various parts of Philadelphia Libraries, Institutes and other organizations for the benefit of young people, it is the trunk from which the Spring Garden Institute and the Philadelphia City Institute have sprung, as well as the Moyamensing Institute, the West Philadelphia Institute, and others which have now merged with or been superseded by other organizations.

Very truly yours,

DAVID E. WILLIAMS,
President, Young Man's Institute

PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE
FREE LIBRARY218 S. 19th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Philadelphia City Institute desires to join with other Institutions in congratulating the Historical Society of Pennsylvania on the accomplishment of One hundred years of service to the Community. It is difficult when viewing the proportions that the Society has now reached to recall its modest beginnings.

*The Philadelphia City
Institute*

It seems a far cry from this present splendid fire proof establishment back to the small quarters at one time occupied in Spruce St. above 8th.

We felicitate the Society on its progress and incidentally its officers and Board of Governors.

May the Society long continue to flourish in our midst.

for the Institute

G. HEIDE NORRIS,
V. P.

December 3, 1924.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

SWARTHMORE, PA.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

December 2, 1924

*Swarthmore
College*

The Board of Managers of Swarthmore College assembled in their annual meeting wish to convey to the officers and members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania warmest congratulations on the occasion of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of the Society on December 3d. The Historical Society has since its foundation filled a position of distinguished usefulness in assembling and making available to historical scholars the records of the history of this Commonwealth and the important part which citizens of Pennsylvania have played in the development of the American nation. It will be the wish of every patriotic citizen and every lover of liberal studies that the Historical Society of Pennsylvania may enjoy a long career of continued usefulness and prosperity.

Board of Managers of Swarthmore College,

By FRANK AYDELOTTE,
President

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg, Penna., Nov. 19th, 1924

DR. THOMAS LYNCH MONTGOMERY,
Philadelphia, Pa.

*Historical
Society of
Dauphin
County*

Dear Sir,—

The Historical Society of Dauphin Co. at its last meeting passed the following resolution:

Resolved that the Historical Society of Dauphin Co. in monthly meeting assembled extend to the Historical Society of Pa. its congratulations upon the one hundredth anniversary of its founding, and best wishes for a new century of usefulness to the American people.

LILLA A. PEAY,
Secretary

The Friends' Historical Association incorporated more than fifty years ago and having a membership of men and women from various states of the Union, sends this message to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

*The
Friends'
Historical
Association*

Resolved that expressions of congratulation and good will be sent to your century old Society.

You stand as a bulwark against the devastating losses which often come with time. To you and your predecessors, some of whom were members with us, large measure of praise is due for your faithful service in so many branches of history.

We would particularly note your valuable records pertaining to William Penn and his founding of this colony.

Through all these years you have gathered facts, and you are always ready in every way to help the seeker after knowledge.

*Bucks
County
Historical
Society*

RESOLVED That we, the officers of Bucks County Historical Society, tender to the present officers and members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on this one hundredth anniversary of the organization of their society, our earnest and hearty congratulations on the success achieved during the past century, in compiling and preserving the history and records of our commonwealth. We feel that the society merits to an eminent degree the gratitude of every resident of Pennsylvania, as well as of the thousands of sons and daughters, and the descendants of the sons and daughters of Pennsylvania who have sought homes elsewhere, for the manner in which the early history of our province and state have been gathered from obscure places and preserved under this roof.

To the loyal workers who have helped in acquiring these results, and have gone to their reward, we render our testimony of grateful tribute and thankfulness for their unselfish labors and to those of you to whom the Society must owe its future greatness and usefulness, we pray for wisdom, not to create history, but to preserve it; unity and unselfishness of purpose in a practical application of the means available for the preservation of the evidences of our history. May your efforts be crowned with the greatest and richest success, and the great work accomplished by your predecessors be continued and improved, and may you have the encouragement, assistance and respect of all, is the earnest wish of your friends and colleagues.

H. C. MERCER, *President*
HORACE M. MANN, *Secretary*
WARREN S. ELY, *Librarian*

*The
American
Historical
Association*

The American Historical Association, through its acting president and council, in loyalty to a common calling, extends with pleasure and enthusiasm, its heartiest congratulations to you, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on this, the one hundredth anniversary of your birth. It congratulates you on your superb collection of historical treasures—documents, pamphlets, books, portraits, and memorabilia; on your spacious building and archival facilities, most admirably adapted

for the purposes designed; on the stimulus which you have always given to historical publications by your own sympathy and output; and especially on the generous spirit in which you open your rare and valuable resources to students of history, not only of Pennsylvania but of other states of the Union as well. Recognizing the general truth that the historical societies of our states have always been the zealous and often the only guardians of the materials upon which our history rests, the American Historical Association wishes, above all, to express its appreciation of the fact that during the many lean and barren years of the past, when historical activities were at a low ebb in this country, your Society, with rare patriotism and vision, kept alive the history of the state which it represents, and in so doing made a magnificent contribution to the history of the great nation of which you are a part.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

18 E. Penn St., Norristown, Pa.

*Mont-
gomery
County
Historical
Society* The Montgomery County Historical Society extends to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania felicitations that its centenary finds it stronger than ever, and only in the beginning of real usefulness to its State and Country.

Gathering, perserving, classifying and making accessible the original written and printed sources of history, much of which long ago would have gone the way of waste paper but for your devotion to the cause, you hold in trust for the people of coming centuries a priceless treasure of facts about the individual, the family, the nation and the race.

We are proud of your achievements, proud of your high standing at the very head of the historical societies of the United States, and proud of the inspiration from you which is stimulating us to renewed interest and exertion in the same line of work on a very modest scale.

The Historical Society of Montgomery

County, Pennsylvania,

By IRVIN P. KNIPE, *President*

Dec. 3, 1924

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution held in the Council Room of the Historical Society November 13, 1924, the following resolution was presented by Mr. Frank Battles.

*Penn-
sylvania
Society of
Sons of the
Revolution*

The Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, tenants by courtesy of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, extends to the Society its hearty congratulations on the attainment of its hundredth anniversary.

Age however honorable is nevertheless but of small worth if it be not marked by achievement. Measured by this standard the Historical Society fully justifies itself. Through its long history it has collected and preserved material both in print and manuscript that cannot be duplicated. This wealth of material is thrown freely open to the public.

Its broad and generous policy toward the several patriotic societies which find shelter under its roof is an indication of the spirit in which it meets all questions.

It is in the recognition of that spirit as shown in its courtesies to us that makes us happy to convey to the Historical Society in a formal way our fraternal greetings and best wishes.

Upon motion of Mr. Battles the resolution was unanimously adopted, and the President was requested to transmit the resolution to the Historical Society in such way as he deemed most fitting.

JOHN M. SCOTT, *President*
Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution

*The Free
Library of
Philadelphia* In extending their hearty felicitations to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at its Centenary Celebration, the Board of Directors of the Free Library of Philadelphia desire to place on record their deep and abiding appreciation of the continuous helpfulness of the elder sister. From the beginning the relations have been close and friendly and characterized by a mutual cooperation that has made for the development of the cultural interests of this great city. The relationship has grown and strengthened with the passing years until now, standing side by side, they constitute two of the City's most valued coadjutors in the field of letters and learning.

December the second, 1924

TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America presents its compliments and congratulations to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania upon the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of its founding. The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America cannot boast of its age, but it can bear testimony to the generosity and support it has always received in its work from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. April 8th, 1891, is celebrated as the date of the founding of the Pennsylvania Society, now an integral part of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, of which the Pennsylvania Society is the founder. The National Society is now composed of corporate societies in forty-two states with a membership of ten thousand women. It is interesting on this occasion to record the fact that the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized at a meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Crawford Arnold on the above date with the then President of the Historical Society, Dr. Charles J. Stillé, and its Vice-President, Col. J. Granville Leach, as presiding officers. They conducted an election, and upon completion of the organization and assumption of their duties by the new officers these gentlemen retired, and the Pennsylvania Society existed and began its work.

*The Pennsylvania
Society of
the Colonial
Dames of
America*

Too much emphasis cannot be placed at this time upon the wisdom of the far-seeing policy of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in erecting this wonderful fire-proof building, a haven of safety standing against the ravages of fire and time, in which priceless relics are and will be preserved for future generations. For the safe-keeping of many valuable papers and for the privilege always so courteously granted to search through priceless treasures relating to the early history of our great Commonwealth, the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America makes its grateful and appreciative acknowledgments.

SARAH LOGAN WISTER STARR,
President

AGNES P. R. GROOME,
Recording Secretary

CHESTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA.

Dec. 3, 1924

*Chester
County
Historical
Society*

The Chester County Historical Society extends to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania its hearty congratulations upon the completion of its One hundred years of distinguish service to the cause of history. As representing one of the three original counties, we feel vital common interest with you in this cause, and we shall be happy to co-operate with you in future in any way that lies in our power.

Signed on behalf of the Society.

GRANT E. HAUSE,
President

J. CARROLL HAYES,
Corresponding Secretary

GEORGE B. MCCORMICK,
Recording Secretary

THE SNYDER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SELINSGROVE, PENNSYLVANIA

Selinsgrove, Pa., Dec. 1, 1924

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia, Pa.*Ladies and Gentlemen:—*

The Snyder County Historical Society, on the "Susquehanna Trail" of 1724-1824 and of 1924, extends its most hearty greetings to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania on the One Hundredth Anniversary of its founding, and regrets that it will be unable from present plans, to be personally represented at your exercises.

*Snyder
County
Historical
Society*

With the wishes of a prosperous future, we remain,

Very sincerely,

*The Snyder County Historical Society,*W. M. SCHUME,
Secretary

SITE AND RELIC SOCIETY
OF GERMANTOWN.

November 28, 1924

ERNEST SPOFFORD, Esq., *Secretary*
The Historical Society of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Site and Relic Society of Germantown On behalf of the Site and Relic Society of Germantown, we take great pleasure in transmitting to you the following resolution, passed by our Board of Directors at their regular meeting on Friday, November 28th, 1924.

“Resolved that the Site and Relic Society,—the Historical Society of Germantown,—hereby extends to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, hearty felicitations upon the auspicious occasion of its One Hundredth Anniversary.

In the kinship of mutual tradition and ideals, our sincere good wishes are offered for a long and successful continuance of its career of service to the Commonwealth, of whose history it has itself become so distinguished a factor.”

SARAH ELY PAXSON NICKLE,
Secretary

THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF FRANKFORD

1507 ORTHODOX STREET,

Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Historical Society of Frankford is grateful for this opportunity to extend congratulations to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania on the honorable occasion of attaining its one hundredth anniversary, and celebrating its signal success with demonstrations to be long remembered, not only in our city of Philadelphia and throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, but in all places where history is recognized and cherished.

*Historical
Society of
Frankford*

A century of steady growth and unparalleled achievement has brought the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to its present position of paramount importance in all things historical.

The lesser Societies which have been organized within the radius of its influence, each pursuing its own methods of preservation, research and historical activity, are indebted, in a large measure, to this parent association for their inspiration, and for their correct estimate of historical values. The splendid foundations which were so firmly established, have been continually strengthened, making the structure large and splendid and worthy of its great purpose. It has become the established background for all historical endeavor and now stands, not only as a magnificent monument of the past and for the present, but as a brilliant beacon for guidance, as the stately vista of the future opens to all historical societies.

The present occasion is an extraordinarily impressive one, with its large assemblage of guests, pre-eminently devoted to an appreciation of the importance of history.

In offering this felicitation to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at its centennial commemoration, for the honor of representation, an expression of appreciation is herewith extended from the Historical Society of Frankford.

CAROLINE WEBSTER SMEDLEY,

Secretary

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

STATE LIBRARIAN AND MUSEUM, HARRISBURG

Office of the Secretary,
Building of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania,
1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

December 3, 1924

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

*Penn-
sylvania
Historical
Commission*

I have the honor to bring to you the greetings of a department of this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Pennsylvania Historical Commission tenders congratulations to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania on the completion of the Society's first century of splendid accomplishment.

ALBERT COOK MYERS,
Secretary

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

Nineteenth Street above Chestnut

WILLIAM DICK, *Secretary*

December 10, 1924

At a meeting of The Board of Public Education, School District of Philadelphia, held at its Chamber on Tuesday, December 9, 1924, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That The Board of Public Education give voice to its appreciation of the memorable work along educational lines accomplished by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania since its organization, and congratulate this highly-valued association upon the completion of its One Hundredth Anniversary. It is with pardonable pride that this Board points to the fact that with the organization of the public school system in Philadelphia, the first President of the Board of School Controllers—which was succeeded by The Board of Public Education—was Roberts Vaux, one of the seven founders of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and its first Vice-President. This notable association, with its rich treasures and its prized traditions, makes its centenary worthy of the hearty felicitations of all public, patriotic, and kindred organizations, not only in our city and commonwealth, but throughout the nation.

From the Minutes,

WILLIAM DICK,
Secretary and Business Manager

DR. THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY, *Librarian*,
Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

*Board of
Public Edu-
cation of
Philadelphia*

The resolutions above set forth are expressive evidence of the esteem with which The Historical Society of Pennsylvania is regarded by her large family of sisters, and constitute a golden sheaf of sympathy and friendship.

Remarks of President Carson in Acknowledgment of Congratulations

Following the presentation of the congratulatory documents, emphasized by the appearance of distinguished delegates and representatives, President Carson assumed the chair and acknowledged in behalf of the Society its deep appreciation of the sentiments so handsomely expressed. He called attention to the portraits upon the walls, to the exhibition made upon the upper floors of the documents, letters and relics selected from the cabinets as illustrative of the collections of the Society which President Pennypacker had, in 1910, valued at \$6,000,000 but which had been estimated by a writer of the day at double that sum. Such figures, he observed, were but sorry tests of value, for the treasures housed were irreplaceable, and hence priceless from the historian's point of view. He dwelt upon the circumstance that their possession imposed not only responsibility for their care, protection, classification and arrangement, but that the rapidly growing mass entailed largely increased expenses for repairing, binding, cataloguing, and serviceability to the demands of scholarship. The funds of the Society, inadequate at all times, were sorely taxed, for coupons could not be clipped from picture frames, nor bankable dividend checks be found between the pages of books. The work could not stop but must be carried on through the hearty assistance of all those who were stirred with pride by what they had heard and what they were invited to examine. The riches that we have are as supplies to an army of students enlisted for the cause of America. True contentment did not depend upon what we had. As Colton said: "A tub was large enough for Diogenes, but a world was too little for Alexander."

Mr. Lewis' Dinner to the Council on December 8, 1924

The festal season terminated in a special meeting of the Council on the evening of December 8, 1924, when they were the dinner guests of Vice-President John Frederick Lewis, at his residence, 1914 Spruce Street. There were present the host, and President Carson, William Potter, Alfred C. Prime, Harold E. Gillingham, Odgen D. Wilkinson, John Bach McMaster, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Francis Rawle, Arthur

H. Lea, John Cadwalader, Jr., R. Sturgis Ingersoll, Edward Robins, Gregory B. Keen, Thomas Lynch Montgomery, and Ernest Spofford. During the course of the dinner, the president proposed a toast to the memory of our predecessors. It was drunk standing and in silence.

The record reads: "After a dinner which will ever remain in the memory of the diners as a worthy continuance of a Philadelphia tradition of hospitality and culinary art, our host called our attention to a mahogany box placed on the table before him on which was inscribed the following:

The Opening of a Sealed Box

The Hist. Soc. Penn^a.
To be opened at its
Centennial Celebration
December 2, 1924.

Dr. Keen then stated that to his knowledge during the past 50 years the box had been in the custodianship of Frederick D. Stone, John C. Browne and himself.

Our host handed our President a screw driver and in answer to the request to turn the first screw he did so with the skill of a master craftsman.

Upon the removal of the lid there were found resting on the saw-dust filling papers relating to the dinner at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Society held on the Second day of December, 1874. It was determined that these original papers should be incorporated in the minutes of the Society.*

Our host read the message of fifty years ago to his guests, the original being: †

To the Committee of Arrangement for the Centennial Dinner of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to be given on the Second of December, A.D. 1924.

The Message of 1874 to 1924

At a dinner of Members of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania on the 2d of December 1874, the fiftieth anniversary of the Society, it was decided that a committee thereof

* They are attached to the minutes of the Council, December 8, 1924, pp. 94-96.

† In the handwriting of President Wallace and signed in autograph by each participant.

should be appointed to bottle and box with proper formalities some of the spirits used at the dinner; that the box should remain in possession of the committee, which should have power to fill vacancies which might occur in their number; and that the committee as it should exist on the 2d of December 1924, should open the box and present the spirits to be drunk by the guests at the Centennial Dinner of the Society.

JOHN JORDAN, JR. May 18, 1808
 JOHN WM. WALLACE February 17, 1815
 GEORGE DEB. KEIM December 10, 1830
 LEWIS WALN SMITH April 2, 1846
 TOWNSEND WARD December 28, —
 WALTER WOOD December 6, 1849
 JOHN STORY JENKS October 29, 1839
 F. D. STONE April 8, 1841
 W. G. ARMSTRONG September 18, 1819
 JOHN W. JORDAN September 14, 1840
 WM. BROOKE RAWLE August 29, 1843
 L. TAYLOR DICKSON May 22, 1848
 R. WINDER JOHNSON May 7, 1854
 JOHN R. FELL January 1, 1858
 STEPHEN F. EISENBREY .. June 21, 1853

Other papers contained were the menu, the heading for the subscription list, the request for subscriptions and the card of admission, all of which are appended.

*The Spir-
itual Con-
tents of
the Box*

Upon the removal of the sawdust there were revealed two glass decanters. Unfortunately, in the course of years the glass stoppers had allowed a leakage, leaving but an inch of ancient spirits in each decanter. The contents of both were divided with scrupulous fairness by Mr. Lewis and a toast was given to the Council of fifty years ago.

Our President, in a few appropriate words, spoke of the significance of the occasion.

*The Re-
sealing of
the Box*

A motion was made and unanimously carried naming the president and our host as a committee of two to seal the box with such contents as they considered fit and that the box should remain in the possession of the Council to be opened by

the Council in December, 1974, upon its celebration of the One Hundredth and Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania."

Thus reads the record of Mr. Ingersoll, the secretary, as entered on the minutes.

It is interesting to note that six seals in red wax, stamped with perfect impressions of six different family coats of arms suspended on red tape, secured the papers. The papers attached consisted of an invitation to subscribe to the dinner of December 2, 1874, dated November 4, 1874, and signed by John Welsh, Henry Wharton, John T. Lewis, George W. Biddle, Henry Lewis, Bloomfield H. Moore, George deB. Keim and Townsend Ward. The dinner card was engraved in simple but handsome script: "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania Dinner at the Hall of the Society, December 2nd, 1874, at 6 P.M." The menu of four pages attracted the closest attention, and, as evidence of the manner in which our predecessors dined in days that are no more, is worthy of preservation.

*The Documentary
Contents of
the Centennial Box*

1824

1874

(Arms and)
 (Seal of the)
 (Society)

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

DECEMBER 2D, 1874

Minutes

At a meeting of gentlemen, native citizens of Pennsylvania, favourable to the formation of a society for the purpose of elucidating the history of the State, held on the second day of December, 1824, at the house of Thomas I. Wharton, Roberts Vaux was called to the Chair, and George Washington Smith appointed Secretary.

GENTLEMEN PRESENT

There were present—Roberts Vaux, Stephen Duncan, Thomas I. Wharton, William Rawle, Jr., Dr. Benjamin H. Coates, Dr. Caspar Wistar, and George W. Smith.

After an interchange of views of those present, it was, on motion of T. I. Wharton,

Resolved, That it is expedient to form a society for the purpose of elucidating the history of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the society.

Whereupon, Thomas I. Wharton, Dr. Coates, and Geo. W. Smith were appointed the committee.

Adjourned to meet on the 27th day of December, 1824.

GEO. WASHINGTON SMITH,
Secretary

BILL OF FARE

*The Bill of
Fare of
1874*

Oysters on Shell

Latour Blanche

Soups à la Reine. Consomme.

Sherry.

Rockfish. Egg sauce.

Liebfraumilch.

Filet de Boeuf. Boiled Turkey, oyster sauce.

Champagne.

Potatoes, Peas, Spinach, Corn, Macaroni.

Financière Paté. Croquettes.

Terrapin.

Burgundy, Beaune.

Ducks, Pheasants, Partridges.

Fried Potatoes. Celery.

Dressed Salad.

Claret.

Cheese, Roquefort and Neufchatel. Olives.

Ice Cream,—Vanilla, Bisque, Pineapple.

Orange and Raspberry Water Ice.

Charlotte Russe. Méringues.

Oranges, Bananas, Apples, Grapes, etc.

Coffee.

Cognac. Cigars.

TOASTS

*The Toasts
of 1874*

1. The Day we Celebrate—Our Fiftieth Anniversary THE PRESIDENT.
2. The Memory of the Founders of our Society: Their work was the enduring foundation on which we are striving to build their fitting monument MR. VAUX.
3. William Penn: *Legum Pennsylvaniensium Conditor*: To whose Judgment as a Politician and Wisdom as a Legislator the prosperity of our State is a lasting monument. JUDGE WATSON.
4. Our English Guests: We welcome them in our mother tongue to celebrate with us the glories of our common history MR. FORSTER.
5. The Three Upper Counties on Delaware, out of which has grown our vast Commonwealth. JUDGE THAYER.
6. The Three Lower Counties on Delaware: Their place in history is larger than their boundaries MR. COMEGYS.
7. The Early Settlers on the Delaware MR. SELLERS.
8. The Moravians in Pennsylvania BISHOP DE SCHWEINITZ.
9. The Press of our Colonial Time MR. MCMICHAEL.
10. Our Sister Maryland MR. LATROBE.
11. New Jersey—East and West .. MR. WHITEHEAD.
12. The Time-Honored University of Pennsylvania: We rejoice that public and private liberality have afforded it a home worthy of its fame JUDGE SHARSWOOD.

13. The School House at the Cross-Roads:

And the whining schoolboy
with his satchel,
And shining morning face,
creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school PROFESSOR ALLEN.

In the three last pages of that menu—the original minutes, the bill of fare, the toasts and the sentiments—there was embalmed, as arranged by the rare skill of President Wallace, a condensed history of Pennsylvania and her neighbors, and of the success of the Society.

Of the gastronomic features of that day, so impossible of repetition in this generation, it may be said in the words of John Milton: "Hours have wings and fly upward to the author of Time and carry news of our usage. All our prayers cannot extract one of them either to return or slacken his pace." The president and the host, Mr. Lewis, were authorized to re-fill the box with such contents as they should select, and re-seal the same. It would be improper to reveal in these pages what will be disclosed to the wondering eyes of our successors on December 2, 1974.

Thus ended the commemorative exercises of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Society.

EDITOR'S NOTE

The following pages were written by Mr. Carson during his last illness. They did not bear his final approval and may be regarded as a preliminary draft rather than as a finished product. They have not been included in the index to these volumes. Any further history of the Society might well start at the close of the centennial celebration.

FINAL NOTES

Administration of Hampton L. Carson, 1925-1928

THIS history might properly be closed with the preceding chapter, were it not for the growth of the Society in financial strength and in the number of its accessions during the four years consumed in the preparation of this work. These features were so remarkable as to call for a statement of conditions up to the close of the year 1928.

The success of the experiment of a greatly enlarged number of meetings of the Society at which addresses were delivered, reviewed in Chapter XIX, justified their continuance. Public interest had not been overtaxed, the ardor of members had been stimulated, and a wider circle of influence had been obtained. From January, 1925, to December, 1928, there were held 30 meetings of the Society—stated and special—at twenty-three of which the President was in the chair, and from seven of which he had been absent because of illness. During the same time, there were forty-one meetings of the Council, at thirty-seven of which the President was present, and from four of which he was unavoidably absent. The Minutes of both the Society and the Council became greatly extended because of the growth of business, and the care with which details were recorded.

Nine rapid changes, due to six deaths and three promotions, took place in the official staff.

The death of the venerable Simon Gratz on the 21st of August, 1925, caused vacancies in the offices of Vice-President and of the Presidency of the Council, the first of which was filled, at the meeting of the Council, October 26, by the promotion of Councillor Gribbel; and the second was filled by the election of Vice-President Francis Rawle as President of the Council; at the same meeting, the vacancy in the Council caused by the promotion of Mr. Gribbel was filled by the elec-

tion of Professor Herman V. Ames, of the University of Pennsylvania.*

The death of the Senior Vice-President, George Harrison Fisher, on December 1, 1925, caused a vacancy which was filled by the promotion of Councillor Edward Robins as Vice-President, on December 28, 1925.† The vacancy in the Council thus caused was filled by the election of Russell Duane, Esq.

On March 2, 1926, Alfred Coxe Prime, the Junior Councillor, died. His successor was David S. B. Chew, Esq., who took his seat April 26, 1926. On April 29, 1926, the Honorable William Potter died, and his seat in the Council was taken by Honorable John M. Scott.‡ On June 8, 1927, Vice-President Thomas Willing Balch died, and on September 28, Councillor Charles Penrose Keith was promoted a Vice-President. The vacancy in the Council was filled by Edward Hopkinson, Jr., Esq.§

In the meantime, the office of Auditor, which had remained vacant since the resignation of George W. Elkins on April 23, 1923, was filled by the election of Mr. Edward Carey Gardiner, June 26, 1926. During the interval, the work of auditing the accounts had been imposed each year on special committees of the Council, but this proving irksome, it was thought best to revive the office of Auditor.

Still further changes occurred. On October 24, 1927, Mr. R. Sturgis Ingersoll resigned the offices of Recording Secretary of the Society and Secretary of the Council after eleven years of faithful service, interrupted only for a brief period by his services in France during the World War. His resignation, due to the stress of his professional work at the bar, was received with great regret.|| Mr. Ernest Spofford, the Assistant Librarian, was chosen at the meeting of November 28, 1927, to both offices.¶ Professor John Bach McMaster, who had been Corresponding Secretary for twenty-seven years, resigned his office on January 4, 1928, and was at the meeting of

* Minutes of the Council, October 26, 1925, p. 143.

† *Ibid.*, December 28, 1925, p. 157.

‡ *Ibid.*, June 27, 1927, and September 28, 1927.

§ *Ibid.*, September 28, 1927.

|| *Ibid.*, October 24, 1927.

¶ *Ibid.*, November 28, 1927.

January 23, 1928, elected as Honorary Vice-President,* an office which had not been filled since the death of Henry Charles Lea in 1909. In a graceful letter of acknowledgment, the distinguished historian referred to this Society "as the foremost of its kind in the United States." Librarian, Dr. Thomas Lynch Montgomery was thereupon elected Corresponding Secretary, and took his seat as an official member of the Council.†

On March 21, 1928, the death of Hon. William Cameron Sproul caused a vacancy in the Council, which was filled by the election, on April 23, 1928, of Mr. Boies Penrose, 2d.‡

On November 21, 1928, Edward Hopkinson, Jr., Esq., resigned as a Councillor, finding himself under a great stress of engagements which precluded him from attendances.

At the close of the year 1928, the Official Staff, as the result of the changes noted, stood as follows:

President, Hampton L. Carson; Vice-Presidents, John Frederick Lewis, Charles P. Keith, Samuel Castner, Francis Rawle, John Gribbel, Edward Robins; Recording Secretary, Ernest Spofford; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Lynch Montgomery; Treasurer, Howard W. Lewis; Auditor, Edward Carey Gardiner; Curator, Gregory B. Keen; Librarian, Thomas Lynch Montgomery; Historiographer, May Ather-ton Leach; Assistant Librarian, Ernest Spofford; Assistant Librarian in Charge of Manuscripts, Mary M. Townsend; Councillors, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Harrold E. Gillingham, Ogden D. Wilkinson, Arthur H. Lea, John Cadwalader, Jr., A. S. W. Rosenbach, Herman V. Ames, David S. B. Chew, Russell Duane, John M. Scott, Boies Penrose, 2d.

The year 1925 opened auspiciously. On the evening of January 7, the Society held a reception in honor of Major Percy Penn-Gaskell of Shannagarry, the ancient seat of the Penns in the County of Cork, in Ireland, eighth in direct descent from William Penn, and the present head of the Penn family.

* Minutes of the Council, January 23, 1928.

† *Ibid.*, p. 305.

‡ *Ibid.*, April 23, 1928, p. 332.

It was a brilliant occasion. The Hall was crowded to its capacity with representative women and well known men. The guest of the evening was a broad-shouldered, athletic man of military bearing, over six feet three inches in height, of forty years of age, reserved in manner and deliberate in speech, but the animation in his eyes and the expressive parting of his lips showed that he was profoundly interested in what he saw and heard. He was preceded to the platform by Vice-President Lewis and the members of the Reception Committee, and welcomed by President Carson, who beckoned from the audience the Indian Chief, Strong Bow of the Seneca tribe, in full native dress, who handed to the Major a long calumet pipe, which, being filled and lighted, was smoked in the midst of impressive silence by the Major and the Sachem as a token of amity in commemoration of the Treaty under the Elm at Shackamaxon. The Chief then intoned in rich deep notes an invocation to the Great Spirit. President Carson then informed Major Penn-Gaskell that his was the second visit made to the Hall of the Society by a descendant of William Penn; that on April 13, 1859, Granville John Penn, a great-grandson of the Founder, had been received in the Hall of the Society, then in the Athenaeum Building, and had presented in person as a gift to the Society the original *Wampum Belt* which had been given to his illustrious ancestor by the Indians beneath the historic elm.* Librarian Montgomery and his Assistant, Mr. Spofford, then advanced carrying the Belt, handing it to Chief Strong Bow, who in turn handed it to Major Penn-Gaskell, who examined it with profound interest. It was then restored to its receptacle as one of the most valuable of the possessions of the Society. The attention of the guest of the evening was then called to the Armor portrait of William Penn, presented to the Society by his grandson, Granville Penn, on March 20, 1833, during the Presidency of William Rawle.† There were also exhibited a box made from the wood of the Treaty Tree, the key belonging to a book-case of William Penn, which was worn upon a ring attached to his watch-chain; William Penn's

* For an account of the presentation of the Wampum Belt, *vide*, Vol. I, Chapter XVII.

† For letter of presentation, *vide*, Vol. I, Chapter IX.

Bible with his Book Plate and Arms, 1703; the Shaving Basin and Ewer of William Penn, with his arms engraved upon it; the Ring of William Penn, containing a lock of his hair, presented in 1834 to the Society by Granville Penn, and a view of the Meeting House and the Grave of Penn painted on wood, the gift of the same generous patron of the Society in its early days. There was then exhibited to the astonished eyes of our distinguished guest, the priceless collection in 444 volumes of the Penn Papers in the great vault. A collation followed.

The year 1926 was marked by the participation of the Society in the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration. Aside from the daily exhibition for months of books, documents, letters and curios, selected by Vice-President Balch, from various collections illustrative of American history, and accompanied by a descriptive Catalogue, the Society held a special meeting, thrown open to the public in the Academy of Music on the evening of June 2, 1926, the feature of which was a notable address by the lamented statesman, orator, and biographer, the Honorable Albert J. Beveridge, on *The Sources of the Declaration of Independence*.*

The 2d of June, 1926, proved to be a day of striking and agreeable as well as memorable ceremonies. Seven hours before the exercises at the Academy of Music, connected with the delivery of the address of Senator Beveridge, The Swedish Colonial Society and this Society, through its officers and Council, acted as joint hosts at a Luncheon in the Hall of this Society in honor of their Royal Highnesses, The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden, who had attended earlier in the day the dedication by the Swedish Colonial Society of a reproduction of the old Wicaco Block House.† The illustrious guests were seated at a long table in front of the fire-place in the Auditorium, from which tables for members of both Socie-

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, L, 289-313.

† An interesting account of this dedication is given by Colonel Henry D. Paxson, Vice-President of The Swedish Colonial Society, in his admirable little book entitled "Where Pennsylvania History Began," offered as a Historical Sketch in Commemoration of the Visit to New Sweden of their Royal Highness, the Crown Prince Gustav Adolf, and the Crown Princess Louise of Sweden, in the year 1926, the three hundredth anniversary of the signing of the charter of the Swedish South Company by King Gustavus Adolphus.

ties were arranged in the manner known as the Wall of Troy. The Swedish National Flag with that of the United States fluttered from the balcony; the large oil portraits, owned by this Society, of King Gustavus Adolphus, of Queen Christina and of the Chancellor, Count Axel Oxenstierna, had for the time being displaced upon the wall the portraits of the Penns; the original Patent, signed by the royal hand of Christina, to Captain Hans Amundsson Besk, dated at Stockholm, 20th August, 1653, of a grant of land in New Sweden, extending to Upland Kyll, recalled the days when the Swedes under Johan Printz, as yet unconquered by Peter Stuyvesant, dominated the shores of the Delaware from the Castle Printzhof upon Tinicum Island.

The Crown Prince, replying to a few remarks by President Carson, calling his attention to these historic exhibits, yielding to the inspiration of what he had heard and seen that day, in brief but eloquent words of appreciation closed his response with the sentence: "May I be permitted to say that the Princess and I have been much touched and gratified by the sight of these precious relics in this Hall of History, and by the cordiality of the welcome extended to us both by The Swedish Colonial Society and The Historical Society of Pennsylvania."

The Addresses delivered before the Society at stated and special meetings may be tabulated as follows:

1925		
Jan. 12	Horace Wells Sellers	<i>The Building of The State House.</i>
Feb. 9	A. Edward Newton	<i>The Greatest Book in the World</i> , illustrated by a display of rare editions of the Bible, including the unique copy of the Bible printed by Robert Aitken owned by the Society.
Mar. 9	Vice-President Thomas Willing Balch	<i>The Trend Towards Centralization.</i>
Apr. 13	Professor Felix E. Schelling, Ph.D., University of Penna.	<i>America's Elizabethan Heritage.</i>
May 11	Professor Amandus Johnson, President of the Swedish Colonial Society	<i>Indian Geographical Names in the Delaware Valley</i> , illustrated with Lantern Slides,

Nov. 19	Honorable Charles I. Landis, President Judge of Lancaster County	<i>Benjamin West and his Associations with the Royal Academy,*</i> accompanied by an Exhibit of West Memorabilia owned by the Society.
Dec. 14	Professor John W. Harshberger, University of Penna.	<i>The Cultivated Plants of the Desert Indians of the South West,</i> illustrated with Lantern Slides.
1926		
Jan. 11	Miss Laura Bell	<i>Some Phases of Life in Pennsylvania,</i> illustrated with Lantern Slides.
Feb. 8	Miss Elizabeth M. Sheridan	<i>The Annesley Case and its Relations to Pennsylvania,</i> illustrated with Lantern Slides.
Mar. 8	Russell Duane, Esq.	<i>The Authorship of the Girard Will,</i> illustrated with Lantern Slides.
Apr. 9	Vice-President Edward Robins	<i>Some Philadelphia Men of Letters.†</i>
May 10	William Elliot Griffis, D.D. L.H.D.	<i>The Sullivan Expedition in 1779.</i>
June 2	Honorable Albert J. Beveridge	<i>The Sources of the Declaration of Independence.‡</i>
Nov. 8	Francis Chapman, Esq., Dean of Temple Law School	<i>Philadelphia in Fiction.</i>
Dec. 13	William Otis Sawtelle, Esq.	<i>Acadia—The Pre-Loyalist Migration and The Philadelphia Plantation.§</i>
Dec. 20	J. Edward Hodgkin, F.S.A., of Buckinghamshire, England	<i>Preservation of William Penn's Burial Place,</i> illustrated by display of Water color drawings by the Lecturer.
1927		
Jan. 10	Councillor Harrold E. Gillingham	<i>Indian and Military Medals of Colonial Times,</i> illustrated with Lantern Slides.

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, L, 134, 241.

† *Ibid.*, L, 316-343.

‡ *Ibid.*, L, 289-315.

§ *Ibid.*, LI, 244-285.

Feb. 16	Andrew Wright Crawford, Esq., Secretary of the Art Jury of Philadelphia	<i>Reconstruction of Central Philadelphia</i> , illustrated with Lantern Slides.
Mar. 14	Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Chairman	<i>The Work of the Women's Committee during the Sesqui-Centennial.</i>
Apr. 11	Vice-President Edward Robins	<i>Dead Books and Dying Authors.*</i>
May 9	President Carson	<i>The Growth of Anglo-American Law Since the Days of Franklin's Junto.</i>
Nov. 14	President Carson	<i>Benjamin Franklin</i> , illustrated with Lantern Slides.
Dec. 14	Librarian Montgomery	<i>The Schuylkill—The Hidden River</i> , illustrated with Lantern Slides.
1928		
Jan. 9	Professor Walter E. Whittlesey, Princeton University	<i>The Declaration of Independence as a Fact in Politics.</i>
Feb. 13	Reverend Joseph Fort Newton	<i>Reminiscences as a Student of Abraham Lincoln</i> , accompanied by an Exhibition of Lincolniana owned by the Society.
Mar. 12	A. Edward Newton	<i>The English Novel.</i>
Apr. 9	Mrs. Harriet B. W. Christie	<i>Burgoyne's Campaign from Quebec to Saratoga</i> , illustrated with Lantern Slides.
May 14	President Carson	<i>William Penn</i> , illustrated with Lantern Slides.
Nov. 12	Randolph G. Adams, Librarian of The Clements' Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.	<i>The Sir Henry Clinton Papers</i> , illustrated with Lantern Slides.
Dec. 10	Dr. Witmer Stone, Curator Philadelphia Academy of the Natural Sciences	<i>Pennsylvania Ornithologists and their Works</i> , illustrated with Lantern Slides.

Five of the addresses mentioned in the foregoing table were printed in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, as starred.

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, LI, 309-329.

Volumes 49, 50, 51 and 52 of the *Magazine* were published respectively in 1925, '26, '27 and '28. In variety of matter and in thoroughness of treatment they sustain the high reputation of the Journal.

The important *Serial Articles* were these: a continuation of Dr. Dorland's History of *The Second Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry*,* running through three volumes, and still incomplete; Joseph Jackson's painstaking and exact *Bibliography of the Works of Charles Godfrey Leland*,† illustrated with facsimiles of documents and title pages; *Parentage of John Fenwick, Founder of Salem, New Jersey*, by Edwin Jaquett Sellers, Esq.;‡ *Jeremiah S. Black*,§ by Francis Newton Thorpe, Ph.D., LL.D.; *Civil War Historians and History*,|| by Isaac R. Pennypacker; *Benjamin West and the Royal Academy*,¶ by Charles I. Landis, and a Series of closely correlated papers by an accomplished Canadian student of Pennsylvania history, the Honorable William Renwick Riddell, LL.D., F.R.H.S., a Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, under the titles, *Pre-Revolutionary Pennsylvania and the Slave Trade*,** *Libel on the Assembly*, a *Pre-Revolutionary Episode*.††

Leading *Single Articles* were as follows: the picturesque career of the famous Portuguese Minister, personal friend of four American Presidents—Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams—scientist, philosopher, wit and philanthropist, *The Abbé Corrêa da Serra*, is well portrayed by Joseph Eugene Agan. *A Rare Dutch Document Concerning*

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, Vol. 49, pp. 75, 163, 367; Vol. 50, pp. 79, 179. Vol. 52, 372–380, to be continued. The character of this admirable work has been noticed, *ante*, Vol. II, Chapter XIX.

† Vol. 49, pp. 261, 329; Vol. 50, pp. 38, 149, 254, 367. Vol. 51, p. 79. These should be read with Mr. Robins' *Random Recollections* of "*Hans Brietman*," Vol. 49–141.

‡ Vol. 49, pp. 151, 162, 256, 260. Vol. 50, 267.

§ Vol. 50, pp. 117–273, papers deserving the careful reading of all candid students.

|| Vol. 51, 330. Vol. 52, pp. 141, 229, a caustic criticism of great names.

¶ Vol. 50, pp. 134, 241.

** *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, Vol. 52, pp. 1–28.

†† *Ibid.*, Vol. 52, 176, 192, 249, 342.

the Province of Pennsylvania in the Seventeenth Century,* written by Robert Webb, an Englishman, but published in Amsterdam in 1686, is well analyzed and discussed by Daniel B. Shumway, Ph.D., accompanied by an obliging translation of the Dutch rendition of that portion of the English text which had been lost. This is followed by *Detailed Information and Account for those Interested in Settling in Pennsylvania*,† by Jacob Claus, a bookseller, in 1686. Together, the papers constitute a picture of early conditions following hard upon the landing of Penn. Vice-President Robins contributed spirited *Random Recollections of 'Hans Breitmann'*,‡ by which name Charles Godfrey Leland was best known. The nephew raconteur had, when first meeting his Uncle, expected to find him "a mummy," but found, instead, "a virile human being, a man with the figure of an athlete, full of life and animation, strikingly handsome, with a gayety almost boyish and a temperament effervescing as champagne."

Charles F. Jenkins performed a real service to all autograph collectors by compiling accurate information as to quality, character, and rarity of the specimens contained in *The Completed Sets of Signers of The Declaration of Independence*.§ Of the twenty-two sets, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania possesses three: The *Gratz* set, rich in duplicates, stands alone, for the number of items, the perfect condition of the papers themselves, and the historic value of their contents. The Emmet Collection Number One in the New York Public Library cannot equal it in these respects, and only surpasses it in the possession of the only known "letter" of Thomas Lynch, Jr. Our own Society has also the *Dreer Collection* and the Sprague Collection, each notable in their way, with the Frank M. Etting Collection almost complete, but supplying its few deficiencies with facsimiles. To this Paper, Mr. Jenkins added additional information down to 1926 from the recent Manning and Williams sales, with a tabulated statement of prices. In

* *Ibid.*, Vol. 49, pp. 99-140.

† *Ibid.*, Vol. 49-115.

‡ *Ibid.*, Vol. 49, p. 141.

§ *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, Vol. 49, pp. 231-249. For information as to the signatures of Button Gwinnett, the reader is referred to the Jenkins' Articles.

the table of Sets owned by Institutions, the comparative features of the competing collections are displayed. It is gratifying to note that of the year 1776, the Gratz Collection has thirty-three items as against thirty in the Emmet set, Number One. The Dreer Collection has nineteen, and the Sprague set three. Of A. L. S. the Emmet set Number One has fifty-four, the Gratz Collection fifty-three. The Emmet Set Number Two forty-five, the Dreer Set fifty. The Emmet Set Number Three has forty, the Sprague Set forty-eight. The Pierpont Morgan Library Set Number One has forty-eight A. L. S., but of 1776 only eleven items.

Vice-President Thomas Willing Balch, but shortly before his death, made his last contribution to the literature published by this Society in *The Historical Connection of the Shippen Family to the State*,* an admirable summary of what men and women of the name of Shippen had done in helping to weave the historic tapestry of Pennsylvania. In close family connection with Shippen stands the name of Burd, and the deeds of *James Burd, Defender of the Frontier* † in the Forbes Expedition, are succinctly told by Irma A. Watts. The Gilpin Family, so close in its relations to the Gilpin Library of this Society, is represented by two articles: the first a *Memoir of Thomas Gilpin*,‡ found among the papers of Thomas Gilpin, Jr., and the second, *The Gilpin Ancestry*,§ by Alfred R. Justice. Through these genealogical researches the Quaker family on the Brandywine is traced to the boar-slayers and warriors of Kentmere Hall, Westmoreland, in the early thirteenth century.

Vice-President Robins presented a fragrant and harmoniously colored sheaf of personal reminiscences of George H. Boker, Charles Godfrey Leland, Walt Whitman, S. Weir Mitchell, Horace Howard Furness and the talented Davis family in his *Some Philadelphia Men of Letters*,|| while Charles R. Barker, under the not altogether revealing title *The*

* *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, Vol. 50, pp. 23, 28.

† *Ibid.*, Vol. 50, 29-37.

‡ *Ibid.*, Vol. 49, pp. 289, 328.

§ Vol. 50, pp. 97-116. See sketch of Henry D. Gilpin, *ante*, Vol. I, Chapter XXVIII.

|| Vol. 50, pp. 316-343.

Stony Part of Schuylkill,* painted the picturesque but long vanished scenes amid the islands, sandbars, rapids and falls of the beautiful river, when fishermen drew their seines and raftsmen guided their heavily laden cargoes of mountain logs, and horsemen and ox teams splashed across the shallows before the erection of dams and bridges destructive of primeval wildness.

Hon. John S. Fisher, then Governor-elect of Pennsylvania, wrote of *Colonel John Armstrong's Expedition against Kit-taning*,† telling in vivid words how a battle in which but seventeen whites and forty Indians were killed in the dawn of September, 1756, was heralded as news throughout the Colonies and reported in three Courts of Europe, later to be immortalized in the pages of Parkman as an unforgettable event in the course of those French and Indian Wars which gave Canadian North America to the British Crown and listed the names of Pitt and Wolfe on the roll of England's immortals.

Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, the former Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, in discoursing of *Early Science in Philadelphia*,‡ dwelt on the names of John Bartram, William Bartram, Benjamin Smith Barton and Thomas Nuttall as Botanists, Abraham Chovet, anatomist, David Rittenhouse, astronomer, Franklin and Kinnersley with Joseph Priestley, as electricians, Thomas Say as entomologist, and James Woodhouse, and Robert Hare as chemists, not forgetting Alexander Wilson as ornithologist.

Councillor Harrold E. Gillingham, after publishing his address on *Indian and Military Medals from Colonial Times*, contributed most valuable and informing papers, well illustrated, on *Some Early Philadelphia Instrument Makers*,§ and *Calico and Linen Printing in Philadelphia*,|| all subjects on which the author was an expert.

Three articles were specially devoted to Colonial Times in Pennsylvania, the first on *Pennsylvania Literature*¶ with a

* Vol. 50, pp. 344-366.

† *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, Vol. 51, pp. 1-15.

‡ *Ibid.*, Vol. 51, pp. 15-26.

§ *Ibid.*, Vol. 51, pp. 289-308.

|| *Penna. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, Vol. 52, pp. 97-110.

¶ *Ibid.*, Vol. 52, 289.

Bibliography, by Nancy H. McCreary, the second on *English Settlers*,* by Dr. Wayland F. Dunaway, and the third on *Schoolmasters*,† by Robert F. Seybolt of the University of Illinois. *Washington's Religious Beliefs*,‡ were written of, at the request of a minister, by our learned fellow-member, Albert J. Edmunds.

* *Ibid.*, Vol. 52, 317-341.

† *Ibid.*, Vol. 52, 361-371.

‡ *Ibid.*, 282-85.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS AND COUNCILLORS OF THE SOCIETY

PRESIDENTS

William Rawle	From 1825 to 1836
Peter S. Du Ponceau	1837 1845
Thomas Sergeant	1845 1858
George W. Norris	1858 1860
Joseph R. Ingersoll	1860 1868
John William Wallace	1868 1884
Brinton Coxe	1884 1892
Charles J. Stillé	1892 1899
Samuel W. Pennypacker	1900 1916
Charlemagne Tower	1917 1921
Hampton L. Carson	1921 1929
John F. Lewis	1929

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Benjamin H. Coates	1874 1881
Aubrey H. Smith	1885 1891
Joseph E. Temple	1886 1886
Craig Biddle	1888 1910
Ferdinand J. Dreer	1889 1902
Henry C. Lea	1906 1909
John Bach McMaster	1928

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Roberts Vaux	1825 1836
Thomas Duncan	1825 1828
John Bannister Gibson, Carlisle	1825 1835
James Ross, Pittsburgh	1825 1832
Thomas C. James	1828 1839
John Kennedy, Pittsburgh	1832 1834
Richard Biddle, Pittsburgh	1834 1835
Joseph Hopkinson	{ 1835 1836
	{ 1837 1840
Peter S. Du Ponceau	1835 1837
Joseph Parker Norris	1836 1837
Benjamin R. Morgan	1836 1841
Thomas McKean Pettit	1836 1851
Thomas I. Wharton	1837 1841
	{ 1840 1842
Joshua Francis Fisher	{ 1848 1855
	{ 1860 1865

Job R. Tyson	{ 1841	1847
William Rawle, Jr.	{ 1852	1857
Thomas Sergeant	1842	1851
Alfred Langdon Elwyn	1842	1845
Charles A. Poulson, Sr.	1845	1849
William B. Reed	1847	1848
George Sharswood	1849	1850
William M. Meredith	1850	1856
William Shippen	1851	1852
William Duane	{ 1851	1854
Charles Miner, Wilkes-Barré	{ 1855	1857
George Chambers, Chambersburg	1855	1856
Samuel Breck	1856	1863
Henry D. Gilpin	1856	1864
Benjamin H. Coates	1857	1862
Neville B. Craig, Pittsburgh	1857	1860
John William Wallace	1863	1874
John M. Read	1863	1863
Alfred Cope	1864	1868
Horatio Gates Jones	1865	1869
Aubrey H. Smith	1865	1866
James L. Claghorn	1866	1893
George Washington Smith	1868	1889
Craig Biddle	1869	1875
James Ross Snowden	1872	1876
William A. Irvine	1874	1888
William M. Darlington, Pittsburgh	1874	1875
Asa Packer, Mauch Chunk	1874	1875
John Jordan, Jr.	1875	1876
George de Benneville Keim	1875	1876
Samuel W. Pennypacker	1876	1890
Charles J. Stillé	1876	1893
Isaac Craig, Allegheny	1885	1900
Henry C. Lea	1888	1892
William S. Baker	1890	1899
James T. Mitchell	1890	1906
Charlemagne Tower	1892	1897
J. Edward Carpenter	1894	1915
Charles Hare Hutchinson	1894	1917
William Brooke Rawle	1898	1901
George Harrison Fisher	1899	1902
Hampton L. Carson	1900	1915
John F. Lewis	1902	1925
Simon Gratz	1903	1921
Thomas Willing Balch	1907	1929
Samuel Castner, Jr.	1916	1925
Francis Rawle	1916	1927
John Gribbel	1917	1929
	1921	
	1926	

Edward Robins	1926
Charles P. Keith	1927
Arthur H. Lea	1929

RECORDING SECRETARIES

George Washington Smith	1825	1825
Thomas McKean Pettit	1825	1827
William B. Davidson	1827	1828
William B. Reed	1828	1829
Job R. Tyson	1829	1841
John Penington	1841	1842
Charles Kirkham	1842	1843
Edward Armstrong	1843	1853
Thomas Biddle, Jr.	1853	1855
Frank M. Etting	1855	1859
John Jordan, Jr.	1859	1863
Samuel L. Smedley	{ 1863	1867
	{ 1868	1878
L. Montgomery Bond	1867	1868
William Brooke Rawle	1878	1893
Hampton L. Carson	1893	1903
Thomas Willing Balch	1903	1916
R. Sturgis Ingersoll	{ 1916	1918
	{ 1919	1928
Edward Robins	1918	1919
Ernest Spofford	1928	

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

Daniel B. Smith	1825	1826
Joseph Hopkinson	1826	1828
Thomas I. Wharton	1828	1836
Joshua Francis Fisher	1836	1840
Job R. Tyson	1840	1841
Benjamin H. Coates	1841	1843
James J. Barclay	1843	1844
Daniel J. Desmond	Foreign	{ 1844
		{ 1846
John Jordan, Jr.	Domestic	1846
John Bohlen, Jr.	Domestic	1848
Philip F. Snyder	Domestic	1848
		1849
Horatio Gates Jones, Jr.	Foreign	{ 1849
		{ 1854
William Duane	Domestic	1850
George Northrop	Domestic	1852
Thomas Balch	Domestic	1853
James Ross Snowden		1853
John W. Jordan		1865
Gregory B. Keen		1874
Howard W. Lloyd		1874
		1880
		1880
		1898
		1901

John Bach McMaster	1901	1928
Thomas L. Montgomery	1928	

TREASURERS

William Mason Walmsley	1825	1839
James J. Barclay	1839	1843
William Duane, Jr.	1843	1845
M. Russell Thayer	1845	1848
Thomas S. Mitchell	1848	1851
J. Engle Negus	1851	1852
Charles M. Morris	1852	1869
J. Edward Carpenter	1869	1898
Francis H. Williams	1898	1922
Howard W. Lewis	1923	

AUDITORS

Francis H. Williams	1895	1898
Richard M. Cadwalader	1898	1918
Stevenson Hockley Walsh	1919	1921
George W. Elkins, Jr.	1921	1923
Edward Carey Gardiner	1926	

CURATORS

Gerard Ralston	1826	1829
Samuel Hazard	1829	1847
Howard Spencer	1847	1851
Charles M. Wagner	1851	1852
Charles S. Keyser	1852	1854
Gregory B. Keen	1903	

LIBRARIANS

Charles A. Poulson	1845	1848
William Duane	1848	1849
Sidney V. Smith	1849	1851
Henry A. Sims	1851	1852
Townsend Ward	1852	1862
Samuel Hazard	1862	1864
Samuel L. Taylor	1864	1865
Richard Eddy	1865	1868
James Shrigley	1868	1874
Charles P. Keith, Acting	1876	1877
Frederick D. Stone	1877	1897
Gregory B. Keen	1898	1903
John W. Jordan	1903	1921
Thomas Lynch Montgomery	1921	1929

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS

John W. Jordan	1885	1903
M. Atherton Leach	1904	1906
Ernest Spofford	1906	

HISTORIOGRAPHERS

J. Granville Leach	1887	1922
M. Atherton Leach	1923	

COUNCILLORS

Thomas C. James	1825	1828
Joseph Reed	1825	1826
Thomas H. White	1825	1830
Thomas I. Wharton	{ 1825	1828
	{ 1836	1837
Stephen Duncan	1825	1828
Daniel B. Smith	1825	1827
Samuel Jackson	1825	1826
William Rawle, Jr.	{ 1825	1830
	{ 1839	1842
	{ 1825	1841
Benjamin H. Coates	{ 1844	1849
	{ 1850	1863
Joseph Parker Norris	1826	1828
	{ 1826	1829
Charles Jared Ingersoll	{ 1834	1835
	{ 1836	1837
Edward Bettle	1826	1832
George Washington Smith	{ 1826	1835
	{ 1839	1844
Thomas F. Gordon	1826	1832
William B. Davidson	{ 1826	1827
	{ 1828	1832
Thomas McKean Pettit	1827	1836
James N. Barker	1827	1829
John Hare Powel	1828	1829
Edward Penington	1828	1829
Isaac C. Snowden	1828	1829
George B. Wood	1828	1842
	{ 1828	1836
Joshua Francis Fisher	{ 1842	1848
	{ 1855	1860
Gerard Ralston	{ 1829	1832
	{ 1833	1834
	{ 1829	1833
Caspar Wistar	{ 1836	1837
	{ 1838	1840
Peter S. Du Ponceau	1829	1835
John Vaughan	1829	1842
John J. Smith, Jr.	{ 1830	1834
	{ 1837	1839
Richard Penn Smith	1830	1831
Peter McCall	1831	1842
Isaac Norris	1832	1833

Samuel G. Morton	1832	1833
James J. Barclay	{ 1833	1839
Benjamin R. Morgan	{ 1844	1845
	1833	1836
	{ 1833	1835
Alfred Langdon Elwyn	{ 1837	1845
	{ 1849	1849
	{ 1852	1854
Horace Binney, Jr.	1834	1835
Isaac Hazlehurst	1835	1836
Jehu C. Clay	1835	1837
Thomas Biddle	1835	1836
Thomas D. Mütter	1835	1840
Algernon S. Logan	1835	1836
Samuel Breck	1836	1842
Edward D. Ingraham	{ 1836	1837
Gouverneur Emerson	{ 1845	1848
	1836	1837
J. Fisher Leaming	{ 1837	1839
	{ 1840	1843
John C. Montgomery	1837	1842
John G. Watmough	1837	1838
Walter R. Johnson	1837	1843
Alfred Cope	1839	1841
John Penington	{ 1840	1841
	{ 1844	1845
Jacob J. Vanderkemp	1841	1842
Daniel J. Desmond	1841	1844
	{ 1841	1843
William Duane, Jr.	{ 1845	1847
	{ 1849	1850
	{ 1863	1866
Thomas P. Barton	1842	1844
Henry Penington	1842	1844
Henry D. Gilpin	{ 1842	1844
	{ 1847	1848
William B. Reed	1842	1849
Edward Armstrong	{ 1842	1843
	{ 1853	1866
	{ 1842	1846
John Jordan, Jr.	{ 1848	1859
	{ 1863	1890
D. Sutter Miller	1843	1845
William Parker Foulke	1843	1849
Charles Kirkham	1843	1845
A. D. Chaloner	1844	1846
James H. Castle	1844	1849
William B. Rally	1845	1847
Charles A. Poulson	1845	1847
P. Pemberton Morris	1845	1848

J. Sonntag Havilland	1845	1847
John T. Lewis	1846	1852
Robert A. Parrish, Jr.	1846	1847
Samuel Hazard	{ 1847	1848
	{ 1849	1854
Townsend Ward	{ 1847	1848
	{ 1849	1852
John Cadwalader	1847	1848
M. Russell Thayer	1848	1850
	{ 1848	1850
Henry Carey Baird	{ 1850	1853
	{ 1855	1859
Charles Hall	1848	1849
Lewis H. Weiss	1849	1852
Charles J. Hennis	1849	1850
Philip F. Snyder	1850	1851
	{ 1850	1851
George Northrop	{ 1853	1854
Thomas S. Mitchell	1851	1854
Charles M. Morris	{ 1851	1852
	{ 1869	1883
Oswald Thompson	{ 1852	1853
	{ 1858	1859
J. Engle Negus	1852	1853
Aubrey H. Smith	{ 1852	1853
	{ 1859	1864
William C. Houston	1853	1854
Smith Bowen	1853	1854
Thomas Biddle, Jr.	{ 1855	1856
	{ 1867	1870
Alexander Johnston	1855	1856
Morton P. Henry	1855	1863
Charles S. Keyser	1855	1859
Charles J. Biddle	1856	1864
Charles Hare Hutchinson	{ 1857	1864
	{ 1885	1902
Joseph Carson	1858	1876
Frank M. Etting	1859	1860
John Ashhurst, Jr.	1859	1864
John A. McAllister	1860	1884
William Duane	1863	1866
Richard L. Nicholson	{ 1864	1883
	{ 1884	1885
Daniel Washburne	1864	1870
Edmund A. Souder	1864	1867
Charles D. Cleveland	1865	1867
William S. Pierce	1866	1869
Jason L. Fennimore	1866	1869
Frederick D. Stone	1867	1877
Edward Penington, Jr.	1868	1875

James C. Hand	1870	1884
John W. Jordan	1872	1874
Oswald Seidensticker	1874	1894
Edwin T. Eisenbrey	1874	1895
Samuel Parrish	1874	1879
Joseph J. Mickley	1874	1878
Philip S. P. Conner	1875	1880
John C. Browne	1877	1918
John R. Fell	1877	1881
Charles C. Cresson	1878	1879
Samuel W. Pennypacker	1879	1900
Charles Riché Hildeburn	1879	1884
Thomas H. Montgomery	1880	1884
James T. Mitchell	1881	1902
George Harrison Fisher	1883	1902
William G. Thomas	1883	1904
Charles Roberts	1884	1902
John B. Gest	1884	1906
William S. Baker	1885	1897
Charles J. Stillé	1891	1892
William Brooke Rawle	1893	1902
Richard M. Cadwalader	1895	1898
Charlemagne Tower	{ 1895	1902
	{ 1921	1923
William H. Lambert	1897	1912
J. Edward Carpenter	1898	1901
Charles Morton Smith	1901	1914
Simon Gratz	1901	1916
Effingham B. Morris	1902	1903
William Drayton	1902	1920
William Potter	{ 1902	1919
	{ 1920	1926
Samuel Castner, Jr.	1902	1917
John F. Lewis	1902	1907
Edward Robins	{ 1902	1918
	{ 1919	1926
Israel W. Morris	1903	1909
John T. Morris	1905	1915
William P. Potter	1906	1918
Edward S. Sayres	1908	1923
Isaac Sharpless	1910	1920
Alexander Van Rensselaer	1912	
John Gribbel	1914	1926
Francis Rawle	1916	1921
Charles P. Keith	1916	1927
Harrold E. Gillingham	1917	
Howard W. Lewis	1918	1923
Ogden D. Wilkinson	1918	
Thomas Skelton Harrison	1918	1919
Arthur H. Lea	1919	1929

George Wood	1920	1923
John Cadwalader	1923	1929
William C. Sproul	1923	1928
A. S. W. Rosenbach	1923	
Alfred Coxe Prime	1923	1926
Herman V. Ames	1926	
Russell Duane	1926	
David S. B. Chew	1926	
Edward Hopkinson, Jr.	1927	1928
John M. Scott	1927	
Boies Penrose, 2d	1928	
Charles F. Jenkins	1929	
Alfred G. B. Steel	1929	

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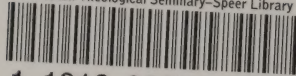
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